The New-York Times.

VOL. XV......NO. 4462.

NEW-YORK, SATURDAY, JANUARY 13, 1866.

PRICE FOUR CENTS.

HELMBOLD'S

FLUID

EXTRACT BUCHU

Continues to receive the unqualified indorsement of the most PROMINENT PHYSICIANS IN THE UNITED STATES, from the fact that the ingredients are not kept secret, and, also, because

HELMBOLD'S GENUINE PREPARATIONS

are recommended only for those diseases and accompanying symptoms for which their ingredients are everywhere recognized as thorough, standard specifics. In quoting properties from Medical Certificates, there must be repetitions of language. Diseases and symptoms follow, but symptoms should not be mistaken for distinct diseases. This is mentioned from the fact that many might say that they proposed to cure everything. Additional evidence, also, which fully sustains all that is claimed for them, is found in the medical works of the day, recommendations from prominent chemists, druggists, &c., who have been personally acquainted with the proprietor for many years, as well as certificates in unlimited numbers.

Nothing pertaining to these preparations will be withheld from either the faculty or the public.

In conclusion, the entire *modus operandi* of procuring and preparing the ingredients being perfectly free for inspection, it will be deemed both unjust and unfair for the faculty and the public to decide upon the merits of these preparations without a trial, especially after so much pains and expense in bringing them to their present state of perfection.

THESE PREPARATIONS

WILL CURE

all the diseases for which they are recommended. It is not claimed that a single bottle will restore to soundness a constitution broken down and shattered by years of irregularities, or that dissipation may be continued when under treatment, and a cure effected; but that, where the directions are obeyed, these preparations will

EFFECT A CURE.

Under any circumstances they will do as much as any preparation or medicine in the wide world.

The best evidence of the truth of the foregoing statements is found in a simple trial which

WILL CONVINCE

the most skeptical of their entire truthfulness.

The Laboratory for the manufacture of

HELMBOLD'S FLUID EXTRACTS

In Philadelphia, has been visited by hundreds of Physicians. It will soon be removed to

NO. 594 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK CITY,

at which time the faculty are invited to inspect the mode of preparation, &c.

A WORD OF CAUTION.

Health is most important; and the afflicted should not use an advertised medicine, or any remedy, unless its contents or ingredients are known to others beside the manufacturer, or until they are satisfied of the qualifications of the party so offering.

HELMBOLD'S EXTRACT BUCHU,

more strengthening than any of the preparations of Bark or Iron, infinitely safer, and more pleasant, is now offered to afflicted humanity as a certain cure for the following diseases and symptoms, from whatever cause originating:

General Debility,
Mental and Physical Depression,
Determination of Blood to the Head,
Confused Ideas,
Hysteria,
General Irritability,
Restlessness and Sleeplessness at Night,
Absence of Muscular Power,
Loss of Appetite,
Dyspepsia,
Emaciation,
Low Spirits,
Palpitation of the Heart,
And, in fact, all the concomitants of the Nervous and Debilitated state of the system.

To insure the genuine, cut this out.

ASK FOR

HELMBOLD'S,

TAKE NO OTHER.

EUROPEAN NEWS.

Seven Days Later by the Scotia at this Port.

Letters from Our London and Paris Correspondents.

Comments of the French Press on the President's Message.

Another Fenian Excitement--Dispatch of Troops in Hot Haste to Ireland.

APPREHENSIONS OF AN OUTBREAK.

Our Relations with France and Mexico.

Spain Sending an Additional Naval Force to the Pacific.

The Royal mail steamer *Scotia*, Capt. Judkins, which left Liverpool at 8:30 on the morning of the 30th, and Queenstown on the evening of the 31st December, arrived here yesterday morning.

The steamship *North American* left Liverpool for Portland on the evening of Dec. 28, and Londonderry the 29th.

The steamships *City of New-York* and *Queen* reached Liverpool, and *Bremen*, Southampton, on the morning of the 28th.

The *Nova Scotian* arrived at Londonderry on the afternoon of the 27th.

OUR LONDON CORRESPONDENCE.

Merry Christmas and Great Times in England—The President's Message—The Fenian Trials—Rich Kings, Queens and Commoners—The Jamaica Commission.

London, Saturday, Dec. 23, 1865.

With all the festive preparations for the approaching Christmas; (a merry one to all of you—next year!) with the hampers full of Christmas luxuries, which are loading vans and railways; with the great heaps of red-berried holly and white-berried mistletoe; with radient bills for Christmas pantomimes, and all the splendid gift-books of the season; comes a copy of the enlarged New-York Times, on which, as a seasonable offering, accept my hearty congratulations. It is a great paper, and contains more matter than its London namesake, at half the price; not that cheapness is any special merit, though it is to many people a great convenience. With this magnificent enlargement I naturally feel myself enlarged; taking enlarged views of things, writing on larger strips of paper, and requiring larger accommodations. I have taken, therefore, the great reading-room of the British Museum for my private study, with its library of two millions of volumes, in all the languages of the world; but as I can only occupy one desk at a time, I allow the other *literati*, male and female, to come every day, as usual, and shall keep on the entire staff of admirable librarians and attendants for their accommodation.

This reading-room—immense, circular, domed—is in the exact geographical centre of London, and consequently of the material universe. I do not forget that Boston is the Hub; but it is the moral, theological, or transcendental universe of which the trimontane city is the pivot. I sit in the centre of the largest library, the grandest collection of human genius, in the world, which is also the centre of a centropolis of three millions of population, the seat of government of the most extended of empires, of more than three hundred millions of people—a country that fifty years ago, by money and money alone, subsidizing all Europe, overthrew Napoleon, and that has never failed in but two things that I can remember—conquering a rebellion in America, and making her own people prosperous and happy.

The President's Message has been printed in full in the English papers, and has received an amount of attention and commendation never, probably, bestowed on a similar document in this country. Its style and its matter are almost universally approved. In calmness of tone and ability of statement—in statesmanlike grasp and philosophic moderation, it has exceeded expectation. Those who were all ready to censure have been constrained to praise. It is looked upon as the harbinger of a peaceful and magnanimous policy, the results of which may excite envy, but must compel admiration.

There is one observation I have to make respecting the admirable correspondence of Mr. Adams. He has not adopted the system so kindly recommended by the French Minister to our amiable Minister at Paris. He has not learned to look at the matters in controversy from the point of view of his opponent. He argues his case like an able lawyer—but where is the judge or the jury who shall decide? I see nothing but to let the whole matter drop into an eternal oblivion.

The Fenian trials at Cork are of no great interest. The testimony is the same thing over and over. The sentences have been for ten years, and one of the Irish-Americans, in receiving such a sentence, expressed a sanguine hope that there would be an exchange of prisoners before his term had expired. Capt. McAfferty, of Ohio, got off, because he was arrested on the steamer, before he had landed or had the opportunity to commit any overt act. He is, however, held for another indictment. Had there been no legal informality in Capt. McAfferty's case, he would have been convicted fast enough, provided the foreign half of his jury would have consented to the verdict. When he was arrested he had with him revolvers, drill-books and documents of a most treasonable character.

One was an address, signed "Myles J. O'Reilly, State Centre for Michigan," and had this passage:—"*That* land, O God! converted into pasture fields for the oppressor's cattle! Does not that alone make them, the Irish landlords, the aristocracy and Government of Great Britain, the enemies of God and the enemies of the whole human race in every land? Can you tolerate their glaring, base, bold robbery and barbarity to your race?" A few years ago that would have been enough to hang, draw and quarter a man, and set his boiled head to grinning on Temple Bar, but in these mild and milksop times, it would be about fifty years' penal servitude. A Captain Reardon, of the Federal Army, tried with a mixed jury yesterday, was acquitted. This shows the benefit of having half a dozen intelligent Yankees on an Irish jury. But for them he must have got ten years at least, for the evidence was very hard against him.

Stephens, the escaped Head Centre, has not been heard from, which reminds me that history repeats itself. In 1794 Hamilton Rowan, a Fenian of that period, escaped from a prison in Dublin, where he was awaiting his trial for treason, mounted a swift horse provided for him, and escaped on board an American vessel. As this is a country of precedents, it is well to know that Mr. Stephens has been following in the footsteps of his illustrious predecessors.

The funeral of the late King of Belgium, and the coronation of his successor, appear to have been a great spectacle, filling the little capital of that thriving kingdom, and almost breaking down the railways. King Leopold has been a prudent sovereign, and has left a snug little fortune of $16,000,000. He does not seem to have been mercenary—he only saved—and invested his money instead of expending it. When he became King of Belgium he resigned all the appointments he had held as the husband of the Princess Charlotte, amounting to $175,000 a year, which was so much clear gain to the people of England, keeping only a life interest in the house of Claremont, which has been the residence of his father and mother-in-law, the Ex-King and Queen of France. On the death of Leopold his aged mother-in-law immediately sent a notice to Queen Victoria, placing the house at her disposal. Whatever may happen to this little bandbox kingdom of Belgium Leopold has left his children well provided for. Queen Victoria is far richer than was Leopold, or than is probably any sovereign in Europe. She receives a large sum, spends little, gives less, has all her expenses paid, and her property is accumulating to an enormous amount. All her children are provided for by the State, and if she lives forty years longer, as she well may, coming of a long-lived family, she will die worth more millions than any one but a Rothschild could realize.

When Miss Burdett Coutts became the heiress of Mrs. Coutts, who had been Miss Mellon, the actress, her fortune was computed at thirteen tons of gold. It has been growing ever since. She cannot spend her income, nor even give it away, with all her benefactions. It employs several active secretaries to read her begging letters, and the labor of properly attending to their requests is enough to overtask the strongest constitution. She gives all she has time to give, money for drinking fountains, churches at Nootka Sound, to found bishoprics at Van Dieman's Land and Jerusalem, and for a thousand beneficent purposes. The benefactions of the Queen, most frequently recorded, are those of three guineas to the fortunate mothers of as many babies at a birth.

Since the departure of Gov. Storks there has been a decent lull in the Jamaica excitement. The commissioners appointed to act on the inquiry will go out by the next steamer. One of them is Mr. Gurney, Recorder of London. The deputations that have visited Mr. Cardwell of late have been to recommend the lawyers engaged by the Anti-Slavery Society to conduct the prosecution against Gov. Eyre, and have him hanged if possible. A meeting at Cambridge came to grief, those who sympathize with the poor white man being in a decided majority. *Punch* also makes a doleful appeal in favor of the persecuted paleface. The Rev. Mr. Stiggins marches off pompously, arm in arm with a freedman, while a starved-looking planter in the background asks: "Am I not also a man and a brother?"

The Davenport Brothers, after a week in London, are going to Dublin, where they will be arrested as Fenians, but as it is of no use to tie or bind them, a conviction and sentence to penal servitude will be of no consequence. Mr. Home, or Hume, has taken a house in Mayfair for the Winter. He has lately returned from Russia, where the Emperor and Empress treated him with the most distinguished consideration.

It is true, I believe, that Mr. Home says the Davenports are humbugs, and that the Brothers consider Mr. Home no great shakes of a medium; but these are human weaknesses to which it seems that mediums, like the rest of us, are liable. I find that I am very apt to have a poor opinion of newspaper correspondents, and I never read other people's letters with half the pleasure I take in perusing my own. Even when I open the enlarged New-York Times, the first article I look for is onesigned

MONADNOCK.

OUR PARIS CORRESPONDENCE.

The President's Message in Paris—A Piece of Questionable Diplomacy—American Generals in Paris.

Paris, Friday, Dec. 22, 1865.

The French Government practiced a little bit of diplomacy in regard to the President's Message which was not exactly to its honor. The New-York papers containing the message were held back at the Post-office twenty-four hours, until the Havas News Agency could translate a copy and furnish the entire press with the same translation. This translation, whether so intended or not, was a mere travesty, a miserable mess of confused words, which left but a poor idea of the real merits of the document on the reader's mind. The friendly press have condemned this act in the strongest terms, and published a corrected copy, but the one furnished by the *Agence Havas* got first into the market, and was almost the only one read.

I have heard many eulogies passed upon this message by Frenchmen capable of reading and comprehending it in the original, and these are the appreciations most to be relied upon. One said it was the ablest message which had been sent to Congress for forty years; another that it came nearer the diplomatic style—which is a very careful and very studied style—of M. Drouyn de Lhuys than any State document within his knowledge. And M. Drouyn de Lhuys, you must know, has arrived at that point in his popularity where Frenchmen regard him as the ablest of living diplomats. Another, a man of sound judgment, pronounced President Johnson's message the most incendiary propagandist document which had ever been launched into the uneasy bosom of the European democracy.

La Presse says of this message: "We advise our readers not to be frightened at the length of this document; they will be amply repaid for their perusal of it; they will find in it, couched in the simplest and clearest forms of expression, the whole science of modern statesmanship condensed by a man who came up from the people, and who found himself all at once charged, during the absence of Congress with the finances, the executive power, and the whole direction of the affairs of a great nation just issuing from a cruel war and a condition of profound disorder. It is one of the finest lessons of history and of social science which any one can study, and in reading it one can comprehend the grandeur and the prosperity of the United States. After having written the eulogy of the American Constitution, after having shewn its origin, its development, its means of existence, the President explains with great logical force, that the late events, which would have brought about the destruction of the most powerful States, have only added new guarantees of preservation and of progress to the Republic of the United States. * * * The message is a *chef d'œuvre* of intelligence, of moderation, of wisdom. We do not believe that there is in Europe a statesman capable of writing a more complete or more remarkable programme of governmental science, or who could give a more elevated lesson to the governing and the governed."

Most of the liberal papers speak in the same tone as the *Presse*. Frenchmen have at various times and in various ways proclaimed the same governmental precepts, the same programme of political and social science, but with them it was pure theory and was treated by themselves as an unattainable dream. It was the first time these grand elementary principles had ever been uttered, backed by acts and facts, or at least by the same number of acts and facts, and the document has struck deep into the hearts of people, where it will work and ferment till all governments become free. It is a document which, founded as it is on demonstration, will stand as a land-mark in the history of European political reform, for from it will date the new crusade and the new line of argument against despotism and despotic forms of government. As Mr. Lincoln's European reputation commenced from the period of that message in which he wrote so nobly and so truly of the dignity of labor, so too from this late message will date the colossal reputation to which President Johnson is destined.

As to the more immediate bearings of the message, the press, I believe of all colors, regard them as peaceful, but still as leaving a door open to war. The very diplomatic manner in which the President talked around the Monroe Doctrine and the Mexican question has, nevertheless, given great uneasiness in high places, for it evidently gives him the inside track on that question. Certain papers do not hesitate to assert that the tone of the message in the paragraph which speaks of but does not mention Mexico has irritated the Emperor and his Ministers, while others go further and say that it is a menace which will put a speedy end to the Mexican occupation. For myself I do not see that there is any change in the resolutions on this Mexican question, for while one set of friends of the government say that the troops are soon to be recalled, and Maximilian left face to face with the Mexican people, another set of friends of the government say that the difficulty of the work of civilization is such that the army must stay there indefinitely.

The Latin quarter of Paris is in a state of ebullition because of the exclusion from the medical and law schools of five of the students, who uttered the most obnoxious language in the convention of Liége. But these demonstrations among the students are periodical here as elsewhere, and soon calm down. The language uttered by the expelled students would undoubtedly have expelled them from any respectable college in the United States or England, so that the academy of Paris can hardly be blamed for its action in the case.

All the papers have been warned beforehand not to publish the letter of the Count de Paris to the Chicago *Republican*, and the French public will therefore naturally be stimulated to seek with avidity through other channels for what they would have otherwise, perhaps, hardly noticed.

Gen. Schofield still remains with us, and on Friday last, the anniversary of that famous battle at Nashville, which used up Hood, and in which Gen. Schofield took so prominent a part, a complimentary dinner was given to the General by Mr. John Monroe, and to which was invited also Brig.-Gen. Schofield, Gen. Wherry, the American Minister at Paris, and a number of American gentlemen residents at Paris. These gallant officers appear to be enjoying their foreign travel and relaxation very much, and it is not to be wondered at, for four years of war such as they have seen is well calculated to create a desire for a change of scene and of emotions.

Rev. Dr. Sunderland, Pastor of the American Chapel in the Rue de Berry, has been recalled to his congregation at Washington City, and as the recall was somewhat sudden, no appointment has yet been made, so far as is known here, to the place. The congregation is now very large, and the place is one any clergyman might be proud to fill. For the present Rev. Mr. Burlingham will occupy the pulpit.

On Christmas Day, Mrs. Joseph Riggs, Mrs. Peter L. Ronalds, and Mrs. Kempton, all of New-York, are to sing together in the choir of the church—a trio of remarkable voices.

A fair has just taken place in and of the American Episcopal Church of the Rue de Berry, which realized, understand, something like 30,000 francs.

MALAKOFF.

AMERICAN TOPICS.

Gen. Grant's Report—His Theory of War.

From the London Army & Navy Gazette.

Gen. Grant's theory of war is simply this:—"I have 250,000 men to the 150,000 of the enemy. I shall not attempt any strategical movements. I shall not try myself in the open field or *rase campagne* against Lee; but I will fight the enemy whenever I can, in the conviction that I will make him lose as many men as I do, and that at last, when I have reduced my army to 150,000, he will only have 50,000, and that I must then win." He saw no position, practiced no grand manœuvre, but kept on pressing his enemy continuously on an outer circumference, and eventually moving round from right to left, till his line wheeled round and stood facing the point from which it had started. He saw that it was not Richmond but Lee's army which was the heart and soul of the Confederacy, and he hammered away till the head of his hammer was nearly flattened and destroyed; but at the same time other tremendous armies were hammering away at the Confederates on similar principles, and the terrible rule in arithmetic was worked out. But who, seriously and candidly speaking, will pronounce that such a system is entitled to the praise reserved for high efforts of military genius? Not Gen. Grant, for he appeals to the great end in view as the justification of his practice. He can certainly say that, whereas his predecessors filled every ditch with dead, and marched forwards or backwards over slaughtered thousands of their men, he alone plucked victory from the holocaust, and that the slain of Spottsylvania and Petersburgh were the ramps over which he strode to success. On a future occasion we shall examine the report, which is worthy of a most attentive examination, and is entitled to very high praise, although it does not, we think, deserve all which has been said of it in America. Of Grant's genius for the work to be done there can be no doubt. He appreciated the situation and the forces of the combatants in the clearest manner; and if the American Congress revives the rank of General, as is proposed, in his favor, he can take it with the consciousness that no one on the continent is so worthy of the position.

GEN. GRANT AND HIS SUBORDINATES.

From the London Daily News, Dec. 29.

But able as the plan sketched out by Gen. Grant was, and based as it was upon established military principles, its execution would have been impossible if those who acted under the Commander-in-Chief had been different men. In a field of war so extensive as that of the United States, it is simply impossible for the Commander-in-Chief to give detailed instructions to each of his subordinates. And so it was with Gen. Grant. When he is explaining his views to such men as Butler and Banks he certainly descends into details, because it is obvious that he had no confidence in their military capacity. But in dealing with Sherman, Meade or Sheridan, he contents himself with the most general instructions. He sees them, talks to them, satisfies himself that they comprehend the principles upon which he is acting, and then leaves them, in the confident expectation that "they will execute them to the fullest extent possible." But observe, two conditions are needed before this plan can be followed. The first is, that the Commander-in-Chief and his Lieutenants shall act on the same general theory. The same principles of war must be assumed to be true by the chief and by his subordinates, and this condition cannot be secured unless both parties have received a military education, and have given in their adhesion to the same military principles. The time lost in explaining to a subordinate the principles and the mode of carrying them into effect would have made it impossible for Grant to have begun or to have completed the necessary movements within the time at his disposal.

Fortunately, however, the officers under Grant had been educated in the same school as himself, and thoroughly understood the theory of war which they were called upon to put into practice. But something more than a knowledge of principles is required in an effective General. He must be able to put his theory into practice. This result can only be secured by the Commander-in-Chief exercising sound judgment. With him rests the selection of those who are to execute his commands. If he fails in selecting the fittest men he must himself fail, however admirable may be his plans. The power of selecting the right man is essential to military success. Accordingly this is a power which has been possessed by every great commander—by none more than by Napoleon, Wellington and Marlborough. And it is a power which was surely possessed by the man who selected Sherman, Meade and Sheridan.

American Securities.

The *Times* of the 28th, in its City article, says: "United States Bonds on the 27th experienced a fresh decline of nearly one per cent., partly on account of renewed confidence in the premium on gold at New-York, and partly from threatenings of a rupture with France on the Mexican question, although there are few in London who regard the latter as of the slightest importance, the conviction being that neither President nor the majority of the American people intend to involve themselves in any real trouble on behalf of the expelled anarchists who now term themselves representatives of the Mexican Republic."

Satterthwaite's Circular of the evening of the 27th says:

"For some days after our last London market for American Securities was very strong with a decidedly upward tendency; but yesterday, on *Scotia's* advices, causing some apprehension of difficulty on the Mexican question, quotations gave away. High rates asked for a continuation of stocks to-day has still further depressed the market, and prices generally are two per cent. under last week. The Atlantic and Great Western Bonds advanced $1 under the approaching annual drawing of the sinking fund.

Alabama Bonds.

The *Times* City article, of Dec. 28, says: The following relates to the Alabama five per cent. bonds, issued in 1836, redeemable at the option of the State Jan. 1, 1866, and the coupons of which were until July last paid by the Union Bank:

Tuesday, Dec. 26.

Sir: The Alabama coupons were regularly paid until July last. Those for Jan. 1, 1866, will be due next Monday. I believe no provision has been made for payment of the two half-years' interest, nor has any proposition been made to the bondholders with reference to a renewal of the bonds. Can any information be given on the subject, especially as to the bonds being renewed. I am, Sir, yours, &c.,

A BONDHOLDER.

Alleged Mexican Canards.

The same journal, in its City article, has the following:

"The *Memorial Diplomatique* contradicts the recent statements in the New-York papers of the abandonment of Chihuahua and Sonora, and asserts that the movements of French troops have, on the contrary, been with a view to prevent Juarez and his followers from troubling the peace of those provinces. The eagerness with which the American people receive the fables daily supplied to them on the Mexican question by various journals, seems to surpass all previous examples of national credulity."

GREAT BRITAIN.

The Fenian Excitement—Dispatch of Troops to Ireland.

The Liverpool *Post* of the 29th says:

"Two regiments have been suddenly sent off to Ireland, one from Manchester, the other from Chester. The Manchester regiment, 1,200 strong, was aroused at 3 o'clock in the morning, and by 8 o'clock they were en route for Liverpool, whence they were to embark at 6 o'clock. Seven officers absent on leave were ordered by telegraph to report themselves at the Clarence Dock by 5 o'clock yesterday evening. Our information is that the Chester regiment was ordered with equal haste to Dublin via Holyhead. Movements such as these will create a deal of uneasiness, and they must indicate either a serious danger or remarkable credulity on the part of the authorities. No doubt the troops who have been sent are Englishmen. For the last few days there have been statements made as to certain very extensive designs being entertained by the Dublin Fenians, and these have been supported by the measures taken by the authorities. Agitation has prevailed at Limerick, fostered by the hasty transfer of troops from place to place."

THE ANTICIPATED RISING.

The Dublin correspondent of the *Times*, writing on Tuesday, says: "There is no doubt that many of the more timid apprehended a Fenian rising of some sort on Christmas eve or Christmas night; and the authorities acted as if such apprehensions were not altogether groundless. The police appeared in the streets in double force, and, what is quite a novel thing in Dublin, wearing their swords. Additional precautions were taken to defend the castle and the Viceregal Lodge, and it is said that the whole of Dublin garrison, horse and foot, were under orders to be ready at a moment's notice. At Kingstown, also, and along the coast line southward, preparations were made to guard against disturbance. The seamen were strictly confined on board the *Royal George* guardship, and in the evening the naval establishments on shore were strengthened by a number of marines from the same vessel. Writers who think it a clever thing to find fault with everything done by the government may ridicule these precautions, and say they were unnecessary, because Christmas has passed over in Dublin with usual quietness. But this quietness may be the consequence of the effective measures taken for the defence of society, and we may be sure that if such measures had not been taken, the guardians of the public peace would have been blamed for neglecting their duty and leaving life and property unprotected. The trials have proved that some of the Fenians, at least, are fanatical: and who can answer for the peaceable conduct of political fanatics, excited to madness like O'Donovan Rossa and Underwood O'Connell? Those who have read about the Bristol riots, or even the Belfast riots, will comprehend the danger of allowing even a few drunken men to commence the work of destruction, for when a mob begins to burn and kill, no man can say when it will stop. It is not likely that any outbreak was really intended; but there is abundant evidence that the Fenians threatened to take the field about Christmas. Some of these intoxicated dupes might have mistaken their orders, and if they found that the authorities were slumbering, a street or village might have been in flames before anything could be done to stop the conflagration. Those who slept soundly because they knew that armed men were on guard all night for their protection, are, to say the least, ungrateful when they charge the authorities with creating a panic.

PRECAUTIONS AT DUBLIN.

Precautions of an extraordinary character had been nightly in Dublin. The *Evening Mail* says the number of police on duty are all doubled and armed with cutlasses. Cavalry patrolled the suburbs and all the military was held in readiness at a moment's notice.

Nothing transpired to justify these measures.

The condemned leading Fenians have been removed to a convict establishment at Dartmoor, England.

PROGRESS OF THE TRIALS.

The Fenian trials were again in progress at Cork. James Mountaine had been acquitted. Casey was convicted and sentenced to five years' penal servitude.

Lord Palmerston's Will.

From the Pall Mall Gazette, Dec. 27.

The will of the Right Hon. Henry John Viscount Palmerston, K. G., G. C. B., was proved in the principal registry of Her Majesty's Court of Probate, on the 22d inst. The executors appointed are his relict, the Right Hon. Emily Mary Viscountess Palmerston, and her second son, the Right Hon. William Francis Cowper, but the latter only has proved the will. Power is reserved to Lady Palmerston to do so hereafter. The will is dated Nov. 22, 1864. It occupies only four brief sheets. The last sheet bears his Lordship's signature, "Palmerston," in a firm and clear hand. The personalty was sworn under £120,000. His Lordship confirms to his wife all her trinkets, jewels and paraphernalia, and all things constituting her ladyship's separate property, and also leaves to her Ladyship, absolutely, his carriages and horses, and the wines and consumable stores at Cambridge House and Broadlands. The deceased Premier has left his letters and papers to Lady Palmerston, which her Ladyship is to retain or deal with as she thinks proper. His Lordship leaves to his brothers-in-law, Right Hon. Laurence Sullivan and Admiral Sir William Bowles, and to his friends Sir George Shee, Bart., and Sir George Bowles, legacies of £105 each, and to his executor, Right Hon. W. F. Cowper, six shares in the Welsh Slate Company. The residue of the personalty his Lordship bequeathes to Lady Palmerston for life, when (with the exception of eighteen shares in the Welsh Slate Company, which her Ladyship may appoint and dispose of as she thinks proper) is to revert to her son, the Right Hon. W. F. Cowper. His Lordship has also left to Lady Palmerston a life interest in all his real and leasehold estates as well in Ireland as in Great Britain; and on her Ladyship's decease they are devised to her said son absolutely; and the testator expresses his earnest wish (but without imposing an obligation on the devisee) that the Right Hon. gentleman will, immediately on coming into possession of the estates, apply for Her Majesty's license and authority for him and his descendants to take and use the surname of "Temple," either in substitution for, or in addition to, that of "Cowper," but so that "Temple" be the final name; and that the family arms of "Temple" be quartered with those of "Cowper."

Miscellaneous News.

The official weekly return in regard to the cattle disease shows that the progress of the disease has been checked, as the increase in the number of animals attacked exhibits a continued diminution.

Special services had been held in Westminister Abbey in celebration of the eight hundredth anniversary of the foundation of the Abbey by Edward the Confessor.

The London *Times*, in an editorial on Mexican affairs, argues that Napoleon will peaceably withdraw sooner or later; and urges America, for the interests of all concerned, to quietly await the result, and abstain from inconsiderate expression on the subject.

The *Daily News* points out that the absorption of American stocks throughout Europe has lately been more extensive than ever before known, and says this is one cause of the depreciation of English securities.

Sir Charles Eastlake, President of the Royal Academy, is dead.

The West India mail steamer arrived at Southampton with nearly a million and a half dollars in specie.

The *Army & Navy Gazette* believes the British Government had resolved on a very considerable decrease in the army. The leading feature will be the reduction of two companies in each battalion of the line, amounting in the aggregate to about 850 officers and some 16,000 non-commissioned officers and men. One regiment of cavalry is also expected to disappear.

The Board of Trade returns for November exhibit an extraordinary increase in exports—three and a half millions sterling, or twenty-nine per cent. over November, 1864.

The *Times*, as usual, gives its extended editorial resume of events of the year, a large portion being devoted to a favorable criticism on American affairs.

The steamer *Pennsylvania* from New-York, at Liverpool, struck a rock off Mizen Head on the 21st of December, and has thirteen feet of water in her forepart.

The steamship *Caledonia*, from Glasgow for New-York, put back to Greenock with her rudder-head broken.

A dispatch, via Queenstown, of Jan. 1, says: The report of the British revenue is highly favorable.

The *Observer* says that Gladstone is able to reduce taxation to the same extent as last year.

CONTINENTAL NEWS.

France.

La France of the 28th states that the French Ambassador at Washington has not sent the First Secretary of Legation to France to ask for fresh instructions with regard to Mexico.

According to the same paper M. de Montholon has not made any declaration of an intention to leave Washington in case a Federal representative is accredited to Juarez.

The *Moniteur* publishes the decision of the Council of Public Instruction in the case of the students exclusion from the Paris Academy. The terms of exclusion are reduced to one and two years, according to circumstances.

The circulation of the *Indépendance Belge* is prohibited in France till further orders. The *Patrie* gives the following explanation of this extraordinary measure. The government has resolved to assimilate as far as possible the legal conditions of the Foreign press to those imposed upon the French press. The *Indépendance Belge* having been several times seized, each seizure is to be reckoned as a "warning," and just as a French journal may be suspended, after three warnings, a foreign journal will be interdicted after three seizures. "This ingenious theory," remarks the Paris correspondent of the *Daily News*, "has been broached before, but was taken for a joke. In now professing to act upon it, the French Government is showing its teeth without being able to bite. It will strive in vain to effect the darling object of exercising jurisdiction over the Foreign press.

The weekly returns of the Bank of France show a decrease in the cash on hand of over four and a quarter million francs. The Bourse was steady. Rentes closed on the 29th at 68.02.

M. Fould's financial report is published, and agrees generally with the anticipations received by the *Canada*.

It is stated that Maximilian is omitted from the Catholic sovereigns to whom the Pope sends customary Christmas felicitations.

MM. de Sacy and St. Marsault and Gen. Jerdiu have been raised to the dignity of Senators.

Italy.

The Pope, on receiving the congratulations of the Cardinals, on Christmas Day, remarked that God never abandoned the Church in tempestuous times; that the future is in the hands of God, and the triumph of the Church is inevitable.

It is stated that, at a recent meeting of the Cardinals at Rome, it was decided that the Pope should continue to reside in Rome after the departure of the French troops.

Spain.

The Madrid correspondence of the London *Times* says the report is current that suspicious looking vessels, supposed to be privateers, had been seen about the waters of Cadiz. The alarm of the maritime population of that town is discribed as considerable, and assurances of the government that Spanish merchantmen would be protected in all seas had not produced much confidence at Cadiz.

The Queen of Spain opened the Cortes in person on the 27th. Her Majesty said:

"My desire for peace has not prevented the commencement of hostilities between this country and Chili, which had refused amends for wrongs to the Spanish nation. My relations with the foreign powers continue favorable. A desire to promote the interests of the nation has induced me to recognize the Italian kingdom, but that cannot lessen my firm intention to watch over the rights of the Holy See."

The Queen promised sundry measures relative to financial and domestic concerns, as well as a bill for the prevention of the Slave trade in the Antilles. In conclusion the Queen said:

"I am convinced labor and production cannot be developed where order and liberty do not exist. My government will repress disturbance without cruelty and respect the law. I hope it will overcome all difficulties relying upon public opinion as represented by chambers."

Three additional frigates were about to leave Spain for the Pacific.

The Diplomatic Corps was received by the Queen on the 27th, and the Papal Nuncio congratulated Her Majesty on her return to Madrid.

The commission for the reform of the customs tariff and the differential duties levied on vessels of foreign countries is actively engaged in its labors.

The King of Portugal had visited Madrid, but only remained there four hours.

Senor Rios Rosas had been elected President of the Chamber of Deputies by 105 out of 114 votes.

Prussia.

The semi-official *Provinzial Correspondez* states that the Chambers will be convoked for the 15th January, when the Budget for 1866, together with certain bills of pressing practical importance, will at once be brought in. The duration of the session after these measures have been disposed of would depend upon the attitude assumed by the Chamber of Deputies, and upon the prospect it would afford of a definite result being obtained from their deliberation.

Austria.

The Cologne *Gazette* publishes a telegram from Vienna stating that the Minister of Finance had forbidden the payment of the January dividend of Austrian credit, and that the Council of Administration had, therefore, tendered their resignation.

The address voted to the Emperor by the Bohemian Diet had been presented to His Majesty, who, on receiving it, spoke of his coronation as King of Bohemia as an approaching event.

India.

By Overland Telegraph.

Bombay, Friday, Dec. 22.

Cotton advancing: Dhollorah, 440 rupees. Manchester goods firm and advancing. Cotton shipments during the week, 35,000 bales. Freights, 35s. to Liverpool. Exchange on London, 2s. 1⅞d.

Calcutta, Thursday, Dec. 21.

Exchange, 2s. 1⅛d. Freights, 45s. The rate of discount has been raised 1 per cent.

The Brazils.

The mails had reached Lisbon.

Rio dates are to Dec. 9. The allied army continued to advance without interruption. Rumors were current that peace was about to be concluded through European mediation.

Coffee was quoted at 6‖800@7‖000 for good firsts. Stock 130,000 bags. Exchange 25¼@25½.

Pernambuco, Saturday, Dec. 16.

Exchange 28@28¼. White sugar 4‖600@4‖700; Browns 2‖000@2‖400.

FINANCIAL AND COMMERCIAL.

LONDON MONEY MARKET.

Notwithstanding the large arrivals of gold from Australia, the weekly returns of the Bank of England exhibit a further decrease in the bullion of £469,307 sterling, and consequently, on the 28th ult., the bank directors advanced the minimum rate of discount from 6 to 7 ₱ cent.

The *Times* of the 29th, in its city article, says: The advance of the Bank rate to 7 ₱ cent. was imminent a week ago, but was checked by the arrival of £800,000 from Australia. The whole of that amount having been absorbed by the foreign drain, together with £400,000 additional, and there still being a complete absence of any indication of a pause in the withdrawals, the step had become more than ever necessary. Even this advance seems to have had little effect in checking the demand for discount and advances, the applications having been extremely heavy, both on the part of the commercial public and the dealers in the Stock Exchange. No corresponding advance in the rate of discount has yet been notified by the Bank of France, and the anomaly therefore is presented of a difference of 3 ₱ cent. between the rates respectively current in Paris and London, a circumstance which is not encouraging as regards the probability of an early permanent return to more moderate charges on this side."

Notwithstanding the advance in the bank rate, the demand for money continued very heavy, and the open market was tight. Choice bills not done under 7 ₱ cent.

Consols on the 29th were quiet, but steady, closing at 87@⅛.

Baring Bros. quote bar silver at 5s. 1⅛d.; dollars, 5s. ½d.; eagles, 76s. 4d.

American Securities.—Baring Bros. & Co. say: "Prices in which dealings are current have been unsettled this week. 5-20s have been as low as 64½@⅝, but close 65@65¼; Illinois, 78@78½ ex-div.; Eries, 56¾@57¼. Other stocks without business."

Liverpool Markets.

Liverpool, Saturday, Dec. 30—A. M.

Cotton—The Broker's Circular says: "Cotton has been in fair demand, but freely offered throughout the week; the tendency to increased firmness manifested on Friday was checked by the *Scotia's* advices of large receipt at the American ports, and the market closed quietly on Thursday upon the announcement of the advance of the bank rate to 7 ₱ cent. American continues in demand, but the recent imports are placed freely upon the market, and prices have given way fully ¼d. ₱ ℔. For Sea Island there is a good inquiry at previous rates. Other descriptions are without essential change, except Brazil, which is ¼d.@½d. lower. The sales of the week all up 48,580 bales, including 7,080 on speculation, and 9,430 for export. The official quotations are:

Fair Orleans	22¾d.	Middling Orleans	21¼d.
Fair Mobile	22½d.	Middling Mobile	20⅞d.
Fair Uplands	22d.	Middling Uplands	20⅝d.
Fair Texas	22¼d.	Middling Texas	21d.

The sales on Friday reached about 10,000 bales—the market exhibiting a firmer tone. The stock in hand is ascertained by actual count to be 370,275 bales, which is only 2,000 bales in excess of the estimates. The stock of American is 143,722 bales, which is about 20,000 bales below the estimates of that description.

TRADE AT MANCHESTER.

The slight check which was given to the market on the 28th by the advance in the Bank rate, disappeared on the following day under the declaration of the stock in Liverpool. The market closed with a better inquiry at steady rates.

Breadstuffs—Messrs. Wakefield, Nash & Co., Richardson, Spence & Co, report: Flour dull, but not quotably lower. Wheat slow of sale, and prices in favor buyers. Indian Corn in limited request at 29s. 6d.@30s. ₱ 480 ℔s. for mixed. To effect sales in any article, lower prices would have to be submitted to.

Provisions—Messrs. Bigland, Athya & Co., and Bruce, McAuliffe & Co. report Beef steady with a moderate demand for fine qualities. Pork—A small parcel of new American is held for 90s.@92s. 6d. Bacon in limited demand, and offering at still lower rates; Middles, 53s.@59s. Lard slow of sale, and 1s. ₱ cwt. lower—70s.@73s. Butter continues without inquiry. Cheese steady for fine. Tallow quiet, but prices generally steady.

Produce—Ashes: Pots freely offered at 41s.@42s.; Pearls, 39s.@41s. Sugar quiet but steady. Coffee—Small sales at late rates. Rice—Transactions unimportant. Bark—Sales of Philadelphia at 7s. 6d. Cloverseed—Sales of New American Red at 54s. Fish Oils inactive; Linseed Oil very quiet at 40s.@40s. 6d. Resin—Common French sells at 14s. 6d. Spirits of Turpentine keep very quiet at 46s.@47s.

Petroleum—Boult, English & Brandon report an easier market. Sales of Refined at 3s. 1d.@2s. 10d. ₱ gallon, closing dull at 2s. 10d.@3s.

London Markets.

Baring Bros. & Co. report Breadstuffs inactive and unchanged. Iron quiet; Rails £7@£7 5s.; Scotch Pig, 64s. 4½d. Nothing done in Sugar Coffee and Rice. Tallow flat and lower, Y. C., 48s. 3d.@48s. 7d. Linseed Cakes in large demand; New-York £10@£10 15s. Petroleum, 3s. 5d. for Refined. Spirits of Turpentine unchanged. Sperm Oil, £115@£116.

London, Saturday, Dec. 30.

Consols closed last evening at 86⅞@87⅛ for money.

The bullion in the Bank of England has decreased £469,000.

American Stocks—U. S. 5-20s, 64¾@65¼; Illinois Central, 78¼ ex-dividend; Eries, 57@57¼.

LATEST PER SCOTIA.

Liverpool, Saturday Morning, Dec. 30.

Cotton.—Sales of the week, 29,000 bales, including 7,000 to speculators and 9,500 to exporters. The market is easier, with a decline of ¼d. on American and irregular in other descriptions. The following are the authorized quotations:

Fair Orleans	22d. ¾	Middling Orleans	22¼d.
Fair Mobile	22¼d.	Middling Mobile	20⅞d.
Fair Uplands	22d.	Middling Uplands	20⅞d.

The sales on Saturday were 10,000 bales, the market being firmer at unchanged rates.

Stock in port, 370,000 bales by actual count—only 2,000 bales above the estimates—including 144,000 American.

Trade Report—The Manchester market is steady.

Breadstuffs—The market is inactive and downward.

Provisions—The market is quiet and steady.

Liverpool, Saturday Evening.

Steamship *Hecla*, from New-York, has arrived.

Cotton—Nothing doing to-day, it being a holiday. Other markets also closed.

London, Saturday Evening.

Consols close at 87@87⅛ for money.

American Stocks—U. S. 5-20, 65@65¼; Illinois Central Railroad, 78¾@79¼ ex-div.; Erie Railroad, 57½@57¾.

Bullion in Bank decreased £469,000. Bank rate advanced to 7 ₱ cent.

The Cheesemakers' Convention.

Utica, N. Y., Thursday, Jan. 11.

The third annual meeting of the New-York State Cheesemakers' Association adjourned this evening after a successful and largely attended session of two days. The name of the association was changed to "The American Dairymen's Association," to include the delegates from half a dozen States and the Canadas, who were present. Arrangements were made for sending an agent to Europe the coming season to investigate the cattle plague, dairying, &c.

The following officers were elected for the ensuing year: President, W. H. Comstock, of Oneida County, N. Y.; Vice-Presidents, A. Bartlett, of Ohio; C. E. Chadwick, of Canada West; George Moore, of Erie County, N. Y.; R. R. Hopson, of Herkimer County, N. Y.; Dwight Ellis, of Massachusetts; Lyman R. Lyon, of Lewis County, N. Y.; R. R. Stone of Illinois; Rufus Baker, of Michigan; R. C. Wreakham, of Vermont, and S. G. Smith, of Canada East, Secretary and Treasurer, Gardner B. Weeks, of Oneida County, N. Y.

Fire at Waukesha, Wis.

Waukesha, Thursday, Jan. 11.

The State Reform House was burned last night. Loss, $30,000. The inmates all escaped.

MAXIMILIAN.

Official Correspondence with France on Mexican Affairs.

Why the Government Objects to the French Occupation of that Country.

How it Regards the Effort to Establish a Mexican Empire.

The French Government Anxious to Recall Their Forces.

They Desire a Guarantee of Neutrality from the United States.

The President Declines to Open Diplomatic Relations with Maximilian.

Non-Intervention in Foreign Affairs Our Settled Policy.

Washington, Friday, Jan. 12.

Several days ago a brief notice was telegraphed of the correspondence transmitted to the House of Representatives in reply to a resolution requesting information in regard to steps taken by the so-called Emperor of Mexico or by any European Power to obtain from the United States a recognition of the so-called Empire of Mexico, and what action has been taken in the premises by the Government of the United States?

The following letters which accompanied the President's Message, afford additional information upon the subject:

Mr. Seward to Mr. Bigelow.

Department of State,
Washington, November 6, 1865.

My Dear Sir: I will proceed to discuss the subject, and leave you to present the opinions of the President to such extent and in such manner as your own views of propriety shall suggest.

The President feels himself bound to adhere to the opinion set forth in my dispatch No. 259, which has, we understand been already read to M. Drouyn de Lhuys.

The presence and operations of a French army in Mexico, and its maintenance of an authority there resting upon force, and not the free will of the people of Mexico, is a cause of serious concern to the United States. Nevertheless the objection of the United States is still broader, and includes the authority itself which the French army is thus maintaining. That authority is in direct antagonism to the policy of this government, and the principles upon which it is founded. Every day's experience of its operations only add some new confirmation of the justice of the views which this government expressed at the time the attempt to institute that authority first became known. The United States have hitherto practiced the utmost frankness on that subject. They still regard the effort to establish permanently a foreign and imperial government in Mexico as disallowable and impracticable for these reasons. They could not now agree to compromise the position they have heretofore assumed. They are not prepared to recognize or to pledge themselves hereafter to recognize any political institutions in Mexico which are in opposition to the Republican Government with which we have so long and so constantly maintained relations of amity and friendship.

I need hardly repeat my past assurances of our sincere desire to preserve our inherited relations of friendship with France. This desire greatly increases our regret that no communications, formal or informal, which have been received from the government of that country, seem to justify us in expecting that France is likely soon to be ready to remove, as far as may depend upon her, the cause of our deep concern for the harmony of the two nations.

The suggestions which you make of a willingness on the part of France to propose a revision of the commercial relations between the two countries is not regarded as having emanated from the government of the Empire. However that may be, it is hardly necessary to say that we should not be dwelling earnestly upon this branch of political relations if it had not been our conviction that these relations at the present moment supersede those of commerce in the consideration of the American people.

Believe me to be always faithfully yours,
WILLIAM H. SEWARD.

To John Bigelow, Esq., &c., &c., &c.

Mr. Bigelow to Mr. Seward.

[Extract.]

Legation of the United States,
Paris, Nov. 30, 1865.

Sir: Upon reflection I concluded that I should be likely to leave more correct impressions, and perhaps exclude some erroneous ones from the mind of Monsieur Drouyn de Lhuys, by reading your dispatch No. 300 to him, than by leaving him, after our interview on Thursday week, to imagine its contents. I accordingly called upon His Excellency on Tuesday last, and after disposing of some other matters of less importance I told him frankly that I wished to read to him the dispatch, to the contents of which I had referred at our last interview, to prevent his supposing it contained anything which I had thought proper or had been instructed to conceal from him.

* * * * * * * * *

When I had finished he thanked me for reading the dispatch, though he felt obliged to say that he derived neither pleasure nor satisfaction from its contents.

* * * * * * * * *

I am, Sir, your obedient servant,
JOHN BIGELOW.

Mr. Seward to Mr. Bigelow.

Department of State,
Washington, Dec. 16, 1865.

Sir: Your dispatch of Nov. 30, No. 209, was duly received, and it has been submitted to the President.

Your proceeding in reading my dispatch, No. 300, to M. Drouyn de Lhuys, is approved. The genial tenor of the remarks made by you to the Minister of Foreign Affairs on that occasion is likewise approved. It is not the Executive Department of this Government alone which is interested and concerned in the question whether the present condition of affairs shall be continued in Mexico. The interest is a national one, and in every event the Congress which is now in session is authorized by the Constitution, and is entitled to direct by law the action of the United States in regard to that important subject. It has been the President's purpose that France should be respectfully informed upon two points, namely:

First—That the United States earnestly desire to continue and cultivate sincere with France.

Second—That this policy would be brought into imminent jeopardy unless France could deem it consistent with her interests and honor to desist from the prosecution of armed intervention in Mexico to overthrow the domestic Republican Government existing there, and to establish upon its ruins the foreign monarchy which has been attempted to be inaugurated in the capital of that country.

In answer to an exposition of our views which was thus made, the suggestion was offered to you by M. Drouyn D'Lhuys that the Government of the United States might favor the express desire of the Emperor to withdraw from Mexico by giving him some formal assurance that, in the event of his withdrawal, this government would recognize the institution of Maximilian in Mexico as *de facto* a political Power. It was my desire, in framing the dispatch number 300, to express in behalf of the United States a decision that the recognition which the Emperor had thus suggested cannot be made, and to assign, by way of explanation, the grounds upon which that decision was based. I have carefully considered the arguments against that decision which were presented to you by M. Drouyn D'Lhuys in the interview referred to, and I do not find in them any sufficient reasons for modifying the views which the United States have expressed. It remains now only to make known to M. Drouyn de L'Huys my profound regret that he has thought it his duty to leave the subject, in his conversation with you, in a condition that does not authorize an expectation on our part that a satisfactory adjustment of the case can be effected on any basis that thus far has been discovered.

I am, Sir, your obedient servant,
WM. H. SEWARD.

John Bigelow, Esq., &c., &c., &c.

The Marquis De Montholon to Mr. Seward.

[Translation.]

Washington, Nov. 29, 1865.

My Dear Sir: Conforming to the desire you expressed to me, I send you herewith a copy and

(*Continued on the Eighth Page.*)

LOCAL INTELLIGENCE.

CHAMBER OF COMMERCE.

Our Representation at the Paris Exposition of 1867—The Statute of Limitations—Honor to the Memory of Robert B. Minturn, Esq.

A special meeting of the Chamber of Commerce was held yesterday to receive the report of their committee—Messrs. Ruggles, Duer, Stranahan, Opdyke and Cowdin—on the resolutions handed in on the day of their last meeting, relative to the position which the United States should take in the Paris Exposition of 1867. Mr. Ruggles, reporting from the committee, expatiated at great length on the propriety that this country should be properly represented at the coming Exposition, not merely as a matter of policy to ourselves, but as a matter of absolute duty. He dealt severely with that spirit which seemed to influence some to stand aloof from this peaceful intercourse with France in this connection, arising from their dislike to the course pursued by the Emperor of the French in Mexico. He showed how unwise it would be on our part to allow any political feeling or bias whatever to influence our mode of action in taking a position in this peaceful exhibition of the industry of the world. The gentleman went on to show that the interests of Europe were the interests of New-York, and that if they were to be represented at this World's Fair at all, it was their duty to see that they were represented properly and fairly, so that the people of the various nations might see for themselves the wonderful resources and progressing manufactures of our country. He then spoke of the limited space allotted to the American department, being only one-fiftieth of the area of the exposition building, and of the necessity of following the example of Belgium and several other nations in erecting proper accommodations for themselves in suitable form adjoining the main building. To do this money and support must be had freely both from Congress and from the institutions of this kind throughout the country representing the manufactures and resources of the States. Here Mr. Ruggles pointed to an ingot of silver weighing 216 ounces, the product of the Elmira mines of the Sierra Blanca Silver Mining Company, California, being the proceeds of 500 pounds of ore, a specimen of which also lay upon the table, and said: "We, ourselves, more than all others, will reap the benefit of the exposition of our resources when the miner or the thousands of other callings see such evidences of our real and prospective wealth as this before me, and a hundred others equally as expressive, who can tell the influence there exercised upon their minds? Who will doubt that these startling truths will produce their effect in swelling the list of emigrants and directing fresh currents to swell the great river of industry and talent flowing impetuously to our shores. Mr. Ruggles concluded by proposing the adoption of the resolutions which were published in our edition of the 5th instant, and which were unanimously adopted.

Elott C. Cowdin, Esq., then arose and made the following remarks on the subject of the resolutions: It is fitting indeed that this chamber, as a representative organization of the commercial metropolis of our country, should lend its aid to this great enterprise. It has been my privilege to visit most of the exhibitions of Europe for the last fifteen years, and to examine many of them with some care, especially that of Paris in 1855 and of London in 1862, and candor compels me to say that the contributions from the United States were altogether inadequate to do justice to the skill and industry of our people. That while a few articles won a world-wide reputation, the absence of others well known to excel, made our display far from satisfactory. Now, sir, may we not profit by experience? Let us appear as we are, or not at all. Shall we fail to appear to advantage? Tell me, if you can, what nation is able to compete with the United States in the variety and value of the earth's products; its corn, its cotton, its wheat, its rice, its copper, its coal, its silver, its gold, its oil, its iron? What nation can compete with us in implements of war—rifles, revolvers and cannon; in ocean and inland ships; in printing presses, stoves and wagons; in labor-saving machines, and in startling inventions of every kind? The late war has made us known to the world and to each other; it has vindicated the character of our institutions and insured their permanency. We are the larger branch of the great trading and fighting race, and it now remains for us to show that we are even greater in peace than in war. A continent is ours—midway between Europe and Asia—a position to serve and control both. Crowned with the victories of war, and holding such a position, shall we fear any conflict? Imperial and warlike France, at last casting down her armor, sends to the great republic the challenge of peace. Fixed in our principles, and ready to defend them; loyal to our nationality, and menacing none, we welcome it as an omen of good to the whole family of man. France having increased her efforts more than fifty (50) per cent. since her last exhibition, which increase is, in a measure, due to it, is now expending more than twenty million of francs for another international exhibition of industry in 1867, and has invited the United States, in common with other nations, to compete with her. Our government has accepted the invitation, and asks the people to coöperate. To that end it is eminently proper to introduce the subject into the Chamber of Commerce of New-York. The benefits to be derived by the people of the United States from a full exposition of their industrial wealth are manifold. It will serve to *advertise* the fruits of our genius and our soil, our inventions and our products, our mineral resources and their availability. It will bring them under the eyes of the best instructedt men in the world, who will discover values in them which we never knew; as the great Humboldt, treading upon the hitherto worthless soil of a friend, said "Diamonds should be here," and there diamonds were found. It will enlighten those hitherto unacquainted with our resources, and let loose for investment much of the unemployed capital of Europe, to the profit of the people of both hemispheres. It will not only bring to us the large capitalists of Europe, but also those of smaller means, seeking a secure investment of their earnings; but what is better still, it will induce the skilled artizans and hardy laborers to seek a land so rich in advantages to them. It will not only show those abroad who stood by our cause and had faith in us in the darkest hour, but also those who had no faith, that we can and will pay our national debt; not the interest alone, but the principal, far too soon for their interest. To secure these results it is only necessary that the Government of the United States should *lead*, and that Congress make an appropriation befitting the importance of the enterprise and worthy of the nation. Let us then urge upon our Senators and Representatives to act promptly and largely. Let us urge upon the Chambers of Commerce and Boards of Trade in the various sections of the Union, and especially those of the West, whose agricultural and mineral resources should form so prominent and striking a feature in the exhibition, an earnest coöperation. And above all, let us call upon the whole people, whose voluntary subscriptions outweigh the patronage of any monarch, to take part in this international great display, in which we have everything to gain and nothing to lose.

Ex-Mayor Opdyke followed Mr. Codwen in remarks of a similar character.

THE STATUTE OF LIMITATION.

Hon. F. A. Conkling then called the attention of the Chamber to the fact that their memorial sent to the Congress relative to the statute of limitations, before reported, had been misunderstood by that body who assumed that the legislation prayed for in that memorial, had already been enacted, which was not the case, and called upon Gen. Cochrane, Ex-Attorney-General then present for his interpretation of the law in this respect.

Gen. Cochrane explained the nature of the error made by the Judiciary Committee, to whom the memorial had been passed by Congress for consideration, showing that the act by them alluded to as covering the ground of the memorial was that which protected Northern interests only in such transactions as arose during the war in which they were creditors of individuals in the Southern States; but that the act alluded to did not by any means bear upon those transactions antecedent to or incomplete when the war broke out. He further said that, notwithstanding that it was his impression that, before a tribunal, the period during which the States were in rebellion would not be permitted to enter in as vitiating in any way the claim of a creditor on either part against a debtor on the other, nevertheless, lest technical difficulties might arise, it were better to have special legislation upon the subject.

IN HONOR OF ROBT. B. MINTURN.

Resolutions were then handed in by Benjamin H. Field, Esq., conveying the sense of the society as to their and the public's loss in the death of Robt. B. Minturn, Esq., and conveying their sympathy to the family of the deceased.

The meeting then adjourned.

A BONDED WAREHOUSE ROBBED.

Heavy Robbery of Silks and Velvets by Burglars—Nearly $6,500 Worth of Goods Stolen—About $4,500 Worth Recovered.

At an early hour yesterday morning, the bonded warehouse occupied by Mr. John Hobby, situate on the corner of Washington and Carlisle streets, was entered by a gang of burglars, and a large amount of valuable goods successfully carried off. It appears from the investigations of the police that the thieves gained an entrance into the warehouse by lifting some loose flags in the pavement, and after passing down into the basement they coolly replaced the flags, as one would a trap-door, thus leaving no visible trace of their presence.

After getting inside the burglars went to work and packed up a large quantity of silk velvets and several rolls of ribbon, in all valued at about $6,500. When the goods were packed up they evidently made their exit by forcing open one of the side windows of the building, on Carlisle-street, getting away their booty in safety.

About 5 o'clock yesterday morning, as Officer Doyle, of the Twenty-seventh Precinct, was patrolling his beat in Greenwich-street, he observed two men dressed like sailors coming up Carlisle-street, each carrying a sailor's "dunnage bag" on his shoulder. Thinking that something was amiss the officer hailed them, when both the men quickened their steps into a run, pursued by the patrolman. Chasing them down Greenwich-street, round into Rector-street, he saw the men throw the bags into the hallway of No. 32 Rector-street, and they then made good their escape. The officer gave the alarm rap, which was responded to by Roundsman Seymour, and Officers Cody, Lyons, Thomas and Archer. The six officers then surrounded the premises, and after diligent search their efforts were rewarded by discovering five bags, similar to the two first seen. These bags contained, on examination, twelve pieces of silk velvet, and thirty-one rolls of black ribbon, valued in the aggregate at $4,500.

The property was fully indentified by Mr. Hobby, but it is understood that some $1,500 worth of goods are still missing. Capt. Helme, of the Twenty-ninth Precinct, has arrested four men on suspicion of being concerned in the burglary, but in obedience to his request the names are withheld for the present.

POLICE COURTS.

Jefferson Market—Before Justice Dodge.

During Thursday night, about 11 o'clock, as the janitor of Cooper Institute and Officer John B. Sutherland, of the Fifteenth Precinct, stationed there, were going over the building to see if all were safe, as is their usual custom, they noticed, as they came down stairs into the main corridor, that a door leading out to the balcony in the rear of the institute was unlocked and open. The janitor remarked to the officer that he had already twice locked that door, and thought it strange that it should be open again. The policeman, as a matter of precaution, if not duty, determined to make an investigation. Passing through the door he emerged upon the balcony and traversed it toward the business office of the institute. He here found that a forcible entry had been made by breaking a pane of glass in the door communicating with the office from the balcony, and this door then unlocked from the inside. As soon as the officer entered the office he discovered the intruder kneeling down before the iron safe, evidently examining its strength. Thinking to catch the burglar unawares he made a spring for the fellow as he knelt. The intruder was, however, too quick for the officer, for he jumped up and made a headlong spring against the glass partition separating the office from the anteroom, going through it with a crash. As he was going through the glass frame the policeman aimed a blow at him with his club, without effect, however. Determined to secure the thief the officer followed the lead given by the fellow, jumping neatly through the shattered frame, seized his prisoner before he gained the main corridor. One or two loungers about the corridor made a hurried exit as the arrest was made, and it is supposed that they were confederates. On searching the prisoner, who gave the name of William Barrow, the officer found a set of ivory chessmen, a box of steel pens, a paper weight and several quires of note paper with the usual business headings printed on each sheet. The janitor also found a portrait of Washington, which had been hung up in the office, on the balcony, where it had evidently been placed by Barrow in anticipation of his successful escape. The aggregate value of the property being about $50, and owned by Mr. Peter Cooper, the trustees of the building and the Clerk, Mr. Wm. Griffin. On being brought into court yesterday morning, Mr. Griffin filed a complaint against the prisoner, when he was committed to stand his trial without bail.

The Tombs—Before Justice Hogan.

During yesterday afternoon as Mr. Henry Fisher, a stock broker, doing business at No. 46 Exchange-place, was engaged in conversation with several brother brokers near his office, he felt somebody pulling at his watch chain attached to a $600 repeater. Turning round he saw a young man standing near him, having the watch in his hand and endeavoring to wrench it from the chain. Naturally indignant, Mr. Fisher struck the fellow a blow in the face with his fist, at the same moment securing his watch. Officer Dennison, of the Third Precinct, arrested the bold operator, when he gave the name of Ivan Vain. On being arraigned, the prisoner was committed for trial without bail. Vain is 19 years of age, resides in Division-street, and is a shoemaker.

A MERCHANT IN TROUBLE.

Officer Murray, of the Twenty-sixth Precinct, brought before the court John B. Wesley, a merchant of Hartford, Conn., on a charge of having attempted to defraud Mr. James Cassidy, of No. 135 Front-street, who deposed that on the 2d inst. the prisoner called on him, representing himself as Samuel Brewster, a wholesale grocer of Norwich, Conn., exhibiting cards to that effect, and expressed a desire to purchase goods from Mr. Cassidy. After obtaining samples of goods the accused left. On the 9th inst. a letter was received from Brewster, alias Wesley, dated at Norwalk, in which Mr. Cassidy was requested to forward five half-chests of tea, valued at $200, and draw on him for the amount. Before doing so, however, Mr. Cassidy made inquiries of Mr. Platt S. Smith, whose place of business was the same as represented by Brewster, and learned the fact that no such man of that name was known in the place. Wesley was committed for trial. It is stated that the prisoner has swindled other merchants in a similar manner.

THE ADAMS EXPRESS ROBBERY.

Recovery of $5,000 in Gold—Additional Particulars.

The only additional particulars in relation to the late robbery are contained in the New-Haven papers:

The New-Haven *Journal*, of Friday, says: Yesterday the man who tends the railroad draw at Coscob bridge found, a short distance west of the bridge, a canvas bag containing five thousand dollars in gold. The bag had fastened to it one of the express company's tags marked $5,000. He also found the padlock that the thieves had wrenched off from the outside door of the car. It was broken. It would appear, almost conclusively, from this that the thieves left the train with the treasure at Coscob.

The New-Haven *Palladium* of yesterday contains the following details:

"In our account in yesterday's paper we stated that Assistant Superintendent Spooner had accompanied the old man Tristham to recover, if possible, the contents of the bag. This errand was perfectly successful, resulting in finding the bag at the residence of a sister of one of the robbers—whose name it is now ascertained is Tristham, and who is a nephew of the old man Tristham. All the contents were as safely reposing in the bag as when first put there. The amount of gold contained in the bag is variously estimated between $28,000 and $38,000—the latter figure is probably nearest correct. The money being thus obtained, Mr. Spooner and the old man returned to Norwalk. The two men found in Tristham's house are thus proven to have been prominent agents in the robbery.

Yesterday, a preliminary hearing in their cases was had at the Town Hall, Norwalk, which resulted in Tristham and his associate clerk being ordered to furnish bonds in the sum of $25,000 each for their appearance at the same hall one week from Saturday night. Not being able to furnish bonds they will be quartered in the Bridgeport jail.

Sheriff Barnum, and Mr. Webb, agent of the company in this city, visited the residence of Mr. Tristham to ascertain something in relation to the rest of the stolen property. They made inquiries of Mrs. Tristham whether the robbers had been seen to carry anything away or conduct themselves suspiciously. She said they had not. Search was then made by Messrs. Barnum and Webb in every conceivable place, for the lost treasure, but without avail. At last one of the daughters said that "she had heard a roaring up stairs which appeared to be in the room occupied by the robbers. Search was immediately instituted, and in the stove two pans full of paper ashes were found. The fireplace was next visited and another quantity of paper ashes was brought to light, and among them pieces of paper upon which were discovered the Adams Express Company marks.

THE LATEST.

From Mr. Webb we learn that the whole amount robbed from the safes will not exceed in value $200,000, and that the greater part of this sum is in the hands of the company. From another excellent source we learn that the amount of gold contained in the bag was between $23,000 and $24,000, and that there were $78,000 in unsigned bills stolen. Superintendent Sanford left the St. Nicholas Hotel yesterday with the bag, and about $90,000 of the money, and deposited the same in the office of the company in New-York. Concerning the honesty of the old shoemaker, Tristham, there seems to be no doubt. In his taking the bag to New-York he is thought to have acted from strictly honest motives. So much confidence is reposed in his integrity that he has been released from custody. His removal of the bag of gold to the Norwalk depot was effected upon a hand sled, and so open was he in the business, that in getting into Norwalk he asked aid of a young bank teller to enable him to get the bag to the station. The manner of the sister of the robber Tristham was not so frank, nor her words either, as upon being asked by Superintendent Spooner for the carpet bag, she replied very saucily that there was no such bag on the premises, nor never had been.

In conclusion we add that Mr. Conroy, one of the messengers of the company in this city, who returned from New-York last night, reports the rumor of a pothouse brawler, charged with attempting to negotiate the sale of the stolen gold; also that parties who believed the robbers had secreted some of their spoils near Coscob, walked over acres and acres of ground looking for fresh dirt. In four days after the commission of the crime the swift hand of justice has found two of the depraved men concerned in it, the third one being still at large. By persons who have investigated this affair, he is believed to be the principal scoundrel. Concerning him the arrested robbers maintain a marked reticence.

Skating Prospects.

The prospects for a continuance of the healthful sport of skating are decidedly bad. Already the surface of the ice on the ponds most used is so much broken that skating has become a difficult feat, and yesterday the most sanguine gave it up in despair. During the continuance of the late cold snap, it is probable that more persons visited the various skating ponds than ever before. It may be of interest to skaters to know that during the past six years the number of days skating on the Central Park lakes was as follows: 1859, 19 days; 1860, 37 days; 1861, 27 days; 1862, 50 days; 1863, 11 days; 1864, 25 days—or an average of 28 days per annum. In 1862 there was good skating on the Central Park ponds to the 8th of March. Generally, however, skating may be considered as ending with the month of February. Our present Winter has been so capricious that the weather prophets are all at fault, and it would be unsafe to say before nightfall whether a palm-leaf fan or an overcoat will be most desirable.

Up to the 6th of this month the weather was warmer than had been known for years at that period. Since then the mercury has been down to 15 degrees below zero in this city, and yesterday was up to 44—a total rise of 59 degrees.

The late change in the weather has greatly disappointed the lovers of skating, as well as the proprietors of skating ponds. As the mercury sinks, the spirits of these gentlemen rise, and when the thermometer is at zero, they are at fever heart. The cold which pinches others warms them, and they look on a day such as yesterday with supreme disgust. Major Oatman and his fellow skating pond proprietors still live, however, and hope for better times—that is colder weather.

LAW REPORTS.

The Floyd Acceptances—Are they Bills of Exchange, Subject to the Law Merchant, and Binding upon the Government as such?—Interesting Testimony of an old Official and Banker as to the Practice of the Government in the Issuance of Acceptances—Testimony of George W. Riggs.

COURT OF CLAIMS.

Chief-Justice Casey presiding.

Thomas W. Pierce vs. The United States.—This noted case, so important in its consequences to the government, both in respect to its treasury and its established usages, yesterday came on for hearing on its merits, and will likely consume a couple of days in the trial. The amount involved in the present case is but $30,000, being the amount of the acceptances held by the claimant in his own right. But the claims of all other parties on similar vouchers will be disposed of by the decision herein, it being so understood.

It is expected that the decision of the Supreme Court in United States *vs.* Bank of Metropolis, involving the validity of similar acceptances by the Postmaster-General, will govern this case. That decision was adverse to the government, holding the acceptances to be commercial paper, and that it was as much to the interest of the government that they should be upheld as such, as it was to the interest of private parties.

The claimant put in the deposition of Richard Smith, Cashier of the Bank of Metropolis, formerly of the First Bank of the United States, and afterward in the office of the Bank of Columbia, established in the Treasury Department to do government business. He testified as follows: My occupation is Cashier of the Bank of Metropolis; my age near seventy-eight; my residence for the last year, Washington City; I have no interest in the claim, &c., &c.; I have resided in this city since 1819, as banker; previous to which, and since 1804, I resided in Georgetown, D. C., but transacted bank business in Washington; previous to my being employed in the Bank of the Metropolis, I was employed in the First Bank of the United States, and afterward in the office established by the Bank of Columbia, in the Treasury Department, to do government business; afterward, in 1817, I was appointed Cashier of the Bank of the United States in this city, and in 1839 was appointed Cashier of the Bank of Metropolis, which office I still hold. He further says he has known it to be the practice of the government to receive bills of exchange drawn upon it by contractors or subordinate officers. It was a common practice by the Secretary of War and the heads of departments to accept such bills, but I cannot specify, at the present time, particular instances, without reference to my files, but with such reference, I could, no doubt, do so, if my time and health permitted. Extensive operations passed through my hands in the Bank of Columbia during the war of 1812, including acceptances of the Secretary of War.

The books of the Bank of Columbia contained these entries; afterward, in 1828, when the assets of the Bank of Columbia were turned over to the Bank of the United States, all the books and papers came into my possession, and were retained by me until some time near 1840, when I was directed by the Bank of the United States to forward them to Philadelphia, which I did. And I afterward understood that they were destroyed or sold to the paper makers.

I conducted the Bank of Columbia in the Treasury Department from March, 1811, to March, 1817. During that period the number of acceptances by the Secretary of War were many in number and large in amount.

In later periods cases have occurred in which the Bank of Metropolis was concerned.

And many cases occurred in the Branch Bank of the United States, of acceptances of the Post-office Department. Judge McLean was Postmaster-General and Director in the Branch Bank of the United States, and he recommended to the bank to take those acceptances, as the best business they could do for the bank, and the bank did take them to a very large amount, and I never knew an instance where one of them was protested, or payment contested.

It was very much the practice for the Secretary of War, Calhoun, under the direction of the President of the United States, Mr. Monroe, to accept bills of Richard M. Johnson and others, contractors for Yellow Stone River Expedition, and to make advances and accept bills to facilitate that expedition; and many such bills passed through the Branch Bank of the United States.

I remember another circumstance. During Mr. Monroe's administration, Mr. Crawford, while Secretary of the Treasury, asked me whether I would advance money on the acceptances of the department for the purpose of continuing the construction of the Cumberland road. I told him I would do so if no question was likely to arise as to the liability of these acceptances, or in regard to appropriations to cover further advances for that work. He said he presumed not, but he would consult the President of the United States on the subject. He went out for that purpose, and returned in a few moments, and told me that the President, Mr. Monroe, would have no scruples in signing such a bill. The advances were then made by me. The appropriations were made and the amount paid to me. I do not know how the advances were made, whether in the form of letters, or bills, or otherwise. Mr. Clay afterward called upon me and stated that these advances by the bank were illegal, because in violation of a provision of its charter, which prohibited a loan of more than $50,000 to the government. Mr. Clay was then a member of Congress.

EXCEPTIONS BY THE UNITED STATES SOLICITOR.

The Solicitor of the United States Court of Claims excepts to each and every item of the above evidence as immaterial, irrelevant, incompetent and hearsay; and the counsel for the claimant agrees that these exceptions shall be deemed to have the same effect as if taken in anticipation of each answer of the witness.

On cross-examination witness said: That he made the advances alluded to to Mr. Crawford, under the belief and expectation that there would be an appropriation by Congress; the bills mentioned by me were not all bought subject to appropriations by Congress; the acceptances of the Postmaster-General were predicated upon services to be rendered by the contractors with that department, which department had its own revenues at the time, and Judge McLean recommended these contractors as men to be depended upon; and said that he would see the acceptances paid; the advances stated to have been made by Mr. Crawford, were during the first term of Mr. Monroe's administration.

Geo. W. Riggs, well known in Washington circles and to the business men of the country, testified as follows (deposition): Name is George W. Riggs; my occupation is that of banker; my age is fifty years; my residence for the past year has been at Washington City; I have no interest direct or indirect in the claim which is the subject of inquiry, and am in no degree related to the claimant.

In answer to questions propounded by Caleb Cushing, Esq., counsel for claimant, the witness proceeds with the following narrative: I have been engaged in the business of banking in Washington since 1840 up to the present time, except an intermission between the latter part of 1848 and early in 1854.

In the early part of the above period, that is previous to 1848, I had knowledge of bills of exchange being accustomed to be drawn on the Secretary of the Navy, by Pursers or Navy Agents, and such bills being accepted, on presentation, by the Secretary. They were drawn in the common form of bills of exchange payable at a certain time after sight. These bills would come to us from banking-houses in New-York, to which the bills came through commercial channels. In case these bills were not paid at maturity, it was our practice to protest them. We have had cases which were protested because there was no appropriation for paying them, and in which they were afterward paid on appropriation being made.

In the second period, that is from 1854 to 1863, it has been usual to present such bills to the Secretary of the Navy, and take a verbal acceptance. In such cases of verbal acceptance, we of course did not protest the bill, but in case of non-payment, we protested the bill for non-payment.

Protests of such bills were more frequent prior to the change in the commencement of the fiscal year than now, by reason of the appropriations running out at an earlier period.

My experience in regard to Post-office acceptances has reference to the former of the aforesaid periods, during which time it was customary to draw drafts on the department, which, in order to facilitate the contractors in the performance of their contracts, were registered at the department on account of the contracts, and we were in the habit of cashing such drafts.

Our banking-house has been in the constant habit of presenting drafts on the State Department from Consuls and Ministers of the United States abroad. Until lately these were in the usual form of bills of exchange. These we presented, and in some instances, on receiving assurance that they would be paid, we left them at the department for that purpose; in other instances, not being yet payable, we would take a verbal acceptance and then discount the paper for the holder.

Recently two things have been added to the practice in relation to these bills. First, that they are to be made payable at fifteen days' sight, with acceptance waived; and secondly, indorsement by procuration excepted.

The Solicitor of the United States excepts to each item of the above evidence as incompetent, irrelevant and immaterial. This exception, it being agreed by plaintiff's counsel, shall be deemed of the same legal effect as if taken prior to each particular statement of the witness.

The witness, on cross-examintion by the United States Solicitor, proceeds to state:

Question by Solicitor—Were not all drafts, bills of exchange or acceptances purchased by you, or other bankers, and mentioned by you above, bought with the knowledge that payment of the same were, or would have to be, provided for by Congress? And was not such the general understanding among those dealing in such paper?

The attorney for claimant excepts to the above question as incompetent and irrelevant.

A.—I think not; in relation to foreign bills, they (foreigners) knew nothing, as a general rule, of appropriations by Congress, and frequently complained that the acceptances were not paid; it being the practice of many foreign governments to pay such bills whether right or wrong. In Washington, from long experience there, I knew the practice and law in such bills and acceptances. From my correspondence, I have gathered that such practice and laws are not generally understood among bankers throughout the United States. It is generally understood among the bankers in Washington that appropriation must be made by Congress for the payment of those bills, drafts and acceptances. Some bankers elsewhere understand it, having earned it by experience. In regard to drafts on the Post-Office Department, we made no inquiry about appropriations, because it had a revenue of its own.

Mr. Russell's testimony was substantially the same as taken before the Congressional Committee, and his written communication to that committee was put in evidence.

The claimant's evidence recited that before investing in these acceptances he visited Mr. Floyd and took his assurance that as these acceptances did not depend upon appropriation by Congress (the money to meet them as they matured being already in the Treasury,) he regarded them as the very best investment that could be made; that after some of them had been protested he called upon Mr. Floyd at his house, and was told by the Secretary that the protest was because there was no money in the Treasury at that time; that he could not tell much about it until he had seen Russell; that the Secretary engaged to meet him the next day at the War Department, but did not do so—a Cabinet meeting being the excuse; claimant had sold out other securities of small interest, to invest in these acceptances, upon the faith of the representations of the Secretary of War; witness' firm held about $260,000 of these acceptances for themselves and others—$150,000 their own. Since the assurance of Secretary Floyd as to the value and desirableness of these acceptances, witness had put all his spare capital into them.

The deposition of John Potts, Chief Clerk of the War Department and Disbursing Clerk under Mr. Floyd's administration, was in evidence, showing the routine duties of the department, and setting forth the manner in which, and the circumstances under which the acceptances were issued.

The contract between the War Department and the firm of Russell, Majors and Waddell, the acceptances declared upon, and numerous other exhibits, were put in evidence.

The claimants' points as argued by counsel are in substance as follows:

The demurrer admits that the claimant is the holder, in good faith, for a valuable consideration by him paid, of the instruments declared upon; that he became the holder thereof in the regular course of business before their maturity, and after their acceptance by the Secretary of War; that the Secretary acted officially, and in behalf of the United States, as the principal officer of the Executive Department; that the petitioner became the purchaser of the instruments upon the faith of such acceptance.

On the merits:

First—The title of the claimant as the holder, *bona fide*, of the instruments declared upon (bills of exchange) in contemplation of law, is especially favored and will be upheld by every reasonable intendment which rightfully or equitably can be made. The rights of the government as well as the rights of an individual, concur in and require the maintenance of this principle.

Second—The acts of the Legislative, Executive and Judicial Departments or branches of the government, in contemplation of law, are presumed *prima facie* to be legal and rightful. He who assails an act of either department must show that it is *ultra vires* on the face of it, or by some matter, *aliunde*, is inconsistent with the limit which the constitution or the laws in pursuance thereof, have imposed upon the department whose act is assailed. This presumption is a principle of public as well as of private or municipal law; is essential to the maintenance of the sovereign authority of the State, which must be sustained and upheld by every reasonable intendment consistent with its organic law. (Best on Presumptions.) Public officers are presumed to do their duty. (Bingham *vs.* Cabot, 3 Dallas, 19.) It is a presumption of law that all public officers, and especially such high functionaries perform their official duties until the contrary is proved; and where, as in the present case, an act is to be done or patent granted upon evidence and proofs to be laid before a public officer, upon which he is to decide the fact that he has done the act or granted the patent, is *prima facie* evidence that the proofs have been made and were satisfactory. No other tribunal is at liberty to reëxamine or controvert the sufficiency of such proofs, if laid before him when the law has made such officer the proper judge. It is true also that even in a suit between private persons to try a question of private right, *the action of the executive power, upon a matter committed to its determination by the constitution and laws, is conclusive.*

Third—The United States as a sovereignty have authority to enter into any and every contract which the trusts conferred or the duties imposed upon them may require, unless expressly or by necessary intendment prohibited by the constitution; and in the absence of a constitutional prohibition may select the means by which their trusts and duties are to be performed. In United States *vs.* Morris, (2 Brock. Rep., 109–10,) Chief-Justice Marshall said "the United States is a government, and consequently a body politic and corporate, *capable of attaining the object for which it was created by means which are necessary for their attainment.* It will certainly require no argument to prove that one of the means by which some of these objects are to be accomplished is contract; the government, therefore, is capable of contracting, and its contracts may be made in the name of the United States. The government acted by its agents, without entering on the inquiry respecting the limits which may circumscribe the capacity of the United States to contract. I venture to say it is coextensive with the duties and powers of the government. *Every contract which subserves to a performance of a duty may be rightfully made.* The manner in which a law shall be executed does not always form a part of it; a power not limited or regulated by the words of the acts has been given by the legislature to the Executive to construct fortifications; and large sums of money have been appropriated to the object. It is not, and cannot be denied, that these laws might have been carried into execution by means of a contract; yet there is no act of Congress expressly authorizing the Executive to make any contract. It is useless, and it would be tedious, to multiply examples, but many might be given to illustrate the truth of the proposition. It follows, as a necessary consequence, that the duty, and of course, the right to make contracts may flow from an act of Congress which does not, in terms, prescribe this duty; the proposition, then, is true, that there is a power to contract in every case where it is necessary to the execution of a public duty."

Fourth—The contracts of the United States must be entered into by the instrumentality of individuals; the principal officers of the several Executive Departments, especially of the State, of the War and of the Navy, are to a large extent the representatives and agents of the President, and their acts are his acts. In exercising their authority and in performing the functions of their offices, under statutes, they do not act as agents in the ordinary sense of the term, but as principals under the law.

Fifth—John B. Floyd, as Secretary of War, had authority in behalf of the United States to accept the bills of exchange set forth in the petition. The Secretary had authority, under the constitution, (Art. 2, sec. 2,) as the principal officer of an Executive Department, and under the act by which the War Department was established, as the representative of the President, to perform the duties enjoined upon or intrusted to him in relation to the army, its supplies and the transportation, using such means and entering into such contracts in the execution of the trusts as he might consider fit and adequate to the purpose to be accomplished. The authority of the Secretary to contract in relation to the trusts and duties of the War Department, and to adopt such terms and stipulations as he might consider fit and adequate, is deduced from and sustained by several statutes passed since the organization of the department. The authority of the Secretary to accept the bills of exchange set forth in the petition, must be regarded as *res adjudicata*, and concluded by authority. The case of the United States *vs.* The Bank of the Metropolis (15 Pet., 377) concludes the question in this, unless it can be distinguished, which it is submitted it cannot be. In that case, drafts were accepted by the Postmaster-General, "on condition that the contracts be complied with," and the authority of that officer to make advances or to agree to make them in aid of the contractor, was not questioned. (On this point were also cited United States *vs.* Gingey, 5 Peters, 127; Dugon *vs.* United States, 3 Wheat., 172; Tyler *vs.* Hand, 7 How., 573, 582, 583; United States *vs.* Bradly, 10 Peters, 359; United States *vs.* Arredondo, 6 Peters, 729; Decatur *vs.* Paulding, 14 Peters, 515; United States *vs.* Linn, 15 Peters, 314; Brosheor *vs.* Mason, 6 How., 102; Cotton *vs.* United States, 11 How., 229; Parks *vs.* Ross, 11, 374, and many others.) From the statutes of the United States (a number cited) it is clear that the authority of the Secretary of War to contract may be derived from special statute without an appropriation, or from an appropriation for a special purpose, or it may be, and in many instances is, exercised under general provisions of law, which confer upon him the management of the business of the department.

Sixth—The court will take notice of the usages and course of business in the several executive offices which have been accustomed from the commencement of the government to use, and in behalf of the United States to become parties, as holders and otherwise, to bills of exchange, which usage has been sanctioned by the law officer of the government, by Congress and by the judiciary. If these acts and usages, so sanctioned and acted upon by the claimant are to be disregarded, the result will be unjust and inequitable. Such result will not be reached except upon the most clear and explicit grounds, to be adduced by those who set it up. The claimant parted with his money and became the holder upon the faith of the acceptance, which is admitted—as also his good faith by the demurrer; and the authority of the Executive Department to accept bills of exchange, to instruct agents and representatives of the government to draw, has been recognized by Attorney-General Taney, Legaré, Nelson, Mason and Johnson. [Opinions cited.]

Seventh—John B. Floyd, as Secretary of War, had authority to make contracts for supplies to the army of Utah, and for the transportation thereof. This cannot be doubted or denied. In the execution of this authority, and to enable himself successfully to discharge the trusts confided to him, it was competent for him, in the absence of an express prohibition, to enter into such terms and stipulations as he might consider fit and reasonable, including the acceptance of bills of exchange, to be drawn by the contractor or by such other person as he might designate for that purpose. It is a familiar and common doctrine of law that a private trustee to whom land is conveyed or devised shall take an estate co-extensive with the trust, although the words used in the devise or conveyance, technically designate a less estate,—a portion; this principle must be applied to public trustees, that no detriment may come to the State. Nor can the principle be repelled by the suggestion that fraud may come from its adoption.

Eighth—The instruments declared upon are bills of exchange, subject to all the incidents, conferring all the rights applicable to such instruments under the law merchant. In no sense can it be said that the bills of the claimant are, in terms or by implication, *made payable out of a particular fund. A direction to charge* the amount of a draft to a particular person or account does not make it conditional or contingent. The request of the drawer to pay was *absolute;* it was not upon any condition or promise. *The acceptance of the Secretary is absolute.* The statement of a particular fund in a bill of exchange will not vitiate, if it be inserted merely as a direction to the drawee so as to reimburse himself. A *bona fide* holder of a bill is not bound to inquire as to the consideration, and is not bound by the agreements between the drawer and acceptor, where the acceptance is absolute.

Ninth—The claimant is entitled to damages arising from non-payment of the bills at maturity, which will be measured by the rate of interest (seven per cent.) at the place in which they are made payable. The statute of March 3, 1863, (ch. 92, sec. 7, 12 Statutes at Large,) does not exclude the allowance of damages conferred by the law merchant upon non-payment of a bill of exchange at its maturity.

Tenth—The plaintiff is entitled to interest *eo nomine*, because the law of the place at which the bills are made payable, which is the law of the contract, gives it. It may legally, and with propriety, be said that a contract expressly and in terms provides for every result or incident which by the law applicable to the contract is a necessary intendment and deduction therefrom.

C. B. Goodrich and Hon. Caleb Cushing for claimant.

The points of the government are as follows:

First—States the facts.

Second—The claimant does not state in his petition sufficient facts to give the court jurisdiction. The jurisdiction of this court is limited by the act of Feb. 24, 1855, to the following cases: 1. Claims founded upon any law of Congress. 2. Claims founded upon any regulation of an executive department. 3. Claims founded upon contracts with government, either express or implied. 4. All claims referred to the court by either House of Congress; and, as subsequently provided, cases in which the government may desire to file a set-off or counter claim. This claim is urged as under an "express contract" of the government. Unless the acceptances were authorized by statute, they are not "express contracts" of the government, and the plaintiff cannot recover upon the facts stated in his petition. The petition is therefore fatally defective.

Third—John B. Floyd, as Secretary, of War, had no authority, in his official capacity, to accept the instruments in suit, and could not thereby bind the government for their payment. Officers of the government are merely agents appointed by law to do certain acts and perform certain duties required by law, and they have no powers beyond those specified by law. Any demands on the Treasury upon contract, &c., must be within express statutory provision.

Fourth—The instruments described in claimant's petition are not bills of exchange, and claimant can derive no advantage from their purchase and negotiation. They are merely orders drawn upon the government for specific sums of money out of funds the drawer claimed to be entitled to receive. Every order for money drawn on the government is drawn upon a particular fund, and the fund out of which any money may be paid from the Treasury has no existence until created by an appropriation by act of Congress. Those instruments being subject in their payment to the contingency of an appropriation, and the existence of a particular fund, are not bills of exchange subject to the law merchant. The claimant is chargeable with a knowledge of the existence of these contingencies, because their existence is matter of law.

Fifth—The instruments offered in evidence were not only issued without authority, but their issue for any purpose was in violation of law. The claimant having notice of their illegality before and at the time of their purchase by him, cannot recover, although he paid a valuable consideration for them. These instruments are an advance of money to government contractors, excusing the value of the service rendered or the articles delivered *previously to such payment.* They are, therefore, prohibited by the act of Congress of Jan. 31, 1823, (3 Stat. at Large, 723.) The issue of these instruments was in effect a *loan* of money to the drawers of them by an officer charged with the safekeeping and disbursement of that portion of the public moneys appropriated for the support and maintenance of the army. This was prohibited by the Sub-Treasury Act, (see 57.) The use of these instruments as a means of payment of government indebtedness was prohibited by the nineteenth section of the act of Congress of Aug. 6, 1846. There can be no controversy as to the cause and purpose of issuing these drafts; neither the drawers nor the acceptors attempt to disguise that purpose. It was also disclosed to the claimant, and he took those instruments *fully advised* as to all the facts and circumstances attending their issue. He was advised *in advance* of his purchase of them that they were issued and thrown upon the market for the exclusive accommodation of the drawers of them. He was told by the Secretary of War that while he could not *advance the money* to these contractors—while the money in the Treasury was beyond his reach—while the statute book was filled with penalties against the wrongful use of the public moneys—yet he could *loan the credit of the nation* by means of these drafts and evade the penalties of the law. These, said the Secretary to his contractors, are as good to you as money; they will pass in the market and relieve your necessities as effectively as if I gave you money; your contracts are yet unfulfilled; the government owes you nothing; yet you can take these bills and pay us back the money when you shall have performed your contracts and become entitled to your money under them; it is *unlawful* for me to advance you money, but the *credit* of the nation is at your service. The issuing of these bills was only the cunning device of an unprincipled agent to relieve the pressing necessities of his favorite contractors, while the Secretary of War could not advance money. He could advance what he called a bill of exchange. The process of reasoning by which it is demonstrated that a person may do *indirectly* what he is prohibited doing *directly*, is a refinement of logic to an incomprehensible point. Under the Sub-Treasury Act had the Secretary of War advanced money to the contractors, he would have been guilty of *embezzlement* to the extent advanced. Yet, so far as intention is concerned, he has committed a *higher* crime than that—he loaned the credit of the nation, which was put into the market in this form and circulated as *currency.* They were circulated as the *currency* of the government, and were *loaned without any security*, except the personal responsibility of the person to whom the loan was made.

It will not be claimed that the payment of these bills could be enforced against the government in the hands of the original drawers; but it is insisted that they became valid and binding upon the government *from the time* of the purchase by, and indorsement to, the claimant. The illegality of these instruments being shown, it is believed that no transfer could invest them with validity. It would allow the perpetration of a most unparalleled fraud to admit that, by the *mere indorsement* of these instruments, the indorsees could be placed in any better position than the drawers were before indorsement. In Bacon *vs.* Gray et al., 4 Clarke, (Iowa,) 480, it was held "that where the consideration of a note was only *in part usurious*, and had been transferred to an innocent holder for value, *before due and without knowledge of the usurious* consideration, the innocent holder could not recover."

Sixth—There is no evidence of a demand for payment from the proper authority. It is insisted, therefore, no demand has been made, and the suit is brought prematurely. Payment was demanded only of the Secretary of War, when it should have been made of the Treasury Department.

Seventh—Finally, it is submitted by the government that, both upon principle and authority, the following points are clearly established: That the Secretary of War is in no sense a *principal*, but merely the *agent* of the Executive Department, whose powers and duties are clearly defined by law; that the powers of a public agent are to be determined by law, and are limited by law to the performance of specific duties; the powers of a public agent being enforced and limited by law, all persons dealing upon the authority of such agent are chargeable with notice of the extent of his powers; that all the financial operations of the government, all the bonds, bills and notes issued by it, are required by law to be done by the Treasury Department; that no bond, bill, Treasury note or other evidence of indebtedness can be issued, nor can any debt against the government be created, except in virtue of a law of Congress; that for this reason the Secretary of War has no authority in virtue of his official character to accept bills of exchange and bind the United States for their payment; that the issuing and use of the bills of exchange offered in evidence in this case, for the purposes disclosed, was illegal; that these instruments, being illegally and fraudulently issued, and the plaintiff having notice thereof before purchase, cannot derive any rights under them by virtue of such purchase for value; that those instruments were void in the hands of the drawers, because they were issued in fraud of law and without consideration, and also because their acceptance was made by an *agent* having no authority for that purpose, either express or implied; that these instruments being drawn upon and accepted by a known public agent of the government, in his *official* capacity, are not bills of exchange subject to the low merchant; that every order for the payment of money, drawn upon any agent of the government, in his official capacity, is drawn upon the government; and such order cannot be paid unless there be an appropriation by Congress for that purpose; that the custom attempted to be established by the testimony of Smith and Riggs is inadmissible, becausue its object is to enlarge the powers of an agent whose authority is limited by law.

The special attention of the court is invited to the importance of the questions involved in this case, by the Solicitor, who urges that it is seldom that questions so vital and far-reaching come before the court, for judgment and determination.

John J. Weed, Assistant Solicitor, for the government.

The Rebel Hotel Burners—Examination in Martin's Case Continued—Who were Engaged in it—Jacob Thompson the Manager of the Plot.

UNITED STATES COMMISSIONER'S OFFICE.

Before Commissioner Osborn.

The United States vs. Robert Martin.—The examination in the case of Robert Martin, charged with being one of the party who, in November, 1864, endeavored to burn the City of New-York, was resumed yesterday.

Jacob C. Horton recalled: I was in Canada a week or ten days after the fires in New-York in November, 1864, and saw the prisoner there; I saw there William L. McDonald, Jacob Thompson, a man of the name of Chenault, and Williams; I think Williams then went by the name of Headley; I don't think I saw Kennedy there; I should say I did not know that I had seen Kennedy till after he was arrested, when I recognized him as a man I had seen there; I did not see him at the same time that I saw the prisoner, but a week or two after; I cannot say whether I saw Chenault the day I saw the prisoner or on the day after; I could not say I saw any of them that day. I had seen Chenault and Williams in New-York anterior to the fire; I saw one, perhaps both, at the City Ale Vaults, and the other at No. 136 Fulton-street; I never saw the prisoner in New-York; I went to Toronto on Mr. McDonald's business; he was then in trouble, in Fort Lafayette; that was the New-York McDonald.

Mr. Larocque, the counsel for the prisoner, objected to any evidence of witness' business in Canada. Objection overruled.

Witness continued—I saw McDonald, Williams and Chenault in Toronto, Canada.

Q.—To whom did they refer you in regard to the firing of the City of New-York and what did they say about it?

Mr. Larocque objects—What the persons named did or said could not be evidence against the prisoner unless done in his presence.

Mr. Courtney—I have shown that these parties were all here in New-York, under assumed names, carrying with them and leaving black bags; some boarding in the places where the fires occurred, all acquainted with each other, all disappearing together, and all found immediately after in Toronto together. What stronger evidence of conspiracy could be given? The witness goes on to Toronto for the purpose of exculpating McDonald, who was then a prisoner in New-York. I propose to show that he saw these parties, and they refused to have anything to do with him, but referred him to Jacob Thompson, who was the agent of the so-called Confederate States. I then wish to show the declarations of Jacob Thompson, his co-conspirator, as evidence against the prisoner.

Mr. Larocque contended that all the evidence yet introduced was not sufficient to establish the fact of a conspiracy, and that no evidence whatever had been given to connect the prisoner with a conspiracy if there were one. Even if there were a conspiracy, the declarations asked for could not be heard against the prisoner unless made in his presence. The only case where declarations or acts of conspirators were evidence against each other, was where they were part of the *res gestæ* acts of the conspiracy itself, and the mere subsequent admissions or narrations after the conspiracy was over were not within the rule.

The point was argued at some length.

The Commissioner held that the warrant being for giving aid and comfort to the rebellion, he should consider the charge to be of a continuous plot for that purpose, of which the arson charged was but one consequence and admit the evidence. If, however, the District-Attorney meant to confine the case to an aiding of the rebellion by that one act, he must exclude it, in accordance with the principle contended for by Mr. Larocque.

Witness resumed—I had no conversation with Chenault in New-York; I may have spoken to him thece; I had a conversation with him in Toronto about ten days after the fire; he said he fired some of the buildings; the Belmont Hotel, Tammany, and I believe he said French's; he said he fired those himself; he said that in firing the Belmont Hotel, he had sprinkled phosphorus all around the room he occupied; that in coming out he saw the fan-light of the adjoining room open and threw a bottle in that room; in firing either Tammany or French's I don't remember which, he got some of the phosphorus on his clothes, which took fire as he was coming out; we were alone when this conversation took place; he came in to where I was sitting in the hotel in Toronto; he asked me to go back to the warehouse portion of it, where we had the conversation; on that visit to Toronto I saw Jacob Thompson; I think Wm. L. McDonald sent me to him the first time.

Q.—Did Williams, Maxwell, Chenault or Kennedy know of your going to see Thompson, and for what purpose you went? (Objected to.) A.—Mr. Williams was I think present when I was sent to Jacob Thompson; Mr. Williams said he was willing to do anything to substantiate the innocence of Mr. McDonald then under arrest in New-York, and if I could devise anything feasible he would do it.

Q.—State what you said to Williams to call out that conversation? A.—I believe I was the first to inform him of Mr. McDonald's arrest; I told him I thought it his duty to do whatever he could to explain the circumstances which led to that arrest; he then answered substantially what I have stated above.

Q.—What, if anything, did he say as to the innocence of Mr. McDonald, or as to the setting fire to the City of New-York?

Mr. Larocque objected that this was clearly asking for a narrative and not for all the acts of the parties.

The Commissioner took the answer provisionally.

A.—He said that Mr. McDonald was entirely innocent of any complicity in the firing of the city; in his intercourse with McDonald in New-York he had never said anything to him relative to the object of his visit to the city; he said nothing as to his object in visiting New-York.

On motion of Mr. Larocque the Commissioner struck out the last answer.

I then saw Mr. Thompson; I had some conversation with him about the firing of the City of New-York; the conversation with him related to Mr. McDonald's release; I suggested that all those implicated in the conspiracy should sign a statement of his innocence; I said something should be done; he said he would think over it; I met him again next morning; he said he did not think it could be done; it would be likely to injure the cause; he did not say what cause.

On motion of Mr. Larocque this latter portion was stricken out. Mr. Larocque also moved to strike out the conversation with Chenault, but that motion was denied.

Francis Clark, sworn.—I reside at No. 136 Fulton-street; I remember the fires in 1864; I have seen Kennedy, Chenault and Williams; I saw them at my place of business; I saw all three of them there at different times; not, I think, the three together; I became acquainted with Kennedy and Williams by letters of introduction from Wm. L. McDonald; I have not the letter; I suppose it was thrown in the waste-paper basket; It was an ordinary letter of introduction; the same person introduced Kennedy; I wish to correct my statement; it was Chenault and not Williams who brought the letter of introduction, and he or Kennedy introduced Williams; I don't know what their business was here; I did not hear either of them say what it was; they were about three times in my store; they came somewhere in the latter part of October or beginning of November; I saw Chenault the day of the fires; I did not see him after that day; when he first came he boarded at the Belmont; they bought nothing from me.

Owing to the absence of an important witness the examination was then adjourned to Monday next, at 10 o'clock A. M.

United States District Court—Southern District.

SEAMEN'S WAGES—POWER OF CHIEF ENGINEER—RATIFICTION.

Before Judge Benedict.

Alfred Battersby et al. vs. The Steamship Republic.—This was an action brought by five mariners to recover damages for a wrongful discharge from the vessel. The libelants were employed by the Chief Engineer of the vessel to labor in his department at $65 a month, till the vessel was ready for sea, and then to go a voyage to New-Orleans and back at $60 a month. The Chief Engineer was authorized by the owner to select the men needed for his department, and to allow them the going rate of wages. The libelants, after working several days, were directed to go and sign the shipping articles for the voyage, which they did. The next evening they were assembled in the engine-room, and the Chief Engineer informed them that he was directed to tell them that they must consent to reduce their wages to $55 a month, or leave the vessel. The libelants would not consent, and left the vessel. The next morning they returned and tendered their services to the Chief Engineer, and inquired if any different orders had been received? He told them they could go at $55, but not otherwise, and at their request gave them an order for their wages up to the time of their signing articles, and this amount was paid them.

Held by the Court—That on the evidence the power to employ and dismiss the men in the engineer's department on ocean steamers belongs to the chief engineer, and is frequently exercised by them, and according to the usage of the port the discharge of these men was an act within the scope of the apparent authority of the engineer, and if so, it binds the vessel.

But that in this case the evidence is that the power to select the men and agree with them as to the rate of wages was expressly conferred on this engineer, and that the power to dismiss them must be chief considered a necessary incident to this express authority.

That, therefore, the fact that neither the master nor the owner gave the chief engineer any instructions to reduce the men's wages or turn them ashore becomes immaterial.

That there is no evidence of any such notice to the libelants as required them to go to the owner and make inquiry as to the authority of the engineer.

That, moreover, there is no evidence of any disapproval by the owner when the fact of their discharge was brought to his notice.

That it was the owner's duty, if he disapproved of it, to inform the libelant of it and offer to perform his contract.—(Orne *vs.* Townsend, 4 Mason, 548.) Not having done so he must be held to have adopted the act.

That the libelants are, therefore, entitled to recover the actual damages sustained by them by the wrongful discharge, and that if the parties cannot agree upon that amount, the court will determine it or direct a reference to a Commissioner to ascertain it.

For libelant, Mr. Lanktree; for claimant, Messrs. Barney, Butler and Parsons.

SEAMEN'S WAGES—MASTER OF GOVERNMENT VESSEL NOT LIABLE.

Andrew Martin and Thomas Smith vs. William P. O'Brien.—This libel was filed by two mariners against the commander of the steamer *Thomas A. Scott* to recover a balance of wages earned on board that vessel while under his command.

The steamer belonged to the government, and was, during the period of the libelants' service, employed in connection with the army of the United States. When the libelants left the vessel a balance of wages due them was withheld upon the ground of some alleged misconduct on their part. Repeated applications were made to the commander for the payment of this balance, and the men were at one time informed that they would be paid the next day; at another time they were referred to the Chief-Engineer as the person to say whether they should be paid, and again by him referred back to the master, and payment thus, from time to time, postponed, until satisfied that there was no intention to pay them they commenced this suit. Upon the trial the mariners proved the balance due them and no proof was offered by the defendant of any misconduct on their part, but the defence was rested upon the sole ground that the vessel was a vessel belonging to the government and the defendant an agent of that government, acting in his official capacity.

Benedict, J.—According to the settled rule of law the defendant is not liable unless it appear that credit was given to him personally. The facts must show an intention on his part to become liable and on the part of the mariners to trust in some degree to his personal responsibility. No such intention can be held to have existed here. The defendant made no agreement with the libelants at the time of their shipment; their agreement was with the government to serve in the engineer's department of a government vessel. The defendant was charged with no duty in regard to the wages of the men except to approve the pay-roll, upon which it was the duty of the purser to draw the amount from the Treasury of the United States and pay it over to the men. No act as to the time of hiring is proved tending to show any reliance upon the credit of the commander.

But it is urged that the defendant on one occasion, after the service had been terminated, informed the libelants that he would pay them the following day, and upon another occasion when demand was made for the wages, gave to the purser money to be paid them on account of their claim. These incidents are not sufficient to warrant a decree against the defendant as upon an express promise, for there is an absence of consideration, and they are not evidence that the master considered himself presumably liable, but are perfectly consistent with the official relation which he claims to have always maintained toward the mariners.

Upon the evidence as it stands before me the men ought to be paid, and the action of the master in regard to their demand is far from creditable to him, but if he is willing to avail himself of the defence he sets up, I see no way by which he can be held legally liable in this action.

The decree must accordingly be that the libel be dismissed. Let it be without costs, however.

For libelant Mr. Nash; for respondent Messrs. Beebe, Dean and Donohue.

Wills Presented for Probate.

SURROGATE'S COURT.

Before Surrogate Tucker.

The following is a list of the names of testators whose last wills and testaments have been presented for admission to probate during the past week. None of these wills contain bequests of any interest to the public: Myndert Van Schaick, Susan B. Mott, George Christie, John Edwards, John McGarrity, Wm. J. Olive, John C. Eberling, Eliza Adams, Catharine Germaine, Elizabeth A. Barker, Chas. Schondorf, John Schupp, Samuel Sparks, Adaline M. Brown, William Michaels and Thomas Dunphy.

Letters of Administration Granted.—During the past week letters of administration have been granted in the Surrogate's Court to the following-named persons: Mary A. Davis, James Healy, Henry Lamcken, Philip Browne, William Spence, Mary McGlynn, Mary J. Roche, Sarah Fitzgerald, Leon L. Gallet, Samuel Kinsey, George Lotz, Eliza Walsh, Peter W. Felix, Ann L. Brotherton, Giles H. Coggeshall, Wm. Crawford, Wm. J. Donlo, Sophia Fischer, Rosa Lee, Sarah Prus, Mary Louise Eccleston, Johanna Bokey, Patrick Carroll, Frank J. Fehn, James Van Nayse, Bernard Ruddy, Caroline Marcher, Francis E. Smith and Francis McGahey.

Guardianship Appointments.—Joseph Prichard Fuller and Frederick Sill.

MONETARY AFFAIRS.

Sales at the Stock Exchange—Jan. 12, 1866.

$25,000	U. S. 6s, '81 R..	104½	600	Mariposa Min.	[illegible]
600	U. S. 6s, 5-20s '62. C. ....Small	103½	1500	Erie Railroad	[illegible]
3,500	do	104	400	do	[illegible]
20,000	do	104½	500	do s3	[illegible]
10,000	do .....2d call	104	400	do	[illegible]
10,000	U.S.6s,5-20s.C.'64	101¾	400	do	[illegible]
2,000	U. S. 5s, '71.Cou.	98½	200	do .....2d call	[illegible]
1,500	U. S. 5s, 10-40s.C.	93½	300	do	[illegible]
8,000	Tr. Notes, 7 3-10s. First Series.	98¼	100	do	[illegible]
10,000	do	98½	300	Hud. Riv. R.	[illegible]
1,000	do..2d Ser	98¾	100	Chi. & Alt. R.	[illegible]
7,500	do	98½	100	do	[illegible]
1,000	do...3d S.	98⅜	2000	Reading R.	[illegible]
10,000	Tenn. 6s, '90	87	500	do	[illegible]
3,000	Tenn. 6s, '68	86	200	do s30	[illegible]
2,000	Virginia 6s	72	300	do	[illegible]
12,000	N. Car. 6s	87	200	do	[illegible]
100,000	O. & M. Cer	25⅛	20	do	[illegible]
10,000	do	25¾	10	Mich. Cen. R.	[illegible]
2,000	M.&Mo.L.G.Bs	50	100	do	[illegible]
7,000	At. & G.W.1st M. Ohio Division	98½	600	M. S. & N. I.	[illegible]
5,000	P.,Ft.W.&C.3d	82½	2000	do	[illegible]
5,000	Chi. & Mil. 1st M.	85	1000	do	[illegible]
15	Bank of Commerce	104	100	do s10	[illegible]
10	do	103	100	do .....2d call	[illegible]
40	Ocean Bank	95	200	Ill. Cen. R.	[illegible]
30	Shoe & Leather Bk	102	3000	Cleve. & Pitts	[illegible]
100	Park Bank	147	700	do	[illegible]
20	do	150	3500	do	[illegible]
150	Fourth N. Bk	96	100	do	[illegible]
100	Canton Co	43	500	do s10	[illegible]
100	do	42½	1000	do	[illegible]
100	do	42½	500	Chic. & N. W.	[illegible]
18	Del. & Hud. C.	146	1100	do	[illegible]
100	do	145	100	do	[illegible]
100	Cumb. Coal Pr.	41¾	800	Chi. & N.W.Pr.	[illegible]
100	do	41½	500	do	[illegible]
50	Western U. Tel	44½	700	do	[illegible]
300	Quick. Min. Co	40½	200	Clev. & Tol.	[illegible]
100	do	40½	50	Chi. & R. I.	102
100	do .....2d call	41	100	do s10	101¾
300	At. Mail S. Co	132	500	do	101¾
300	Ashburton C.	14	500	do s5	[illegible]
100	N. Y. Cen	92½	100	do	[illegible]
200	do	92½	1000	P., Ft. W. & C.	[illegible]
500	do	92	300	do	[illegible]
1000	do	91⅞	500	do s30	[illegible]
500	do	91½	200	do	[illegible]
600	do s30	91	300	do	[illegible]
500	do	91½	200	do	[illegible]
100	do ......2d call	92½	400	do .....2d call	94½
100	do	92½	275	Chic. & Alton Pr.	[illegible]

1 O'CLOCK BOARD.

$5,000	Tr. Notes, 7 3-10s. First Ser.	98⅝	100	Mich. S. & N. I.	68¼
5,000	O.&M.Cer	25¾	600	do	68⅛
250	Shoe & L. Bank	102	1500	Cleve. & Pitts	75¾
150	Cum. Coal Pr.	41½	500	do	75¾
300	do	41½	100	do s3	75⅝
100	Quick. Min. Co	41½	1200	Chic. & N. W.	31
100	do s30	41	200	do s10	31
100	American Coal	65	100	do	31¼
700	Reading R.	100¾	400	Chi. & N. W. Pr	57¼
540	do	101	100	do	57¼
200	New-York Cen	92½	300	Cleve. & Tol	105
300	do	92½	100	Chi. & R. I.	102½
200	do b30	93½	100	do	102½
300	Erie Railway	90½	200	P., F. W. & C.	94½
100	do s3	90½	100	do	94½
200	do s7	89⅞	50	do	94½
50	Cleve.,Col.&Cin.R.	120			

2½ O'CLOCK BOARD.

$4,000	U. S. 6s '81 C.	104½	100	Hud. R. R.	104¼
5,000	do	104	400	do	104⅛
13,000	U. S. 5s, 10-40s. C.	93½	100	do	105
50,000	U.S.6s,5-20.C.'65	101¾	100	P.,F.W.&C.	94¾
1,000	Tr. Notes, 7 3-10s. SecondSeries	98½	300	do s60	94
10,000	do	98⅝	100	do	94½
135,000	do...3d Ser	98⅜	100	do b30	94½
10,000	Tenn. 6s, '90..s30	86	100	do	94½
40,000	Ohio & M.Cer	25¾	200	Reading R.	101½
100	Canton Co	43	200	do s30	101½
400	do	43¼	200	do	101½
100	Cumb. Coal Pr.	42	1000	M. S. & N. I. R.	67½
100	Quick. Min. Co	41½	300	do	67½
220	N. Y. Central	93½	200	do	67½
100	do s30	93	200	Cleve. & P.	75½
800	do	93¼	1500	do	75⅝
200	Erie Railroad	91½	1000	do	75⅝
500	do	91½	400	Chi. & N.W.Prf	57⅝
1500	do	91½	100	Chic. & R. Is	104
300	Erie Pref	86	800	do	103⅝
50	do	85⅞	100	do s10	103⅝
400	Chi. & N. W.	31½	500	do	103⅝
500	do	31½			

OPEN BOARD—10 A. M.

100	Cum. Coal	41¾	200	Reading R.	101½
200	Schuylkill Coal	13½	2500	Cleve. & P.x-d.	76½
100	New-York Cen.....c	93½	2200	do s3	76
100	do	93¼	800	do c	76½
100	do s3	93½	400	do	76½
700	do	93½	200	do	76½
200	do c	93½	700	do c	76½
200	do s3	93½	700	Chic. & R. I. s3	103
300	do	93½	700	do b10	103
100	do	93½	100	do	103
1700	Erie Railroad.....c	93	100	do	103½
100	do s3	93	200	do s3	103
2400	do	93	100	do b5	103
100	do s3	92⅞	100	do c	103½
500	Mich. S.&N.I.R.	67	100	Chic. & N. W. s3	31½
100	do	67½	100	do	31½
200	do s3	67½	500	do b3	31½
100	do s8	67½	100	do	31½
200	do s10	67½	100	do b5	31½
100	do	67½	200	P.,F.W. & C.x-d.	94½
100	C. & N. W. Pref	57½	200	do	94½
100	do s8	57½	100	do s30	93¾
100	do	57½	100	do	94
100	do	57½			

OPEN BOARD—1 P. M.

$10,000	O. & M. Cer..b3	25	100	Mich. S. & N. I.	68½
10,000	do s3	24⅞	400	do	68½
100	Cum. Coal	41½	100	do s3	68½
200	Schuylkill Coal.s10	13½	200	do	68½
600	do s10	14	900	Cleve. & Pitts..x-d	75¾
100	do s10	13½	1000	do b3	75½
100	Mariposa M.Co	12½	3300	do	75½
100	do	12½	200	do s3	75½
200	do b3	13	200	do	75½
600	do	13	400	do b3	75½
100	N. Y. Central	92½	500	Chi. & R. I. s3	102⅝
100	do	92½	500	do s10	102⅝
100	do s3	92½	100	do	102⅝
300	do	92½	100	Chi. & N. W.	31½
300	do c	92½	100	do s3	31½
100	Reading R. s3	101½	800	do s3	31½
400	do s3	101	200	Pitts., F.W.&C.x-d	94½
200	Erie Railroad.....b3	90½	600	do	94½
200	do s3	90	50	do	94
200	do	90	200	do	94½
800	Chi. & N. W. Pf	57½			

OPEN BOARD—3½ P. M.

400	Schuylkill Coal. b10	14½	100	Mariposa Pref	16
1100	do s10	14½	100	Mich. S. & N.I. b3	67
200	do b10	14½	100	do b3	67½
200	do	14½	100	do s3	67½
500	do s10	14½	100	do	67½
200	Canton Co	43½	200	do	67½
100	N. Y. Central	93	600	Cleve. & P..x-d.b3	75½
100	do s3	93½	600	do	75½
100	do	93½	200	do s3	75½
100	do	93½	700	do	75½
300	do s10	92⅞	400	Chic. & Rk. Is	103
100	Erie Railroad	91½	100	do b3	103
100	do s3	91½	700	Ch. & N. W.	31½
100	do s3	91½	500	do	31½
200	do	91½	100	do	31½
1600	do	91	1000	Chi. & N.W. P.	57
200	do	90⅞	100	do s3	57
100	do s3	91	500	P., Ft. W. & C. ..x-d	93½
200	Reading R.	101½	100	do s30	93½
400	do	101½	100	do	93½
200	do	102			

Friday, Jan. 12—P. M.

The general Stock list was decidedly heavy again to-day. The opening transactions were mainly to cover *short* contracts, leading to a temporary rally in prices. At the first regular session of the Stock Exchange, an earnest desire to sell was manifested, and the market yielded 1@2½ ₩ cent. on the principal speculative favorites, the depression having been increased by the *Scotia's* adverse news, reporting an advance in the Bank of England rate of interest to 7 ₩ cent., and a decline in the London quotations for American securities. Erie shares were forced down to 88 and Pittsburg to 74½, on the street, prior to the one o'clock meeting of the Open Board, at which a vigorous effort was made to buy in, thus for a while checking the downward tendency. Erie rose to 91¼ and Pittsburg to 75½. The demand from the *shorts* was animated at the final session of the regular Board. Hudson River shares, which had been down to 101½, rallied to 105, Erie to 91¾, Pittsburg to 76¾ and Rock Island improved 2½ ₩ cent. on the lowest figures of the day. The last Open Board session was a dull one, and the turn of the market was again in the direction of lower rates. Later movements in the street indicated a further recession in prices. Erie fell back to 89½, Hudson to 104, and Pittsburg to 75¼.

Government securities were remarkably firm through the day. The *Scotia's* reduced figures of 65@65½ for the 5-20's in the London market, caused a little heaviness in the local movement, but this feeling soon passed away, as the demand for the gold-bearing bonds speedily revived. The closing prices were quite up to those of yesterday, on a good investment inquiry. The Seven-thirties were in brisk request throughout the day, and left off buoyantly at a fractional advance on yesterday's final rates. Certificates of indebtedness were in light supply and wanted. Compound interest notes were in fair request and firm in price.

The return of the Bank of England for the week ending Dec. 27 gives the following results when compared with the previous week:

Rest	£3,254,074	Increase..	£16,888
Public deposits	8,544,343	Increase..	1,168,488
Other deposits	13,235,938	Decrease..	854,293

On the other side of the account:

Government securities	£9,891,100	No change.	
Other securities	22,507,314	Increase..	£897,461
Notes unemployed	6,877,840	Decrease..	453,895

The amount of notes in circulation is £20,461,885, being an increase of £100,225, and the stock of bullion in both departments is £13,408,108, showing a decrease of £469,307 when compared with the preceding return.

The following dividends are announced: Lafayette Fire Insurance Co., semi-annual, 5 ₩ cent.; Manhattan Insurance Co., semi-annual, 10 ₩ cent.; Rutgers Fire Insurance Co., semi-annual, 5 ₩ cent., free; Resolute Fire Insurance Co., semi-annual, 3½ ₩ cent., free; Atlantic Savings Bank, 6 ₩ cent. per annum, free; Cleveland and Pittsburgh Railroad Co., 4 ₩

cent., free; Delaware and Hudson Canal Co., semi-annual, 8 ℘ cent., free.

At 4 o'clock prices stood about as follows, as compared with Thursday afternoon:

	Thurs.	Frid.		Thurs.	Frid.
U. S. 10-40s	93⅜	93½	Northwest	31⅛	31⅜
U. S. 5-20s	104⅜	104⅜	N. West Pref	57⅛	56⅞
U. S. 7.30s	98⅞	99	Rock Island	102⅛	102⅝
N. Y. Central	93⅝	93	Fort Wayne	93⅛	93¼
Erie	92⅞	89½	Cumb'land Coal	41½	42
Hudson	103½	104	Quicksilver	40⅞	41
Reading	100⅞	101⅛	Mariposa	12⅞	13
Mich. Southern	66⅝	67¼	Canton	42	42
Illinois Central	127	126	Ohio Certificates	26	25½
Pittsburgh	75⅝	75¼	American Gold	138⅞	138¾
Prairie du Chien	96	96	Bills on London	107⅞	108⅞

The following bids were made for the City Bank Shares:

Manhattan	124	Bank of the Republic	110
Merchants'	110	Hanover	106
Mechanics'	110	Metropolitan	120
Union	116	Nassau	107
America	131	Shoe and Leather	102
City	180	Corn Exchange	115
Phenix	95	St. Nicholas	103
Fulton	150	Marine	140
National	105	Commonwealth	101
Leather Manufact's	175	Importers' & Traders'	96
State of New-York	108	Park	149
Commerce	104	Manufac. & Merch'ts	100
Mech's Bk'g Asso'n	100	Central National	105
Broadway	225	First National	210
Ocean	95	Fourth National	96
Pacific	155	Ninth National	103½
Chatham	130		

And the following for the Railway Mortgages:

N. Y. Cen. 6s, 1883	91½	Chi. & N. W. 1st M.	83
N. Y. Cen. 7s, '76	104	Lack. & West'n Bonds	98
Erie 7s, 2d mort., '79	101	Del. L. & W. 1st M.	102
Erie 7s, 3d mort., '83	98	Tol. & Wab. 1st M. Ex	90
Erie 7s, 5th mort., 1888	90	Tol. & Wab. 2d M.	75
Buf. N. Y. & E. 1st M. '77	93	Mil. & Pr. du Ch. 1st M.	95
Hud. R. 7s, conv., '67	95	Gal. & Chic. 2d M.	95
Harlem 1st mort., '69-72	98	Cleve. & Tol. S. Fund	96
Harlem 3ds, '68	91	N. J. Central 1st M.	100
Mich. C. 8 ℘ ct., '69-72	110	Pitts., Ft. W. & C. 1st M.	100
Mich. C. nw 1st M. 8's 82	110	Pitts., Ft. W. & Ch., 2d	92
Chi., B. & Q. 8 ℘ c. 1sts	109	Cleve. & P. 4th mort.	72
Mich. So. 7 ℘ c. 2ds	88	Miss. & Mo. L. G. 1st M	50
N. Ind. Goshen L., '68	92	Chic. & Alton S. F.	94
Mich. S. & N. I. S. F. 7 ℘ c.	92	Chic. & Al. 1st M.	90
Ill. Cen. 7 p. c. 1875	106½	Chi. & Alt. Income	85
Alton & T. H. 1st M.	90	Atlantic & G. W. 1st M.	98
Chi. & N. W. S. F.	90	Peninsula R. R. bonds	70
Chi. & N. W. Int B.	80	Marietta & Cin., 1st M.	82
Chi. & N. W. Ex. B.	70	Chi. & Mil. 1st M.	95

Gold closed ⅛ per cent. higher than yesterday, or at 138⅞, on a rather heavy market. The opening rate was 138¾. The *Scotia's* unfavorable news enabled the speculative interest to work up the current quotation to 139⅛ for a moment, but this rise was speedily followed by a reaction to 138⅝, from which there was a subsequent rally of only an ⅛ ℘ cent., and through the better part of the afternoon the market was stationary. The *New-York*, from Aspinwall Jan. 1, arrived early in the day with a treasure freight of $685,610. The Customs inquiry reached $344,000, drawing mainly on the floating supply of coin certificates, of which the issue from the Sub-Treasury during the day was $836,620. The Foreign Exchange Market was rather weak. Sterling sold at 108⅞ for bankers, and 108½@108⅝ for best merchants' sixty-day bills.

Money was freely offered to the leading dealers in Governments at 5 ℘ cent., and to other strictly first-class houses at 6 ℘ cent., but the demand for call loans was far short of the supply, and lenders seemed greatly embarrassed by their rapidly accumulating balances. There was a general disposition to "give the cold shoulder" to the more purely speculative element in stocks, produce and merchandise. Discounts were less in favor, save strictly prime applications, which were promptly passed at 7 ℘ cent. per annum. There was an increasing current of money toward the Sub-Treasury, on temporary deposit. The balance in the Government office this evening was up to $74,058,166 on receipts, through the day, of $3,118,110, and disbursements of only $368,299.

Mr. W. A. KISSAM has resigned the cashiership of the National Shoe and Leather Bank, to take effect on the 1st of February next ensuing. Mr. KISSAM has been the popular Cashier of the bank from its organization in 1852.

The exports of Treasure San Francisco Dec. 1 to Dec. 16, have been as follows:

Dec. 6—Per Uncowah to Hong-Kong		$132,712 27
Dec. 9—Per Colorado:		
To New-York	$859,121 09	
To England	146,351 97	
To Panama	5,000 00	—1,010,473 06
Dec. 9—Per Ida D. Rogers to Kanagawa		143,598 42
Dec. 16—Per Carl Ludwig to Hong-Kong		166,927 10
Total since Dec. 1, 1865		$1,453,710 85
Previously in 1865		42,107,888 76
Total since Jan. 1, 1865		$43,561,599 61
Corresponding period of 1864		54,114,924 16
Decrease in 1865		$10,553,324 55

COLEMAN'S San Francisco *Circular*, of Dec. 18, observes:

"We note some increase in the amount of capital offering for loan purposes, but the demand on such securities as the bankers are willing to accept is rather lighter than usual. Business requirements, in view of the close of the year, are moderate, and good mercantile paper is readily taken at 1¼@1½ ℘ cent. per month, with occasional transactions at lower rates. The serious depreciation in all mining stocks has nearly annihilated their availability as a collateral, but some loans are still made at 1½@2 ℘ cent. per month upon this description of security.

Receipts of treasure from domestic sources since the date of our last reference, amounted to $775,000, making an aggregate of $2,320,000 thus far during the current month. Since the 1st inst. the branch mint in this city has taken for coinage about $900,000.

Bullion is in fair request for shipping purposes, but the market has not yet fairly opened for steamer day. The prevailing rate at present for gold bar is about 840@850. Silver ranges at par to ½ ℘ cent. premium for round lots. Currency bills on the Atlantic are offering at 40@41 ℘ cent. premium on gold. Telegraphic transfers are made at 3 ℘ cent. premium. Sight drafts, payable in coin, are quoted at 1¼ ℘ cent. premium. Sterling is selling at 48½d.@48¾d. for bankers' bill, and commercial bills 49½d.

Legal-tender notes have been sold during the week at 67c.@68c., closing at about 67¾.@68c."

The recent heavy decline in Railway and Miscellaneous Stocks has led to the suspension of a number of the operators of the *Bull* interest, and involved several others in embarrassments more or less serious.

We call attention to the annual report of the Ninth National Bank Directors to its stockholders, by which they show that the Bank has a surplus of 19 ℘ cent., indicating that it has done a very thriving business.

The week's imports at this port of Foreign Dry Goods have been to the value of $2,901,860. The following is the summary for the week:

	CONSUMPTION DIRECT. Pkgs.	Value.	WAREHOUSED. Pkgs.	Value.	WITHDRAWN. Pkgs.	Value.
Man. of Wool	932	$431,356	1,192	$547,978	686	$338,616
Man. of Cotton	1,079	350,078	790	287,048	738	739,420
Man. of Silk	388	449,005	177	193,281	112	132,481
Man. of Flax	1,234	297,114	391	112,429	660	204,189
Miscellaneous	574	211,022	39	22,549	2,541	37,413
Total	4,307	$1,738,575	2,589	$1,163,285	4,737	$952,109
		1,163,285				1,738,575
Total entered		$2,901,860	Total marketed			$2,690,694

BANKING AND FINANCIAL.

HOWES & MACY, BANKERS,

(Formerly officers of the Park Bank,)

30 Wall Street, N, Y.

FOUR PER CENT. INTEREST ALLOWED ON DEPOSITS.

The business of this house is the same as an Incorporated Bank.

Persons keeping accounts may deposit and draw as they please, the same as with the City Banks, and will be allowed interest on their daily balances at 4 per cent.

Collections made on any part of the United States or Canada.

Orders for the purchase or sale of the various issues of Government and other Stocks, Bonds, and Gold, promptly executed for the usual commission.

☞ N. Y. STATE 7 PER CENT STOCK, 7-30 NOTES AND COMPOUND NOTES BOUGHT AND SOLD BY THE NATIONAL CURRENCY BANK, No. 2 Wall-st., corner of Broadway.

☞ THE FOLLOWING-NAMED GENTLEMEN have been elected Directors of the National Mechanics' Banking Association:

JAMES H. FONDA,
JOHN T. B. MAXWELL,
JOHN RANDALL,
MASON THOMSON,
RALPH MEAD,
WILLIAM M. VERMILYE,
NATHANIEL W. CHATER,
EDWARD A. QUINTARD,
ADON SMITH, JR.

Condition of the Bank on the 1st inst.:

RESOURCES.

Loans and Discounts	$1,191,681 79
U. S. Securities	489,000 00
New-York State Stock	5,000 00
Bond and Mortgage	2,112 57
Due from Banks	116,814 83
Specie and Legal-tender Notes	214,641 25
Compound-interest Notes	223,300 00
Notes of other banks	10,413 00
	$2,254,963 44

LIABILITIES.

Capital Stock	$500,000 00
Net profits (after dividend)	126,594 41
Notes in circulation	232,781 00
Deposits	1,390,201 97
Dividends unpaid	5,386 06—$2,254,963 44

GENERAL MARKETS.

NEW-YORK, Friday, Jan. 12, 1866.

The receipts of the principal kinds of Produce since our last have been 22 bbls. Ashes, 2,572 bbls. Flour, 495 bags Corn Meal, 650 bushels Wheat, 3,900 bushels Corn, 6,850 bushels Oats, 3,100 bushels Malt, 472 bbls. Pork, 163 pkgs. Cut Meats, 562 pkgs. Lard, 62 bbls. Beef and 50 bbls. Whisky.

ASHES—Pots are dull and heavy at $8@$8 25; Pearls are very scarce, and nominally quoted up to $11 25@$11 50 ℘ 100 ℔s.

BEESWAX—Is quiet at 47c.@49c. for Yellow, ℘ ℔.

CANDLES—Are salable and steady, including Adamantine at 23c.@27c. ℘ ℔.

COAL—Is inactive and depressed.

COFFEE—Is in rather more demand and held firmly. We quote: Java at 28c.@29c.; Maracaibo at 21½c.@23½c.; Laguayra at 21c.@23c.; Rio at 17c.@20c.; Native Ceylon at 24c.@25c., and St. Domingo at 17¾c.@18¼c., cash, in gold, ℘ ℔. Sales 3,000 bags Rio.

COTTON—Is in fair request and rather firmer. Middlings 50c.@51c. ℘ ℔. Sales and resales since our last, 2,850 bales. The receipts of Cotton at this port thus far this week have averaged 2,433 bales a day, making 24,874 bales since Jan. 1, and 468,287 bales since the commencement of the current Cotton year, Sept. 1, 1865.

DRY GOODS—The Dry Goods Exchange report to-day is as follows: Jobbers' Prices—Brown Sheetings—Atlantic A, 33½c.; Atlantic D, 32c.; Atlantic E, 29c.; Atlantic C, 28c.; Dwight A, 28½c.; Gilboa, 27c. Bleached Shirtings—Bartlett, 36-inch, 42c.; Bartlett, 33-inch, 37c.; Bartlett, 30-inch, 34c.; Bates X X, 45c.; Bates B B, 38c.; Columbia A, 28c.; Greene Manufacturing Company, 32c. Prints—Cocheco, 27c.; Sprague, 25½c.; Pacific, 26c.; Hamilton, 26c.; Freeman, 23c.; Wamsutta, 21c. Delaines—Pacific, 29c.; Hamilton, 29c. Brown Drills—Standard, 34c.; Winthrop, 29c. Canton Flannels—Pemberton A, 55c.; Pemberton C, 32½c.; Salmon Falls, 40c. Ticks—Hamilton, 55c.; Hamilton D, 47½c.; Hampden C C, 40c. Stripes—Amoskeag, 50c.; Easton, 35c.; Arasphia, 29c. Denims—York, 55c.; Manchester, 42½c.; Wide World, 37½c. Hoop Skirts—Bradley's Duplex Elliptic, 20 to 50 hoops, in good demand; Myers' I X L, prices unchanged. The following dispatches were received at the Dry Goods Exchange to-day: St. Louis—Trade dull; steady rain, with prospect of river opening shortly. Boston—Small trade doing at full prices; no change to report. Philadelphia—Market firm but quiet, and prices unchanged. Providence—Trade dull; prices for Print Goods nominally the same; no sales to report.

FEATHERS—Are quiet at previous figures.

FISH—The principal demand has been for Mackerel, which have been quite firm. Dry Cod and Smoked Herring have been inactive and somewhat nominal.

FOREIGN LIQUORS—Have been quiet, but held with much firmness.

FRUIT—The demand has been quite moderate for all kinds, including Layer Raisins at $4 35@$4 45, and Bunch Raisins at $4 20@$4 25 ℘ box.

FLOUR AND MEAL—State and Western Flour has been less sought after, and has declined 5c.@15c. ℘ bbl., closing in favor of buyers. Sales since our last 6,300 bbls., including very inferior to choice Superfine State and Western at $6 90@$7 40; very inferior to choice Extra State at $7 70@$8 40, chiefly at $7 75@$8 05; round-hoop Extra Ohio, inferior to good shipping brands, at $8 40@$8 60 ℘ bbl. We now quote:

Superfine State and Western	$6 90	@$7 40
Extra State	7 70	@ 8 40
Extra Illinois, Indiana, Michigan, &c.	7 75	@11 00
Extra Ohio, round-hoop, ship'g brands	8 40	@ 8 60
Extra Ohio, trade and family brands	8 65	@11 50
Extra Genesee	8 40	@11 25
Poor to very choice extra Missouri	9 25	@15 25

Southern Flour is cheaper to-day; sales since our last 750 bbls., in lots, at $8 65@$9 90 for poor to good, and $10@$15 25 for good to very choice extra brands, ℘ bbl. Canadian Flour is declining; sales 750 bbls. Extra at $8@$11 25 ℘ bbl. Rye Flour is very quiet, including Superfine at $5 25@$6 25 ℘ bbl. Corn Meal is in limited request, at $4 25 for State and Western, $4 25@$4 35 for Jersey, $4 75 for Marsh's Caloric, and $4 75@$4 85 for Brandywine, ℘ bbl. Buckwheat Flour continues quiet at $3 87½@$4 25 ℘ 100 ℔s.

GRAIN—Wheat has been extremely dull, and quoted nominally much lower. No important sales transpired. Corn has been in limited demand, and has realized fully 1c. ℘ bushel. Sales since our last 36,000 bushels at 83c.@86c. for unsound, and 87c.@90c. for sound Mixed Western, in store and afloat; 96c.@$1 for White Southern, and 90c.@92c. for Yellow, ℘ bushel. Oats continue dull and heavy, including State at 60c.@62c.; Jersey and Pennsylvania at 53c.@55c.; Old Western at 59c.@60c. in store, and 61c.@62c. delivered, and New Western at 46c.@53c.; Canada at 60c. ℘ bushel. Rye is dull and nominal. Barley has been depressed; the last sale of Canada West was at $1 25 for choice, ℘ bushel; 600 bushels State Malt brought $1 40 ℘ bushel.

HAY—North River bale continues in fair demand and firm in price, at 80c@$1 for poor to choice, ℘ 100 ℔s.

HOPS—Are in more request, and steady at 25c.@65c. for last year's crop, and 10c.@40c. for crop of 1864, ℘ ℔.

HIDES—Have been quiet, but held firmly.

HEMP—Is inactive, and the tendency of prices is downward.

LATHS—Eastern have been lightly dealt in at $4 75@5 ℘ 1,000.

LEATHER—Has been in moderate request at uniform quotations, including: SOLE—Oak Slaughter and salted, good Light, 35c.@39c.; Oak Slaughter and salted, good Middle, 43c.@46c.; Oak Slaughter and salted, good Heavy, 43c.@46c.; Oak Slaughter, light Cropped, good, 43c.@48c.; Oak Slaughter, middle Cropped, good, 49c.@53c.; Oak Slaughter, bellies cropped, good, 19c.@21c.; Hemlock, Buenos Ayres, &c., good Light, 35½c.@36½c.; Hemlock, Buenos Ayres, &c., good Middle, 38c.@39c.; Hemlock, Buenos Ayres, &c., good Heavy, 39c.@40c.; Hemlock, California, good Light, 33½c.@35c.; Hemlock, California, good Middle, 37½c.@38½c.; Hemlock, California, good Heavy, 38c.@39c.; Hemlock, Orinoco, &c., good Light, 32½c.@33½c.; Hemlock, Orinoco, &c., good Middle, 35½c.@37c.; Hemlock, Orinoco, &c., good Heavy, 33c.@35c.; Hemlock, Orinoco and B. A. Damaged all weights, 31c.@35c.; Hemlock, Orinoco and B. A. Poor, all weights, 22c.@24½c.; Hemlock Slaughter, in rough, 30c.@34c.; Oak Slaughter, in rough, Light, 33c.@36c.; Oak Slaughter, in rough, Middle and Heavy, 37c.@44c., cash ℘ ℔.

LIME—Rockland has been quiet and heavy at $1 70 for common and $2 for lump, ℘ bbl.

LUMBER—Has been inactive, but quoted steady.

METALS—Have been in less request at our quotations, including Ingot Copper at 38c.@40c. ℘ ℔.; No. 1 American Pig Iron, $50@$51; No. 2, $48@$49; Scotch Pig, $50@$52; English and American Bar Iron, refined, $110@$125 ℘ ton; Pig Lead at equal to $9 62½@$9 75 ℘ 100 ℔s.; Spelter at 10⅛c.@10⅜c. ℘ ℔.; Straits Tin at 27c.@27½c., in gold, and Banca Tin at 28c.@28½c., in gold, ℘ ℔.; Sheet Zinc, 14c.@15c. ℘ ℔.

MOLASSES—A fair inquiry prevails for the better qualities at full prices. We quote: New-Orleans at $1 05@$1 25; Porto Rico at 50c.@80c.; Cuba at 35c.@55c. ℘ gallon.

NAVAL STORES—Have been inactive and depressed, including Spirits Turpentine at $1@$1 05 ℘ gallon; Crude do., at $8@$8 50; Resin at $6 25@$18 50 ℘ 280 ℔s.; Tar, $3@$4 50 ℘ bbl.

OILS—Have been in very limited demand, including Crude Whale at $1 55@$1 60; Bleached Whale at $1 65@$1 70; Crude Sperm at $2 45@$2 48; Unbleached do. at $2 60; Lard Oil at $1 85@$2; Red Oil at $1@$1 10; Linseed Oil at $1 42@$1 43 ℘ gallon.

PETROLEUM—Has been unusually dull and quoted down to 35c.@36c. for Crude; 55c.@57c. for Refined, in bond; and 72c.@75c. for do. free, ℘ gallon.

PROVISIONS—Pork has been in active request at much higher prices, but closes heavily. Sales since our last 6,750 bbls., at $30 37½@$31 25 for new Mess, closing at $30 50 regular; $29 37½@$30 12½, closing at $29 50 regular, for one year old Mess; $22 50@$23 for Prime Mess; and $22@$22 62½ for new Prime, the latter rate check, to-day, ℘ bbl. Also 5,500 bbls. New Mess, for January, February, March and April, sellers' and buyers' options, at $29 50@$31 ℘ bbl. Cut Meats are in more demand and heavy at 11c.@13½c. for Shoulders, and 13½c.@16½c. for Hams; sales 176 pkgs. Bacon continues quiet and nominal. Dressed Hogs have been in less demand at 11½c.@12c. for Western, and 12½c.@12¾c. for City, ℘ ℔. Lard is less active; sales 800 tcs. and bbls. at 15½c.@18c., and small lots of very choice at 18⅛c.@18¼c.; also, 2,350 tcs., January, February and March delivery, sellers' option, at 18⅛c.@18½c. Beef is in fair request at $13 50@$16 50 for Extra Mess, and $11@$14 for Plain Mess; also, $17@$20 for New Plain Mess, and $21 50@$24 50 for New Extra do. Sales have been reported of 570 bbls. Tierce Beef continues inactive at $37@$40 for Prime Mess, and $42@$45 for India Mess. Beef Hams are in fair request and buoyant; 325 bbls. were sold at $38@$38 50 ℘ bbl. Butter is dull and heavy at 25c.@38c. for poor to prime, and 40c.@50c. for fancy extra to State, and 20c@33c. for Western, ℘ ℔. Cheese continues very quiet at 12c.@18c. for poor to Choice, ℘ ℔. We quote:

BUTTER.

Orange and Sussex—fresh pails, ℘ ℔	.30	@50
Pennsylvania and River—fresh pails, ℘ ℔	.30	@50
Half-firkin tubs, State—first quality, ℘ ℔	.38	@40
Half-firkin tubs, State—second quality, ℘ ℔	.35	@37
New-York State Dairies—firkins—extra, ℘ ℔	.39	@41
N. Y. State Dairies—firkins—good to fine, ℘ ℔	.35	@38
N. Y. State Dairies—Welch tubs—extra, ℘ ℔	.35	@38
N. Y. S. Dairies—Welch tubs—good to fine, ℘ ℔	.33	@35
Ordinary State—Welch tubs, ℘ ℔	.26	@30
Pennsylvania Dairies—firkins—good to fine, ℘ ℔	.33	@36
Western Reserve—firkins—fair to good, ℘ ℔	.27	@32
Michigan and Indiana—firkins—fair to good, ℘ ℔	.26	@30
Ill. and Wisconsin—firkins—fair to good, ℘ ℔	.25	@28
Common Western—firkins, ℘ ℔	.20	@23
Canada Butter—good to fine, ℘ ℔	.27	@32
Roll Butter—good to fine, ℘ ℔	.30	@33
Roll Butter—extra in cloth, ℘ ℔	.33	@35

CHEESE.

Factory-made Dairies—first quality	17½@18
Factory-made Dairies—second quality	16½@17
Farm Dairies—first quality	17 @18
Farm Dairies—second quality	15½@16
Farm Dairies—common	12 @14
Orange County—flat skimmed	14 @17

The movements in Provisions in Milwaukee week ending with Jan. 9, Messrs. GEO. I. JONES & Co. notice thus: "The Provision market has declined very materially during the past week. The lower prices have caused a more active demand, and as packers have not been disposed to accumulate much stock, a comparatively light business has been done, principally in Mess Pork. The arrivals of hogs have been the largest of the season, and prices have fallen fully $1 to $1 50 ℘ 100 pounds. This decline has made the business very unprofitable to the interior shippers, and will be very likely to result in more moderate receipts. To-day many of the receivers have withdrawn their hogs from market rather than accept present prices. We estimate the hog packing to date at about 22,000, against about 90,000 the same date last year, a deficiency of about 68,000. Against this deficiency, however, must be calculated about 7,000 to 10,000 hogs in the packers and receivers hands and not yet cut. The receipts reported for past twenty-four hours sum up 1,833 Dressed, against 1,018 Dressed for same time last year. The receipts reported for past week sum up 438 Live and 13,544 Dressed, against 78 Live and 7,701 Dressed for corresponding period last year. We quote Live Hogs nominal at $8 25@$8 50 gross, and Dressed firm at $9 50@$9 75, with not many sellers. Mess Pork opened early in the week with small sales at $26, but soon fell to $25, and continued declining until $23 was touched, when the demand exceeded the supply, and the price rallied to $23 50, at which the market closes firm. Prime Mess is nominal at about $20, and Extra Prime at $19. Sweet Pickled Hams we quote at 13½c.@14c., and Dry Salted Shoulders at 9½c. Prime Lard has sold at 16c. for delivery this month, and No. 1 at 15c. We quote Grease at 11c.@14c. English Meats have been offered at much lower prices, without any sales resulting. But few are being made, the encouragement being so slight, We quote Cumberlands for February delivery nominal at 12½c.@13c., and Short Rib Middles at 13½c.@14c. Freights to New-York, all rail, 85c. ℘ 100 ℔s."

RICE—Has been inactive and heavy, including Carolina, at $12@$13, and Rangoon at $9 50@$10 25, ℘ 100 ℔s.

SALT—Continues dull and nominal.

SEEDS—Have been in limited request, including Clover at 12c.@13½c. ℘ ℔.; rough Flax, $2 90@$3 05, and Timothy at $3 55@$4 25 ℘ bushel.

SKINS—Goat have been quiet and depressed. Deer have been in fair demand, including Honduras, 67½c.; San Juan, 60c.@62c.; Bolivar, 37½c.@40c.; Sisal, 55c.@60c.; Vera Cruz, 65c.@67½c.; Chagres, 65c.; Porto Cabello and Barcelona, 50c.; Para, 57½c.@60c., in gold, ℘ ℔.

SOAP—A small sale of Castile was effected at 20c. ℘ ℔.

SPICES—Have been quiet and irregular.

SUGARS—Have been lightly dealt in at previous quotations. Sales have been reported of 320 hhds., including Cuba, &c., at 11½c.@13½c., and 265 boxes Havana, part at 13½c. ℘ ℔. We quote fair to very good grocers' Sugars at 12¼c.@13c.; fair to good refining do. at 11½c.11¾c. ℘ ℔. Refined Sugars are in moderate request at 14c.@18½c., ℘ ℔.

STEARINE—Sales, since our last, 24,000 ℔s. at 16c.@17½c. ℘ ℔.

TALLOW—Sales to-day reach 134,000 ℔s. at 12½c.@13½c., the latter a fancy price, and 8,000 ℔s. Grease at 12¼c. ℘ ℔.

TEAS—Have been in more demand and firm, including ordinary to finest Hyson Teas, from $1 10@$1 60; ordinary to finest Gunpowder and Imperial, from $1 20@$1 85; ordinary to finest Oolong, 90c.@$1 70, and do. to do. Souchong, 60c.@$1 50 ℘ ℔.

TOBACCO—Has been in less demand at unchanged prices. Sales since our last 270 hhds. Kentucky at 6½c.@22c.; 78 cases Seed Leaf at 6c.@14c.; 50 bales Yara on private terms. Manufactured is quiet but firm.

Prices of Leaf Tobacco in New-York, Jan. 12.

	Gold. Light. 1866.	Heavy.
Kentucky Factory Lugs	5 @ 6	7 @ 8½
Inferior Kentucky	6½@ 7½	10 @12
Middling to Fair	8 @ 9	12½@14
Good	9 @11	17 @18
Selections, bright and sweet	16 @21	— @—
Selections, heavy export	— @—	19 @21

Prices of Manufactured Tobacco in New-York, Jan. 12.

	Taxes Paid.	In Bond.
Extra	$1 15 @$1 20	60c. @65c.
Best brands of	90 @$1 10	55c. @60c.
Medium	— @ —	50c. @55c.
Common	95 @$1 00	— @—
32s	80 @ 90	— @—
¼ ℔s. fine	75 @ 78	38c. @40c.
¼ ℔s. medium to good	65 @ 70	30c. @35c.
⅛ ℔s. Navies fine	55 @ 62½	25c. @27½c.
¼ ℔s. Navies medium	55 @ 60	20c. @25c.
Common	12½@ 30	12½c.@15c.

WHISKY—Sales have been confined to small lots, at $2 26@$2 29 ℘ gallon.

FREIGHTS—Have been quiet to-day. For Liverpool, the engagements included 200 bales Cotton at ⅜d. ℘ ℔., and 14,000 bushels Corn at 4d. ℘ bushel. For other ports, nothing really new.

FAMILY MARKETING.

Current Retail Prices at the Principal Markets.

FRIDAY, Jan. 12, 1866.

The following table, revised weekly, will be found to contain correct quotations of the retail prices of all the principal articles of food, &c., at Washington and Fulton Markets, and is given as a guide to purchasers there, or from outside dealers. The prices of inferior goods are not quoted, our outside figures being for the best qualities of their kind in the market.

Owing to the severity of the weather during the past week, prices have not been in favor of buyers, a general advance being noticeable. Vegetables are enormously high, the frost having destroyed large quantities. Coal is the only commodity materially lower, fair stove-coal being now purchasable for $10 ℘ ton.

BREAD, FLOUR, MEAL, &c.

Fine Wheat Loaf	$ 5	@ 10
Household Loaf	5	@ 10
Boston Brown Loaf	—	@ 10
Crackers, soda, ℘ ℔	15	@ 12
Crackers, fancy, ℘ ℔	18	@ 20
Flour, extra family, ℘ bag of 24 ℔s	1 45	@ 1 60
Flour, extra family, ℘ bbl	11 00	@13 00
Flour, family, ℘ bag of 24½ ℔s	1 30	@ 1 32
Flour, family, ℘ bbl	9 00	@11 00
Flour, self-raising, ℘ bag of 6 ℔s	45	@ —
Flour, Graham, ℘ bag of 25 ℔s	1 40	@ —
Indian Meal, ℘ bag of 25 ℔s	70	@ 75
Oatmeal, ℘ bag of 25 ℔s	1 25	@ —
Hominy and Samp, ℘ ℔	—	@ 6

BUTTER, CHEESE, LARD, EGGS, &c.

Butter, first quality, ℘ ℔	$ —	@ 48
Butter, second quality ℘ ℔	—	@ 45
Butter, cooking ℘ ℔	—	@ 40
Cheese, choice, ℘ ℔	—	@ 22
Cheese, common, ℘ ℔	15	@ 18
Cheese, pine-apple, ℘ ℔	38	@ —
Eggs, ℘ dozen	60	@ —
Lard, prime, ℘ ℔	25	@ —
Lard, ordinary, ℘ ℔	20	@ 22
Suet, ℘ ℔	—	@ 25

MEATS.

Beef, porter-house steak, ℘ ℔	35	@ 40
Beef, sirloin, ℘ ℔	25	@ 35
Beef, round, ℘ ℔	—	@ 30
Beef, roast, ℘ ℔	30	@ 35
Beef, other cuts, ℘ ℔	15	@ 18
Livers, ℘ ℔	—	@ 15
Hearts, ℘ ℔	25	@ 50
Pork, steak, ℘ ℔	—	@ 23
Pork, sausages, ℘ ℔	25	@ —
Pork, larded, ℘ ℔	25	@ —
Pigs, roasters, each, ℘ ℔., 30c	—	@ 3 50
Lamb, ℘ ℔	20	@ 25
Mutton, hind quarters, ℘ ℔	20	@ 25
Mutton, fore quarters ℘ ℔	15	@ 16
Mutton, chops, ℘ ℔	—	@ 25
Country Sausage, ℘ ℔	—	@ 20
Tripe, ℘ ℔	—	@ 12
Veal, quarters, ℘ ℔	—	@ 20
Veal, cutlets, ℘ ℔	—	@ 50
Venison, ℘ ℔	—	@ 25

BACON, HAMS, POULTRY AND GAME, &c.

Bacon ℘ ℔	$ —	@ 26
Hams, whole ℘ ℔	22	@ 28
Hams, retail, ℘ ℔	25	@ 28
Shoulders, ℘ ℔	20	@ 21
Beef, corned, ℘ ℔	20	@ 22
Beef, smoked, ℘ ℔	—	@ 25
Beef Tongues, each	1 20	@ 1 25
Bologna Sausage, ℘ ℔	18	@ 20
Chickens, ℘ ℔	25	@ 28
Chickens, Prairie, ℘ pair	1 25	@ 1 37
Ducks, ℘ ℔	—	@ 35
Ducks, black and mallard, ℘ pair	1 50	@ 2 00
Fowl, ℘ ℔	25	@ 30
Geese, ℘ ℔	20	@ 25
Turkey, ℘ ℔	30	@ 32
Pigeons, stall, ℘ doz	2 50	@ 3 00
Partridges, ℘ pair	1 25	@ 1 50
Quail, ℘ doz	4 50	@ 5 00
Woodcock, ℘ pair	—	@ —
Snipe, yellow leg, ℘ pair	—	@ 1 25
Squab Pigeons, each	40	@ —
Rabbits, ℘ pair	75	@ 1 00
Curry Hen, ℘ pair	1 75	@ 2 00
Hares	—	@ 1 25

FISH.

Bass, ℘ ℔	25	@ 30
Cod, ℘ ℔	10	@ 12
Eels, ℘ ℔	15	@ 20
Flounders, ℘ ℔	—	@ 15
Haddock, ℘ ℔	10	@ —
Herring, ℘ ℔	—	@ 10
Mackerel, each	—	@ —
Cod, dried, ℘ ℔	11	@ —
Clams, soft, ℘ 100	25	@ 80
Clams, hard, ℘ doz	—	@ 12
Crabs, ℘ doz	25	@ 30
Eels, smoked, ℘ ℔	—	@ —
Herrings, smoked, ℘ bunch	15	@ —
Lobster, ℘ ℔	—	@ 10
Mackerel, salt, each	10	@ 25
Perch, ℘ ℔	—	@ 15
Pickerel, ℘ ℔	20	@ 25
Salmon Trout, ℘ ℔	—	@ 25
Smelts, ℘ ℔	—	@ 25
Sturgeon, ℘ ℔	—	@ 12
Sun-Fish, ℘ ℔	12	@ 15
White Fish, ℘ ℔	—	@ 25
Weak Fish, ℘ ℔	16	@ —
Mackerel, smoked, ℘ ℔	—	@ —
Oysters, stewing, ℘ 100	75	@ —
Oysters, Saddlerock, ℘ 100	2 00	@ 3 00
Oysters, pickled, ℘ 100	—	@ 2 00
Salmon, smoked, ℘ ℔	27	@ 30
Shad, smoked, ℘ ℔	18	@ —
Scallops, ℘ quart	35	@ —
Herrings, smoked, ℘ bunch	—	@ 15
Eels, smoked	25	@ —
Halibut, smoked	—	@ 20
Finnan Haddock	16	@ —
Smoked White Fish, ℘ ℔	—	@ 18

GROCERIES, &c.

Tea, English Breakfast, ℘ ℔	$1 18	@$1 30
Tea, Green, ℘ ℔	90	@ 2 00
Tea, Mixed, ℘ ℔	1 00	@ 1 30
Coffee, (roast in bean) ℘ ℔	44	@ 60
Coffee, (roast, ground) ℘ ℔	20	@ 50
Coffee, green, ℘ ℔	35	@ 50
Coffee, rye, barley, &c., ℘ ℔	—	@ 12
Sugar, brown, ℘ ℔	15	@ 17
Sugar, crushed, ℘ ℔	20	@ —
Sugar, crystalized, ℘ ℔	20	@ —
Syrup, ℘ gallon	—	@ 1 30
Molasses, ℘ gallon	—	@ 1 20
Candles, tallow ℘ ℔	—	@ 20
Candles, sperm, ℘ ℔	36	@ 42
Candles, adamantine, ℘ ℔	35	@ —
Rice, ℘ ℔	11	@ 12
Soap, family, ℘ ℔	10	@ 14
Starch, ℘ ℔	10	@ 12
Maccaroni, ℘ ℔	14	@ 34
Barley, Pearl, ℘ ℔	7	@ —
Honey, ℘ jar of half ℔	35	@ —
Sago, ℘ ℔	20	@ —
Tapioca, ℘ ℔	20	@ —

FRUIT.

Apples, ℘ peck	$ 80	@$1 00
Apples, ℘ barrel	6 00	@ 6 50
Pears, ℘ peck	—	@ 2 50
Grapes, ℘ ℔	20	@ 1 00
Lemons, ℘ dozen	25	@ 40
Oranges, ℘ dozen	30	@ 1 00
Apples, dried, ℘ ℔	—	@ 20
Peaches, dried, ℘ ℔	40	@ —
Fruit in cans, ℘ can	50	@ 60
Dates, ℘ ℔	30	@ —
New Figs, ℘ ℔	30	@ —
New Lemon Peel, ℘ ℔	—	@ 45
Citron, ℘ ℔	—	@ 60
Green Ginger, ℘ ℔	30	@ —
Prunes, sugar, ℘ ℔	50	@ —
Prunes, common, ℘ ℔	25	@ —
Raisins, ℘ ℔	25	@ 35
Currants, Zante, ℘ ℔	—	@ 22
Chestnuts, ℘ quart	30	@ —
Cocoanuts, each	10	@ 15
Hickory nuts, ℘ quart	20	@ —
Cranberries, ℘ quart	15	@ 18
Hazel nuts, ℘ quart	25	@ —

VEGETABLES.

Cabbage, ℘ head	$ 20	@ 25
Cabbage, red, ℘ head	—	@ 25
Carrots, ℘ bunch	6	@ —
Cauliflower, each	—	@ —
Celery, ℘ bunch	18	@ 20
Chicory, ℘ head	6	@ 8
Lettuce, ℘ head	10	@ 15
Onions, ℘ quart	8	@ 10
Onions, seedling, ℘ quart	25	@ —
Kohlrabe, ℘ bunch	—	@ —
Potatoes, ℘ peck	—	@ 50
Potatoes, ℘ bbl	3 00	@ 4 00
Potatoes, sweet, ℘ peck	1 00	@ —
Parsnips, ℘ bunch	8	@ 10
Pumpkins, each	50	@ 75
Radishes, ℘ bunch	6	@ 8
Spinach, ℘ half peck	30	@ —
Squash, each	15	@ 25
Turnips, ℘ peck	—	@ 50

SUNDRIES.

Beans, dry, ℘ quart	$ 10	@ —
Peas, split, ℘ quart	10	@ —
Salt, 7 ℔s ℘ bag	22	@ —
Pickles, in jars, each	50	@ 1 00
Coal, ℘ bushel	65	@ —
Coal, ℘ ton	—	@ 9 00
Wood, kindling, ℘ load	5 00	@ 6 00
Kerosene, ℘ gallon	90	@ 1 00
Milk, ℘ quart	12	@ —

TO LET.

TO LET AT RYE—THE "CLARK HOMESTEAD," pleasantly situated on the Milton Road, leading to Rye Beach; good and convenient house, high ceilings, walls richly papered; excellent garden, outbuildings, &c.; will be put in a first-rate condition to a satisfactory tenant. The subscriber is also prepared to build, on his grounds at Rye, a few houses, to lease to acceptable tenants, ready for occupancy the coming season. Apply to WILLIAM MATHEWS, No. 54 Catharine-st.

OFFICES TO LET.—A SPLENDID SUIT OF rooms Nos. 38 and 39 in the Exchange Building, Nos. 78 and 80 Broadway, 2d floor. For terms, inquire at Room No. 38, or at the office of EDWARD MATHEW, Esq., No. 19 Broad-st.

TO LEASE—A LARGE PIECE OF PROPERTY on a street near Broadway, below Chambers-st. Will be altered to suit a tenant. Apply to HOMER MORGAN, No. 2 Pine-st.

TO LEASE FOR THREE YEARS FROM May 1, the four lofts of the store corner of Warren-st. and Broadway. Apply, on the premises, to DEVLIN & CO., or to JOHN LLOYD & SONS, No. 15 Nassau-st.

HOUSES & ROOMS WANTED.

HOUSE WANTED—CENTRALLY LOCATED, rent from $1,000 to $1,500, immediately; best reference and permanent tenant; cash in advance. Address CASH CUSTOMER, No. 645 6th-av. Would prefer a house near Broadway, unfurnished.

FURNISHED HOUSE WANTED UNTIL May next, for which $500 per month will be paid. Address Box No. 751 Post-office.

WANTED TO LEASE—FOR TWO OR THREE years, a first-class furnished house, in a desirable location, by a responsible party, who will take the best care of the property. This affords an excellent opportunity for families about visiting Europe. A fancy rent will not be paid. Address, with particulars of location, rent, &c., S. R. J., Box No. 180 *Times* Office.

WANTED—THIS SPRING, BY A PRIVATE family, accustomed to housekeeping, a moderate-sized house, comfortably furnished, and well located in the city; rent not to exceed $2,500 per annum. Persons leaving town for one year or more, can secure a careful and responsible tenant. Address Box 5,454 Post-office.

WANTED—TO PURCHASE, HIGH-STOOP dwelling houses, between 14th and 48th sts., 3d and 8th avs., from $8,000 to $14,000. Also, a small farm in Westchester County, below White Plains, by HOLDEN & MOORE, No. 645 7th-av., near 48th-st.

WANTED—A COUNTRY PLACE, WITHIN about an hour of this city, conveniently located, well cultivated, with variety of good fruit; 10 to 40 acres. Address Box No. 2,037 Post-office, with description and price, which must be reasonable.

WANTED—A FURNISHED HOUSE IN BROOKlyn, near the Wall-st. Ferry; a small house preferred. A liberal rent paid until 1st May next. Address WALL-ST., Box No. 3,769 New-York Post-office.

BOARDING AND LODGING.

BOARD WANTED—FOR A GENTLEMAN and his wife and two young ladies in a first-class boarding-house or private family. Address Box No. 4,170 Post-office.

BOARD WANTED—FOR A GENTLEMAN, wife and small child, in a pleasant neighborhood; terms must be moderate. Address, stating location, A. K. X., Box No. 103 *Times* Office.

A GENTLEMAN AND WIFE CAN OBtain board within less than an hour of the City Hall, in a private family, for $15 and $20. Inquire of the BOOKKEEPER, at No. 370 Broadway.

TWO GENTLEMEN CAN BE ACCOMMODATED with sleeping apartments, with fire and gas in the evening; terms $2 per week. Apply at No. 67 Spring-st. Reference required. First floor.

FOREIGN HOTELS.

VENICE.

GRAND HOTEL VICTORIA.

This large and first-rate establishment, greatly improved and enlarged, is situated in the most central position of Venice, and close to the Piazza Sn. Mario, the principal theatres and churches. The Grand Hotel Victoria, containing 180 bedrooms and private apartments, furnished with every modern requisite, has been reopened on the 14th of November, 1865, under the management of Mr. ROBERT ETZENSBERGER, so well known to American tourists from the Schweizerhof at Luzerne, and the Hotel de Rome at Rome. He is at the same time proprietor of the

HOTEL DE MILAN,

at Majolica, (near Cadenabbia,) Lake of Como—a very comfortable, quiet house, beautifully situated and admirably well adapted for persons who intend to spend some time on this charming lake.

LUMBER.

WELLS & BONTECOU,

OLD FIRM—BAKER, WELLS & CO.,

LUMBER DEALERS.

WHOLESALE AND RETAIL.

ESTABLISHED 1839.

YARDS—On West-st., between Houston and King and Houston and Clarkson sts., and Nos. 572 and 574 Washington-st.

STEAM MILL,
WASHINGTON-ST., corner of CLARKSON.
YARD OFFICE, No. 344 WEST-ST.
DOWN-TOWN OFFICE, No. 47 SOUTH-ST.

The particular attention of SHIPPERS and COUNTRY DEALERS is invited to our large first-class and well-assorted STOCK of LUMBER, including SCANTLING, SHINGLES, YELLOW PINE FLOORING, STEP PLANK, &c.; &c.

MISCELLANEOUS.

ESTABLISHED 1845.

JAS. P. TRAVERS,
No. 46 BEEKMAN-ST., N. Y.,
Manufacturer and Dealer in all kinds of
HEMP, FLAX AND COTTON TWINES.

Twines for grain, coffee, salt and guano sacks, cotton bales, ham bags, wrapping, writing, news, book and sand paper, paper hangings, seine and gilling nets, fly nets, TOBACCO TWINE, WOOL TWINE, HOP TWINE, Mattress, Tufting, Stitching, Broom, Binding, Sewing, Sail, Carpet and all other Twines.

TWINES FOR HARDWARE, DRY GOODS, GROCERS, DRUGGISTS, SHIP CHANDLERS, BOOKBINDERS, PAPER AND BROOM MAKERS, STATIONERS, UPHOLSTERERS, FISHERMEN, WEAVERS, AND ALL OTHER TRADES.

TO THE TRADE.

At my mills, No. 59 Ann-st., I am prepared to twist, finish and ball all kinds of cotton, flax and hemp twines, in a superior way, at the shortest possible notice, and on most accommodating terms. Patentee and manufacturer of Jute Wrapping Twine.

JAS. P. TRAVERS, No. 46 Beekman-st.

ANNULAR (diamond) DRILL.

THE ANNULAR DRILL COMPANY, of New-York, are now prepared to furnish their machines, built in the most thorough manner, and unequaled for rapidity, economy and precision of work. The simplicity, durability and cheapness of the machine render it superior to anything in use for all purposes of mining, tunneling, quarrying and rock-blasting. The machines can be used by steam, horse or hand power, are easily handled, and can be operated at all angles. For further particulars inquire at the office, or address J. WALES, Treasurer, No. 10 Pine-st., New-York.

BOUNTIES TO DISCHARGED SOLDIERS.

Discharged soldiers who enlisted previous to July, 1863, are requested to call at our office and sign a petition to Congress, asking for the passage of a law granting them bounties, &c., equal to those who enlisted subsequently. This class embraces all those who have been discharged for sickness, wounds, promotion, or expiration of term of service. H. J. RAMSDELL & CO., No. 40 Park-row, Times Building, New-York.

ROUND CORNER'D PLAYING-CARDS.

These cards, now so much used, *will not split*, the old, sharp-pointed cards *will split* and become worthless before half worn out. Sold by all stationers and fancy goods and drug-stores in the United States, and by the manufacturers,

SAM. HART & CO.,
No. 546 Broadway, New-York.

BESEQUE, BAZIQUE, BESIQUE.

This very popular family game, neatly put up in leather cases, with rules and registers complete for playing, for sale by the manufacturers,

SAM. HART & CO.,
No. 546 Broadway, New-York.

FOUNDLING FOR ADOPTION.—ANY REspectable family wishing to adopt a beautiful baby, (girl,) about two months old, dark hair and eyes, will please call at No. 112 Hudson-st., or at Mr. PARSLOW, No. 174 Washington-st., Hoboken.

MARBLE MANTELS.—THE BEST PLACE in the city to purchase Marble Mantels of the latest designs at very low prices, is at A. KLABER'S Marble Works, No. 109 East 18th-st., near 3d-av., New-York. Mantels put up in the country. Cut this out.

GOVERNMENT HORSE BLANKETS, McClellan saddles, tents, wagon covers, tarpaulins, horse and mule harness, collars, horse shoes.

W. A. CARTER, No. 52 Cortlandt-st., near Greenwich.

NO. 1 PERUVIAN GUANO, AMMONIATED phosphatic guano, fish guano and other fertilizers, in quantities to suit, for sale by ED. F. COOK & CO., No. 159 Front-st., New-York.

SUBSTITUTE CLAIMS—PERSONS HAVING furnished substitutes, can have the State bounty collected by calling at the banking office of J. NELSON LUCKEY, No. 243 Broadway.

TOBACCO CUTTERS FOR SALE.—PRICE $35 to $45; will cut 150 pounds per day. Inquire at the manufactory, No. 15 East 27th-st., third floor.

GARELLY & GEER HAVE REMOVED to No. 101 Franklin-st., one door from Church-st.

DENTISTRY.

NITROUS OXIDE

"To Dr. G. Q. COLTON is due the credit of reviving the use of this important agent in the practice of dentistry, after a lull of twenty-two years."—*Dr. Carnochan.*

COLTON DENTAL ASSOCIATION,
Nos. 19 and 30 Cooper Institute.

DO NOT HAVE YOUR TEETH EXtracted without using DR. HOYT'S ANÆSTHETIC NITROUS OXIDE, as it is the only method by which you are freed from the necessity of reinhaling the impure air, or carbonic acid gas, from your own lungs. Dr. H. has extracted thousands of Teeth with perfect success. Only office No. 878 Broadway, near 18th-st.

DRS. GRIFFIN, NO. 358 GRAND-ST., opposite Lord & Taylor's, New-York, are inserting FULL or PARTIAL SETS of their IMPROVED ARTIFICIAL TEETH, with or without extracting the roots. Full sets on gold or platina, $25; silver or rubber, $10; partial sets gold, per tooth, $2; silver or rubber, $1.

SITUATIONS WANTED.

FEMALES.

WANTED—BY A YOUNG LADY, A SITUAtion as cashier in a retail fancy or dry goods store; understands her business thoroughly; first-class city references given. Call on or address No. 89 3d-av., between 12th and 13th sts.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTable girl as children's nurse; would prefer grown children; understands how to operate on Wheeler & Wilson's machines; good city reference. Can be seen for two days, at No. 341 3d-av., between 26th and 27th sts.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS SEAMSTRESS by a competent person; an American Protestant; does all kinds of family sewing; can operate on machines; would take care of grown children, and assist with chamberwork. Can be seen at No. 207 West 26th-st.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE GIRL, A situation as waitress and chambermaid; no objection to the country; good reference. Call or address No. 240 West 17th-st., basement.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTable woman, to cook, wash and iron, or as laundress; no objection to the country; good references. Call at or address No. 240 West 17th-st., basement.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTAble young woman as nurse or chambermaid and waitress in a private family; best of reference. Apply at No. 115 Laurens-st., near Prince.

WANTED—BY AN AMERICAN WOMAN A situation as housekeeper. Address for one week Mrs. BROMLEY, Station G, Broadway Post-office.

DOMESTICS, SERVANTS, HELP, &c., advertising for situations, places, homes, &c., in the DAILY TRIBUNE, are charged only 25 cents.

MALES.

WANTED—BY A YOUNG MAN THOROUGHLY acquainted with double entry bookkeeping, a situation in a wholesale commission or jobbing house, as assistant bookkeeper or entry clerk; can give the best of references as to honesty, character, &c. Address CHARLES RIBBANS, Box No. 102 *Times* Office, or No. 22 Orchard-st., Newark, N. J.

WANTED—BY AN ENERGETIC FIRM, A Philadelphia agency for a New-York wholesale house in the dry goods, notion, furnishing or perfumery business; best of references given. Address M. S., Box No. 2,605 Philadelphia Post-office.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTAble young man as groom and footman in a private family, or coachman in the country; perfectly understands his business; the best of reference given. Address J. B., Box No. 210 *Times* Office.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A YOUNG MAN as coachman; can milk, and willing to make himself generally useful; the best of city reference. Address C. Y., Box No. 200 *Times* Office.

TO GROCERS.—A YOUNG MAN WHO HAS had seven years' experience in the grocery business wishes for a situation as assistant in a wholesale or retail grocery store; most respectable city references. Address G., Box No. 102 *Times* Office.

HELP WANTED.

$1,500 PER YEAR.—WE WANT AGENTS everywhere to sell our improved $20 sewing-machines. Three new kinds. Under and upper feed. Warranted five years. Above salary or large commissions paid. The only machine sold in United States for less than $40, which are *fully licensed by Howe, Wheeler & Wilson, Grover & Baker, Singer & Co., and Bachelder.* All other cheap machines are *infringements.* Circulars *free.* Address or call upon SHAW & CLARKE, Biddeford, Maine, or at No. 823 Broadway, New-York; No. 236 Carter-st., Philadelphia, Penn.; No. 14 Lombard's Block, Chicago, Ill.; No. 170 West 4th-st., Cincinnati, Ohio, or No. 8 Spaulding's Exchange, Buffalo, N. Y.

AGENTS WANTED.—NEW BOOKS NOW READY. GET THE BEST. FROM OFFICIAL SOURCES. THE GREAT CAMPAIGNS OF GRANT AND SHERMAN. By the popular historian, J. T. HEADLEY, author of "Life of Washington," "Sacred Mountains," &c. Complete in one volume, handsomely illustrated. "The most complete work on the subject." —*Hartford Daily Press.*

"One of the most popular books on the war."—*Cleveland Leader.*

"Grant and Sherman have found a popular historian in Hon. J. T. Headley." —*New-York Tribune.*

Active agents are selling 100 copies per week. Extra inducements offered; send for terms. Address E. B. TREAT & CO., No. 130 Grand-st., New-York.

LIFE INSURANCE AGENTS WANTED—By a first-class company, offering greater advantages than any other in the country. Energetic and reliable parties, in New-York City and elsewhere, will find liberal encouragement by addressing LIFE COMPANY, Box No. 1,231 New-York Post-office.

COLOR-MAKER WANTED—A PRACTICAL man; one experienced in making blues, chrome yellows, chrome and paris greens, vermilion, &c., will be liberally treated with. Address ROCHESTER, Box No. 965 Post-office.

WANTED—A YOUNG MAN, FROM 20 TO 25, in a machine-shop, as general clerk, inside and outside; must have some knowledge of the machine business; one somewhat acquainted with mechanical drawing preferred; first-class references required. Apply to J. DEBEAUVAIS, No. 324 Delancy-st.

WANTED—A SHOPWALKER OR MANAGER for a large wholesale and retail dry goods house in a Western city; best references required as to capability and character. Address, with real name and residence, J. O., Box No. 102 *Times* Office.

WANTED—A YOUNG MAN FROM 15 TO 18 years of age, to assist in the office of a commission house: one residing on the west side of town with his parents preferred. Address in own handwriting, S. & B., Box No. 106 *Times* Office.

WANTED—FIVE MEN TO GO WEST WHO ARE perfectly acquainted with the dry goods business, to take charge of different departments in a large wholesale and retail dry goods store; best reference required. Address, with real name, J. O., Box No. 102 *Times* Office.

WANTED—AN INTELLIGENT MAN TO TAKE charge of a small place in the country, keep the grounds in order, attend to the horses and make himself useful; a knowledge of gardening necessary. Address ROBERTS, Box No. 3,510 Post-office.

WANTED—IN A CLOTH JOBBING HOUSE, A salesman who has an acquaintance among cash and short time buyers of woolens. Address Box No. 3,000, New-York Post-office, stating salary expected and giving references.

WANTED—TWO RESPECTABLE GIRLS, about 15 years old, to learn the gold cutting business; none need apply who are over 15, and must give good references. Apply to H. WILSON, No. 362 Canal-st.

WANTED—A FIRST-CLASS SEAMSTRESS, who can operate on Wheeler & Wilson's machine; must be willing to assist in the care of children. Apply, before 12 o'clock, at No. 350 5th-av., corner 34th-st.

WANTED—A PERSON WHO CAN BRING GOOD city reference as seamstress and chambermaid; wages $8. Apply No. 15 East 33d-st., between 10 and 2 o'clock this day.

WANTED—IN A SHIPPING AND COMMISSION house, a young gentleman about 15 years of age; salary first year $150. Address, in own handwriting and name, Box No. 1,676 Post-office.

WANTED—AS COOK IN A PRIVATE FAMILY a woman who understands cooking well and is willing to assist in the washing; must bring good city reference. Apply at No. 77 Clinton-place, from 8 to 11 o'clock.

WANTED—A COOK FOR THE COUNTRY; must be a Protestant, with satisfactory reference. Apply at No. 130 East 26th-st.

WANTED—AN EXPERIENCED BOOKKEEPER. HALSTED, HAINES & CO.

NEW PUBLICATIONS.

SECOND EDITION NOW READY.
THE TRIBUNE ALMANAC
FOR 1866.

THIS POPULAR POLITICAL AND STATISTICAL ANNUAL CONTAINS:

ASTRONOMICAL DEPARTMENT.

Eclipses for the year 1866.
Lunar and Planetary Conjunctions.
Conjunction of Planets and other Aspects.
New and valuable Tide Tables for 100 places.
Jewish and Mahomedan Calendars.
Table of Sixty-one Bright Stars.

POLITICAL DEPARTMENT.

United States Government, Ministers, &c.
Senators and Representatives of XXXIXth Congress.
Laws Passed at the last Session of Congress.
Public Resolutions and Proclamations.
Slaveholders' Rebellion, or Chronicle of War Events.
The Union Party in 1865—Resolutions of the Union State Conventions on Reconstruction and Impartial Suffrage.
Impartial Suffrage—Laws in the Several States.
The Constitutional Amendment.
The Second Inaugural Address of President Lincoln.
President Johnson on Reconstruction and Impartial Suffrage.
Election Returns for 1865, carefully compiled and compared with former Elections for THE TRIBUNE ALMANAC.
Territorial Election Returns for 1865.
States of the Union, Capitals, Governors, Time of Meeting of Legislatures, Time of State Elections.
The Territories of the Union—their Capitals and Governors.
Popular Vote for President by States in 1864, 1860 and 1856.
Foreign Countries, Form of Government, Rulers, Capitals, Area, Population, &c., &c.

PRICE 20 CENTS. SEVEN (POST-PAID,) ONE DOLLAR.

TWELVE DOLLARS PER HUNDRED, WHEN SENT BY EXPRESS.

Address orders (with cash inclosed,)

THE TRIBUNE,
New-York.

GEOLOGY OF CALIFORNIA—VOL. I.

The first volume of the GEOLOGY OF CALIFORNIA is now ready for delivery. It is a Report of Progress, and Synopsis of the Fieldwork, both geological and topographical, from the year 1860 to 1864, and is illustrated by a steel-plate and 85 engravings on wood. The volume contains 525 pages super-royal 8vo size, printed on superior paper, and handsomely bound in cloth. Only a few copies are reserved for sale in the Eastern States and in Europe. The price of this volume is fixed for the present at $4, gold, and the receipts are, by law, paid into the Common School Fund of California.

B. WESTERMANN & CO., New-York,

Agents for the sale of the Publications of the "Geological Survey of California."

THE RICHMOND MEDICAL JOURNAL.

E. S. GAILLARD, M. D., and W. S. McCHESNEY, M. D., editors and publishers. The first number of this journal (which will be issued monthly,) is for sale at the following stores, where subscriptions will also be received at $5 per annum:

BAILLIERE BROTHERS, No. 520 Broadway.
MILLER & MATTHEWS, No. 757 Broadway.
WILLIAM WOOD & CO., No. 61 Walker-st.

RUSKIN'S NEW VOLUME.
ETHICS OF THE DUST.

Ten Lectures to Little Housewives on the Elements of Crystallization. By John Ruskin. 1 vol. 12mo. Will be published in a few days by JOHN WILEY & SON.

DEMOREST'S MONTHLY—ACKNOWLEDGED the best and most popular parlor magazine, offers a Wheeler & Wilson sewing-machine for only 25 subscribers, at $3 each, and, in addition, a beautiful present to each subscriber.

MATRIMONY.—WHY EVERY MAN SHOULD marry. Why every woman should marry. All may marry. To know, read ILLUSTRATED MARRIAGE GUIDE AND MEDICAL ADVISER, by WM. EARL, M. D.; 240 pages. Mailed everywhere in double wrapper, on receipt of 30 cents. Address 19 White-st., New-York.

PERSONAL.

HENRY EVANS.—IF HENRY EVANS, FORmerly of Hobart Town, in Tasmania, youngest son of the late George William Evans, Esq., will communicate with the undersigned, he will hear of something to his advantage. Any person giving information which will lead to his discovery, or to a knowledge of his fate, will be rewarded. R. J. LUCAS, Solicitor, Hobart Town, Tasmania.

ASTROLOGY.

CLAIRVOYANT—NO. 165 BOWERY.—MME. WIDGER, Clairvoyant, tells all you wish to know—losses, diseases, numbers, &c.

COPARTNERSHIP NOTICES.

DISSOLUTION.

The copartnership heretofore existing between the undersigned, under the firm name of FARRINGTON, LEONARD & CO., is this day dissolved by mutual consent. The books of the late firm will remain for settlement at No. 115 Broadway. Either partner will sign in liquidation.

HARVEY FARRINGTON,
WM. B. LEONARD,
GEORGE B. FARRINGTON.

NEW-YORK, Dec. 31, 1865.

COPARTNERSHIP.

The undersigned have this day formed a copartnership and will continue the wholesale grocery business at No. 115 Broadway, under the firm name of H. & G. B. FARRINGTON.

HARVEY FARRINGTON,
GEORGE B. FARRINGTON.

NEW-YORK, Jan. 1, 1866.

COPARTNERSHIP.

The undersigned have this day formed a copartnership for the transaction of a domestic dry goods commission business, under the name and style of LEONARD, SCHOFIELD & CO., at No. 44 White-st., New-York, and Nos. 223 and 225 Chestnut-st., Philadelphia.

(Signed) W. B. LEONARD,
H. B. SCHOFIELD,
JOHN H. RHOADES.

NEW-YORK, Jan. 1, 1866.

DISSOLUTION.

The copartnership heretofore existing between the undersigned, under the name of HEMSLEY, SCHOFIELD & CO., was dissolved on the 31st day of December, 1865, by its own limitation. The name of the late firm will be used in settlement, by either partner, at No. 104 Chestnut-st.

(Signed) F. H. HEMSLEY,
H. B. SCHOFIELD,
ALEX. HEMSLEY.

PHILADELPHIA, Jan. 1, 1866.

DISSOLUTION OF COPARTNERSHIP.

The firm of LAWTON & WHITE was dissolved on the 31st of December, 1865. The accounts of our late firm will be settled at the office of our successors, Messrs. BARRETT, STEVENS & CO., No. 92 Warren-st.

WALTER E. LAWTON,
R. CORNELL WHITE.

COPARTNERSHIP.

The subscribers having succeeded to the long established crockery business of Messrs. LAWTON & WHITE, have formed a copartnership under the firm name of BARRETT, STEVENS & CO., and will continue the business at store No. 92 Warren-st.

JAMES M. BARRETT,
SAMUEL STEVENS,
JAMES M. GRIGGS,
CHARLES TOBIAS, JR.

NOTICE OF DISSOLUTION.

The firm of STURGES, BENNET & CO. is this day dissolved by mutual consent. JOSIAH S. BENNET retires from business. The remaining partners will sign in liquidation.

JONATHAN STURGES,
JOSIAH S. BENNET,
BENJAMIN G. ARNOLD,
FREDERICK STURGES.

NEW-YORK, Dec. 31, 1865.

NOTICE OF COPARTNERSHIP.

NO. 125 FRONT-ST., NEW-YORK, Jan. 1, 1866.

The undersigned have formed a copartnership under the firm of STURGES, ARNOLD & CO.

JONATHAN STURGES,
BENJAMIN G. ARNOLD,
FREDERICK STURGES,
EDWARD STURGES.

DISSOLUTION OF COPARTNERSHIP.

The firm of MARVIN, INGHAM & CO. is this day dissolved by mutual consent, S. R. INGHAM having sold his interest to the other copartners, who are authorized to sign the firm name in liquidation, having taken all the assets and assumed all the liabilities, and who will continue the banking business under the firm name of MARVIN & WHITE.

NEW-YORK, Jan. 5, 1866. CHAS. B. MARVIN,
S. R. INGHAM,
S. V. WHITE.

THE COPARTNERSHIP HERETOFORE existing under the name of BRUMLEY & KELLOGG, is this day dissolved by mutual consent.

Either partner will attend to the closing up of the business at their late store, Nos. 52 and 54 Murray-st., now occupied by their successors, O. E. Wood & Company, for whom we respectfully ask the continuance of our correspondence.

NEW-YORK, Jan. 2, 1866.

JAS. L. BRUMLEY,
CHAS. KELLOGG.

DISSOLUTION.—The copartnership heretofore existing between the subscribers under the firm of BARKER & DRAPER, is hereby dissolved.

NEW-YORK, Jan. 1, 1866.

ISRAEL A. BARKER,
GEO. G. DRAPER.

LIMITED PARTNERSHIP.

The undersigned have formed a limited partnership under the provisions of the Revised Statutes of the State of New-York, in respect to limited partnerships and the acts amendatory thereof, for the transaction of a dry goods commission business in the City of New-York, to be conducted under the name or firm of

O. E. WOOD AND COMPANY.

The names of the general partners are OLIVER E. WOOD of the State, County and City of New-York; ISRAEL A. BARKER, of the City of Brooklyn, County of Kings, State of New-York, and JOHN MAXWELL, of the City of Hoboken, County of Hudson, State of New-Jersey, and the names of the special partners are JAMES L. BRUMLEY and CHARLES KELLOGG, both residing in the said City of Brooklyn, who have contributed in cash, as such special partners, the sum of sixty thousand dollars to the common stock; that is to say, James L. Brumley has contributed, as such special partner, thirty thousand dollars, and Charles Kellogg, as such special partner, has contributed thirty thousand dollars.

The said partnership is to commence on the 2d day of January, 1866, and terminate on the 31st day of December, 1868.

stamp cancelled

In witness whereof we have hereunto set our hands this 2d day of January, 1866.

OLIVER E. WOOD, } General
ISRAEL A. BARKER, } partners.
JOHN MAXWELL,
JAMES L. BRUMLEY, } Special
CHARLES KELLOGG, } partners.

Mr. GEORGE G. DRAPER will be with the new firm.

DISSOLUTION.—THE FIRM OF STEDMAN, EWELL & CO. is this day dissolved by its own limitation. The accounts will be settled by Messrs. J. N. EWELL and CHS. E. CLARKE, Jr., who succeed to the business under the firm name of EWELL & CLARKE.

E. C. STEDMAN,
J. N. EWELL,
CHS. E. CLARKE, Jr.,
T. M. NEWBOULD.

No. 57 EXCHANGE-PLACE, NEW-YORK, Dec. 31, 1865.

COPARTNERSHIP.—The undersigned have this day formed a limited copartnership for the transaction of the Banking and Stock Commission business, under the firm of EWELL & CLARKE, succeeding to the business and offices of the late firm of STEDMAN, EWELL & CO.

J. N. EWELL,
CHS. E. CLARKE, Jr.

No. 57 EXCHANGE-PLACE, NEW-YORK, Jan. 1, 1866.

THE COPARTNERSHIP HERETOFORE existing under the name of LEEDS & HALL is this day dissolved by mutual consent.

THEO. LEEDS,
ROBERT L. S. HALL.

NEW-YORK, Dec. 30, 1865.

COPARTNERSHIP NOTICE.

The undersigned have this day formed a copartnership, under the name and style of LEEDS & MOORE, and will transact a General Banking, Foreign Exchange, Stock and Gold Commission Business at No. 46 Broad-st.

THEO. E. LEEDS,
CALVIN A. MOORE.

NEW-YORK, Jan. 1, 1866.

THE SPECIAL COPARTNERSHIP heretofore existing under the name and firm of BURDETT & EVERIT, expires this day by limitation.

CHARLES P. BURDETT,
RICHARD M. EVERIT,
GEORGE MERRITT.

NEW-YORK, Dec. 31, 1865.

The undersigned have this day formed a copartnership, and will continue business under the name and firm of BURDETT, EVERIT & CO.

CHARLES P. BURDETT,
RICHARD M. EVERIT,
SAMUEL G. POND.

NEW-YORK, Jan. 1, 1866.

THE UNDERSIGNED HAVE THIS DAY formed a copartnership for the transaction of the EXCHANGE and BANKING business in this city, Charleston and Savannah.

Firm name in New-York, CONDICT, SHERMAN & CO.; at Charleston, D. JENNINGS & CO.; at Savannah, WM. M. TUNNO & CO.

Dated Jan. 1, 1866.

S. H. CONDICT, } No. 17 Nassau-st.,
BYRON SHERMAN, } New-York.
DAVID JENNINGS, Charleston, S. C.
WM. M. TUNNO, Savannah, Ga.

THE UNDERSIGNED HAVE THIS DAY formed a copartnership, under the firm of WINTERS, LEONARD & BLOWERS, for the purpose of manufacturing plain and ornamental japanned tinware, for the trade, at No. 1,510 Broadway.

WILLIAM H. WINTERS,
JOSEPH C. LEONARD,
JOSEPH BLOWERS.

JAN. 1, 1866.

NEW-YORK, Jan. 1, 1866.

CYRUS A. SMITH, LATE CASHIER OF the Importers' and Traders' National Bank, is this day admitted as a partner in our house, the firm name remaining as heretofore. F. W. DEVOE & CO.

MR. CHARLES E. MILNOR, (OF THE late firm of BABCOCK & MILNOR,) is admitted a partner in our firm from this date.

L. P. MORTON & CO.

NEW-YORK, Jan. 1, 1866.

COPARTNERSHIP—MR. JAMES H. BARTHOLOMEW has been admitted as partner with me in my business from this date, which will be hereafter continued under the firm-name of E. F. MANY & CO.

JAN. 1, 1866. EDWARD F. MANY.

MR. HENRY A. WILSON HAS BEEN admitted to an interest in our business, and from this date will sign for us by procuration.

JNO. WILSON & SON.

NEW-YORK, Jan. 10, 1866.

NOTICE.—MR. HOWELL L. WILLIAMS, JR., and Mr. WILLIAM W. GANDY have been admitted as partners in my business, which will hereafter be continued under the firm of SHEPPARD GANDY & CO.

JAN. 1, 1866. SHEPPARD GANDY.

WE HAVE ASSOCIATED WITH US MR. JOHN W. BIGELOW as a partner from this date. The business will be conducted under the firm name of LOW, HARRIMAN, DURFEE & CO.

LOW, HARRIMAN & DURFEE.

NEW-YORK, Jan. 1, 1866.

MR. HENRY A. KELLEY AND MR. JAMES W. DAYTON are admitted members of our firm, from this date.

E. R. MUDGE, SAWYER & CO.

JAN. 1, 1866.

NEW-YORK, Jan. 1, 1866.

MR. CHARLES OSGOOD IS THIS DAY admitted a partner in our firm.

SMITH & DUNNING.

NOTICE.—MR. WILLIAM E. SWAN becomes a partner in our firm from this date.

GRINNELL, MINTURN & CO.

NEW-YORK, Jan. 1, 1866.

COPARTNERSHIP NOTICE.—MR. WILBUR F. BOYLE has been admitted a partner from this date, in the firm of JAMES WADSWORTH & CO.

NEW-YORK, Jan. 3, 1866.

STATIONERY.

THE BEST AND CHEAPEST INKS.—"Keys' National Writing Fluid" and "American Union Ink." No sediment; flow freely and do not corrode. Sold by the trade generally. Manufactured by REEVES & CO., successor to J. G. Keys. Removed to No. 303 Washington-st., near Reade.

REYNOLDS' TURBINE
WATER WHEELS

These celebrated water-saving and powerful wheels, of every capacity, promptly furnished for milling, manufacturing, mining, boring, pumping, &c. A large assortment in stock. Wheels and machinery constructed for mule carriage into the mountains. Streams gauged and plans made. TALLCOT & UNDERHILL, Hydraulic Engineers, No. 170 Broadway, New-York.

FOR SALE.

FACTORY FOR SALE.

Will be sold at public auction, on FRIDAY, Jan. 26, 1866, at the factory in Yonkers, at 10 o'clock A. M.,

A LARGE FACTORY,

situated in the village of Yonkers, Westchester County N. Y., within 16 miles of the New-York City Hall.

The main building is 364 feet long and 40 feet wide, blacksmith shop and boiler room 300 feet long, besides other outbuildings.

NEW ENGINE OF 225 HORSE POWER,

2 large steam boilers, steam heating apparatus, and main shafting. All the above in perfect order. Also,

NINE LARGE BRICK DWELLING HOUSES,

together with a water grant from the State, extending nearly 500 feet into the Hudson River.

The main building is one of the lightest and pleasantest shops in the whole country.

Also, two extra steam boilers, nearly new and in perfect order, will be sold at auction at the same time. The above sale is peremptory.

For full particulars and maps of the whole property, apply to

FRED'K A. COE, No. 170 Broadway, New-York, or
T. B. STOUT, Treasurer, Yonkers, N. Y.

LEFFERTS, HOFFMAN & CO.,

NO. 40 PARK ROW, (*Times* Building,) NEW-YORK,

REAL ESTATE AGENTS.

CITY PROPERTY, FARMS, COUNTRY RESIDENCES, MILL PROPERTY, &c., for SALE and EXCHANGE. Furnished and unfurnished houses to let. Agents for the sale and transfer of property in all the Northern and Southern States.

D. M. SEAMAN,
AUCTIONEER AND REAL ESTATE BROKER,
No. 14 Pine-st.

Real Estate and Stocks sold at auction and private sale on liberal terms. Houses rented.

Printed list of property at private sale issued every month.

EAST TENNESSEE LAND AGENCY.

COCKRILL & SEYMOUR,
REAL ESTATE BROKERS,
Knoxville, Tenn.,

Offer for sale valuable lands of every description in all parts of East Tennessee. Information concerning real estate promptly and gratuitously furnished.

MICHIGAN LANDS.

HALL, SHEPHERD & BOOTH, of Kalamazoo, Mich., General Land Agents for the sale of lands and payment of taxes. Mr. BOOTH can be seen at Messrs. Booth & Freeman's, No. 49 Cedar-st., from 1 to 3 P. M., for a few days. Refer to

Messrs. BOOTH & EDGAR, No. 95 Front-st.

FOR SALE—IN WILLIAMSBURGH, THE three-story high-stoop brick house corner of 3d and North 8th sts., and the four adjoining, 20x34, lots 20x80; also, corner of 4th and North 8th sts., and eight adjoining; houses 20x36; lots 20x100; twelve rooms in each and sub-cellar; water and gas fixtures in all; price $4,250; $2,500 may remain five years. The houses are pleasantly located, and nearly new. Also, 500 vacant lots lying between the East River and 6th-st., and North 7th-st. and Bushwick Creek. No money required where they are improved. Apply to SAMUEL J. HUNT, No. 112 4th-av., New-York.

COUNTRY SEATS FOR SALE—AT GREAT Neck, L. I., immediately on the water; steamboat and railroad communication; large old-fashioned house, 18 rooms, in good order; 90 feet piazza; fine shade; large and new outbuildings, garden, fruits, &c.; fine bathing; 11 acres land; ice-house filled. Also, smaller house, 10 rooms, 11 acres land, outbuildings, garden, &c., ice-house filled; extensive view. Price $20,000 and $10,000. Apply to SAMUEL T. SKIDMORE, No. 66 Wall-st.; or to the owner, from 11 to 12 o'clock, at No. 183 Water-st. E. L. TREDWELL.

FOR SALE.—AN ELEGANT COUNTRY SEAT, containing ten acres, situated on the Hudson, two hours' ride from New-York. The house is quite new, and furnished complete throughout; carriage house and outbuildings are also new and in perfect order. Grapery, bowling alley and front pond. For fruit and garden unsurpassed, the owner will give full particulars upon application. Also, a pretty place on the south side of Long Island, sixty miles from this city; first-class modern-built house, with outhouses to match. Apply to GEORGE A. WICKS, Nos. 81 and 83 Franklin-st.

FOR SALE—WITH IMMEDIATE POSSESSION if required, a cottage house of modern construction and arrangement, situated one mile from the depot at Rye, near the Sound shore, and commanding an extensive view of the Sound and adjacent country. The grounds are handsomely laid out, and the whole property is in order and fitted for a gentleman's residence. For permits of admission, apply to P. C. BULKLEY, No. 43 Wall-st., Jauncey-court.

HOUSES FOR SALE—BY A JOURNEAY, NO. 6 Pine-st.—5th-av., four-story English basement $30,000; West 24th-st., four-story, English basement, brown-stone, with possession, $28,000; 34th-st., four-story, English basement brown-stone, $15,000; East 30th-st., four-story, high-stoop, brown-stone, $15,000; Waverley-place, four-story, high-stoop, brick, $11,000; 117th-st., three-story, high-stoop, brick, $6,500.

FOR SALE—THE THREE-STORY BRICK house and lease of lot No. 90 Clinton-place, between 5th-av. and Macdougal-st. Lot 24 feet 3½ inches by 100, to an alley in the rear. Ground rent $250 per annum for next eleven years, with perpetual renewals. Could be improved to produce a large rental. Apply to MERRITT TRIMBLE, No. 106 John-st.

A FARM FOR SALE IN HOPEWELL, Dutchess County, N. Y., one hour's drive from the Hudson River depot at New-Hamburgh; containing 192 acres of excellent land, including 20 acres of wood, with a large and splendid brick dwelling, brick carriage-house, outhouses, &c. For particulars inquire of JOHN LANKTREE, No. 15 Centre-st., New-York City, or PETER ADRIANCE, on the premises.

VALUABLE PROPERTY FOR MANUFACTURING PURPOSES.—For sale, to close an estate, three-fourths of the block bounded by Washington, Water, Plymouth and Adams streets, near the Catharine Ferry, Brooklyn, in plots to suit purchasers. BENJAMAN G. HITCHINGS, Executer, No. 51 William-st., New-York.

FOR SALE—FURNISHED OR UNFURNISHED in West 24th-st., a superior four-story, high-stoop brown-stone house, elaborately frescoed and in splendid order: 25 by about 65 feet; lot half block. Sold on account of owner going to Europe. Permits of A. JOURNEAY, No. 6 Pine-st.

ORANGE, N. J.—VILLAS, VILLA SITES AND farms, a great variety, beautifully situated, one hour from New-York, for sale low. Also, country seats and houses to let for the season or year, by HENRY B. BLACKWELL, No. 59 William-st., New-York, 9 to 11 A. M.; No. 49 Main-st., Orange, 1 to 5 P. M.

FOR SALE—NEAR CENTRAL PARK, ON A good street, a comfortable and complete two-story brick house and lot; house has water, gas, heater, &c.; price, $6,500; location between 2d and 3d avs., on high ground and perfectly healthy. Apply to HOMER MORGAN, No. 2 Pine-st.

HOUSE FOR SALE IN BROOKLYN—Situated in Degraw-st. The same is high-basement, two-story and attic, and in good order; house 25x38; lot 25x100; premises supplied with gas and water. For particulars, apply on the premises, or of D. TALMAGE, No. 64 Water-st., New-York.

FOR SALE—THE VALUABLE PROPERTY northeast corner of Washington and Harrison sts., 50 feet on Washington by 60 on Harrison, with three three-story brick dwellings. The adjoining property can be bought if the purchaser should desire larger premises. BENEDICT & COIT, No. 4 Pine-st.

GOLD LANDS.—ANY PARTY DESIRING TO purchase a good tract of gold land in the South at a moderate price, on satisfaction being given as to title, productions and quality, may hear something to their advantage by addressing J. ALEXANDER SIMPSON, No. 128 South 6th-st., Philadelphia.

FOR SALE—A FIRST-CLASS FOUR-STORY and basement brown-stone front house, in first-rate order, newly painted throughout; all modern improvements; neighborhood first-class. Inquire of the owner, No. 219 East 50th-st.

FOR SALE—IN WILLIAMSBURGH, HOUSE and lot No. 40 South 5th-st.; house two and a half stories high; basement and sub-cellar; lot 25x110. Also house and two lots, No. 112 2d-st. Inquire of J. BOWDEN, No. 44 Cortlandt-st., New-York.

FOR SALE—A WATER FRONT, IN BROOKlyn, of nearly 300 feet, with bulkhead the whole length; suitable for any manufacturing business, or for storage. Apply to J. C. HULL & SON, No. 32 Park-row, New-York.

FOR SALE IN BROOKLYN—A GENTLEman's residence; four to ten lots; fruit, &c.; near cars; terms $500 to $1,000, cash, and balance on easy terms. Apply, forenoon, to E. H. BABCOCK, corner Court and Montague sts., Brooklyn.

FOR SALE—DOWN-TOWN DWELLING PROPERTY, in Broome and Dominick sts., between Hudson and Varick sts. Also, property in Lispenard, Elm and Pearl sts.; will be sold cheap. Apply to A. JOURNEAY, No. 6 Pine-st.

BEAUTIFUL COUNTRY RESIDENCE, 20 miles of the city, near depot and village, 25 acres best garden land, good house and outbuildings, and in good order, for sale a bargain. SOUTHWICK & WOOD, No. 59 Liberty-st.

FOR SALE—A GENTLEMAN'S RESIDENCE IN the country; 45 minutes from the city; location most desirable; satisfactory reasons for selling. MAWBEY & CO., Real Estate Agents, No. 200 Broadway, rooms Nos. 7 and 8.

FOR SALE—IN BROOKLYN, ON HENRY, Warren and Congress sts., the mansion, grounds, &c., known as the Becar Mansion, consisting of large house, stable, green-house, and over 14 lots of ground. Apply to HOMER MORGAN, No. 2 Pine-st.

FOR SALE—NOS. 408 AND 410 47TH-ST., 109 feet west of 9th-av. Size 50x100.5, with buildings thereon. Apply to BENJ. JONES, corner of Broadway and 43d-st.

FOR SALE—IN WEST 33D-ST., NEAR 5TH-AV., a four-story high-stoop brick house, with brown stone trimmings; possession May 1; price $25,000. Apply to HOMER MORGAN, No. 2 Pine-st.

FOR SALE—AT A BARGAIN—LOTS ON 118TH and 119th sts., between 5th and 7th avs.; price $600 each. Also, houses and lots in all parts of New-York City and Brooklyn. By HOLDEN & MOORE, No. 645 7th-av., near 48th-st.

FOR SALE—IN THIS CITY, A LARGE AND valuable rolling mill in complete running order. Apply to SAMUEL MILLIKIN & CO., Agents, No. 156 Front-st.

FOR SALE—IN BROOKLYN, TWO THREE-story brick houses on Harrison-st., near Hicks-st.; price $4,500 and $5,500; possession 1st May. Apply to HOMER MORGAN, No. 2 Pine-st.

FOR SALE—THE THREE-STORY, HIGH-stoop, brown-stone front house No. 380 Lexington-av., between 40th and 41st sts.; price $16,000.

JOHN W. UNDERHILL, No. 109 South-st.

FOR SALE—IN JERSEY CITY, ONE OF THE best locations for business, No. 49 Newark-av., for the last eleven years a bakery; size, 25 by 100 feet; not for sale after Feb. 1. Apply at 121 West 45d-st., New-York.

FOR SALE—THE SUBSTANTIAL FIVE-STORY building Nos. 438 and 440 Greenwich-st. and No. 50 Vestry-st.; good property for investment. Apply to J. O. FOWLER, No. 36 Nassau-st.

FOR SALE—AN ELEGANT COUNTRY RESIdence in Llewellyn Park at Orange, N. J.; only one hour from the city. For particulars apply to the owner, L. S. HASKELL, Library Building, Orange, N. J.

A HANDSOME COUNTRY RESIDENCE FOR SALE—Within easy access to New-York. Also, New-York and Brooklyn properties. Apply to A. D. MELLICK, JR., & BRO., No. 26 Pine-st.

COUNTRY RESIDENCE FOR SALE, AT Irvington, 2¼ miles from Newark, New-Jersey. Buildings and grounds ample and commanding. Apply to A. H. BROWN, No. 317 Broad-st., Newark, N. J.

STAMFORD PLACES FOR SALE.—A large variety of places ranging from $3,000 to $30,000 in price. Apply to ELBERT WHITE, Stamford, Conn.

FOR SALE—ON 5TH-AV., WEST SIDE, NEAR 42d-st., an elegant four-story brown stone house, 25x60—lot 102. JOHN S. KELSO, No. 30 Liberty-st.

FACTORIES FOR SALE, IN NEWARK, NEW JERSEY, with steam-power. Apply to A. H. BROWN, No. 317 Broad-st., Newark, N. J.

WANTED—A FARM OF 80 OR MORE ACRES, within three hours of New-York City; must have a good dwelling and some fruit. Address J. HANSON, Box No. 2,085 Post-office, New-York.

The New-York Times.

NEW-YORK, SATURDAY, JAN. 13, 1866.

THE NEW-YORK TIMES.

Enlargement of the Daily, Semi-Weekly and Weekly Times.

The Largest and Cheapest Newspaper in the United States.

The NEW-YORK TIMES has been enlarged to the size of the LONDON TIMES.

Each number contains *eight* pages of *seven* columns each—or FIFTY-SIX columns in all—making it the largest newspaper in the United States.

The TIMES will contain regularly:

FULL CONGRESSIONAL REPORTS.
REPORTS OF THE LEGISLATURE.
MESSAGES AND PUBLIC DOCUMENTS.
REPORTS OF COURTS AND PUBLIC MEETINGS.
EUROPEAN NEWS IN FULL.
FOREIGN AND DOMESTIC CORRESPONDENCE.
NEWS FROM ALL PARTS OF THE WORLD.
POLITICAL AND GENERAL EDITORIALS.
LITERARY NEWS, SELECTIONS AND MISCELLANY.

Everything possible will be done to make the TIMES the most valuable and interesting Family Newspaper in the United States. Its price will remain unchanged, in spite of the fact that its size and contents have been increased one-fourth.

The following are the prices of the several editions, payable in all cases in advance:

MAIL SUBSCRIBERS.

The DAILY TIMES, per annum	$10
The DAILY TIMES (Sunday Edition included)	$12
The SEMI-WEEKLY TIMES, one year	$3
The WEEKLY TIMES, one year	$2

These prices are invariable. Club rates are discontinued. We have no traveling agents. Remit in Checks or Post-office Money Orders if possible.

Address

H. J. RAYMOND & CO.,
TIMES Office, New-York.

To Advertisers.

Advertisers in the TIMES are requested to bring in their notices at as early an hour in the day as possible. If received after 8¼ o'clock, it will be impossible to classify them under their proper heads.

Amusements this Evening.

NIBLO'S GARDEN.
Broadway, between Prince and Houston sts.
THIS EVENING, Jan. 13, commencing at 7¾ o'clock, EAST LYNNE; or, THE ELOPEMENT. Characters by Messrs. J. W. Collier, J. G. Burnett, J. Nunan, E. Barry, J.W. Blaisdell, E. B. Holmes, &c.; Misses Mary Wells, Maria Maeder, Carrie Burke, Everett, &c.

WALLACK'S THEATRE.
Broadway, corner 13th-st.
THIS EVENING, Jan. 13, commencing at 8 o'clock, HENRY DUNBAR; OR, THE OUTCAST. Characters by Messrs. J. W. Wallack, Charles Fisher, Mr. Young, Mr. George Holland, Mr. Norton, Mr. B. T. Ringgold, Mr. G. Browne, Mr. Williamson, Mr. Graham, Mr. Pope, Mr. Ward, Miss Mary Gannon, Miss Madeline Henriques, Miss Ione Burke.

WINTER GARDEN.
Broadway, between Bleecker and Amity sts.
THIS EVENING, Jan. 13, commencing at 7:20 o'clock, HAMLET. Characters by Edwin Booth, Mr. Charles Barrow, I. H. Taylor, Donaldson, Dyott, Burroughs, Humphrey Bland, W. H. Andrews, Mrs. Wilkins, Miss Effie Germon, Andrews, and others.

NEW BOWERY THEATRE.
Bowery, between Canal and Hester sts.
THIS EVENING, Jan. 13, commencing at 7 o'clock, CLAUDE DUVAL, ADELAIDE OF DRESDEN and BROTHER BILL AND ME.

OLYMPIC THEATRE.
Broadway, between Houston and Bleecker sts.
THIS EVENING, Jan. 13, commencing at 7¾ o'clock, MONTE CRISTO: Characters by Messrs. E. L. Davenport, Morton, Hind, Garrison, Lewis, Stoddard, Selwyn, Rockwell, Scott, Stanley; Misses Eliza Newton, Louisa Myers and Kate Newton.

LUCY RUSHTON'S NEW-YORK THEATRE,
Nos. 728 and 730 Broadway.
THIS EVENING, Jan. 13, commencing at 7¾ o'clock, THE LADY OF LYONS. Characters by Messrs. J. K. Mortimer, T. Placide, C. W. Clarke, Mr. Walcott, Miss Lucy Rushton, Mrs. Haden.

BROADWAY THEATRE.
Broadway, between Grand and Broome sts.
THIS AFTERNOON, Jan. 13, commencing at 1¾, EVENING, 7¾ o'clock, SOLON SHINGLE. Characters by Messrs. John E. Owens, W. C. Forbes, J. W. Albaugh, F. J. Evans, H. L. Hinton, W. H. Hamblin, H. Jordan, J. D. Bilby, F. W. Williams; Mrs. A. Hind, Miss Saidee Cole.

FOX'S OLD BOWERY THEATRE,
Bowery, between Bayard and Canal sts.
THIS EVENING, Jan. 13, commencing at 7¼ o'clock, THE RAG WOMAN AND HER DOGS, and IRELAND AS IT IS.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC—FRENCH THEATRE.
THIS EVENING, Jan. 13, commencing at 8 o'clock, LES DOMESTIQUE and LA LEONE DROITE.

BARNUM'S NEW MUSEUM.
Broadway, between Spring and Prince sts.
THIS AFTERNOON at 3. EVENING at 7¼ o'clock. GRAND CIRCUS PERFORMANCE. "WHITE FARM, or the ASSASSIN STEWARD." Giants, dwarfs, 100,000 curiosities.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC.
14th-st., corner of Irving-place.
THIS AFTERNOON, Jan. 13, commencing at 3 o'clock, PHILHARMONIC SOCIETY.

NEW-YORK CIRCUS AND HIPPOTHEATRON.
14th-st., opposite the Academy of Music.
THIS AFTERNOON, Jan. 13, MATINEE, commencing at 2½ o'clock. EVENING, at 8 o'clock. JAMES ROBINSON and a complete troupe of Equestrian and Gymnastic Performers.

BRYANT'S MINSTRELS.
Broadway, between Grand and Broome sts.
THIS EVENING, Jan. 13, commencing at 7¾ o'clock, ICI ON PARLE FRANCAIS, and BLACK-EYED WILLIAM. Characters by N. Seymour and Dan Bryant.

GEORGE CHRISTY'S OPERA HOUSE.
West 24th-st., near 5th-av.
THIS EVENING, Jan. 13, commencing at 8 o'clock, NEW-YEAR'S CALLS.

AMERICAN THEATRE.
Broadway, between Howard and Grand sts.
THIS EVENING, Jan. 13, commencing at 7¾, TIM O'BRYAN, THE IRISH EMIGRANT. Characters by the troupe. Ballet, songs, &c.

DODWORTH'S HALL.
Broadway, opposite Eleventh-st.
THIS EVENING, Jan. 13, commencing at 8 o'clock, Mr. Henry Morford's Lecture, OVER TO PARIS.

IRVING HALL.
THIS EVENING, Jan. 13, commencing at 8 o'clock, THEO. THOMAS' SYMPHONY SOIREES.

NEWS OF THE DAY.

FROM EUROPE.

The steamship *Scotia* arrived at this port yesterday morning, with seven days' later intelligence from Europe. The Fenian excitement is England had received a fresh impulse from the circumstance that several regiments of English troops had been dispatched in haste to Ireland. Military movements indicated either great danger or remarkable credulity on the part of the authorities. Special services had been held in Westminster Abbey in celebration of the eight hundredth anniversary of the foundation of the Abbey by EDWARD the Confessor. *La France* of the 23th ult. says that the French Minister at Washington has not sent the First Secretary of Legation to France to ask for fresh instructions with regard to Mexico. According to the same paper, M. DE MONTHOLON has not made any declaration of an intention to leave Washington in case a Federal representative is accredited to JUAREZ. Three additional frigates were about to leave Spain for the Pacific. Other continental news is of no special importance.

CONGRESS.

In the Senate, yesterday, petitions were offered for organizing the Indian territory west of Arkansas and to abolish protective tariffs. Bills and resolutions were offered to restore to the Secretary of War power over the Commissioner of Indian Affairs, and as to the expediency of investigating the conduct of Treasury Agents. The bill to enlarge the powers of the Freedmen's Bureau was read and postponed until Monday. The same with the bill to protect civil rights. The Reconstruction Committee were empowered to send for persons and papers. Colorado's application for admission as a State was sent in by the President, and referred to the Committee on Territories. The Pension Agent Bill was postponed to Monday. The Committee on the District of Columbia reported an important bill to regulate the right of suffrage. Some changes in the Postal Laws were reported by Mr. DIXON. (See full report for these amendments, which are important.)

In the House a bill was passed to extend the time for withdrawing bonded goods. Report was made in favor of adding Berkeley and Jefferson Counties to West Virginia. Inquiry was ordered as to the propriety of repealing the tax on carriages worth less than $100; of repealing the tariff on paper and religious and school books; as to levying 5 per cent. on gross receipts of horse races; and as to putting certain branches of the Government of Washington City under commission; a resolution was adopted calling for all public information in regard to the Government of the Southern States, render officers appointed by the President, and what has been done or attempted toward reconstruction. A Pennsylvania Democrat wanted to get in a bill to increase the pay of members in proportion to the advance in board, &c. He got five votes, including his own. The other side counted 147—a satisfactory majority. The President sent in the application of Colorado for admission. The House then finished the session in debate upon suffrage in the District, the chief speaker being Mr. CHANLER, of this city, who demolished the negro to his (Mr. CHANLER'S) entire satisfaction. Mr. BINGHAM and Mr. GRINNELL also spoke.

STATE LEGISLATURE.

In the Senate yesterday the following bills introduced: Making appropriations for the principal and interest of the canal debt, $4,250,000; making appropriations for collecting canal tolls, superintendence and repairs, $1,007,600.

In the Assembly, Mr. THORN, moved to print 500 copies of the Comptroller's annual report for the Comptroller, and 15 copies for each member. After considerable debate Mr. LITTLEJOHN'S motion to limit the extra copies to 500, was adopted. Among the bills noticed were these: Relative to contagious diseases among cattle; for a railroad in Lexington-avenue and other streets in New-York. Among the bills introduced were the following: For a railroad in Grand and other streets in New-York; to extend the term of the office of the Justice and Clerk in the Eighth Judicial District; to authorize divorce in cases of willful and continued abandonment. For a survey of the Hudson River, from Troy to Fort Edward, and for the improvement of the Champlain Canal.

GENERAL NEWS.

From Mexico and the Rio Grande news is received to the effect that Gen. CRAWFORD'S American Division in the Liberal army is not making headway, as Federal soldiers have been forbidden to enlist. It is reported that ESCOBADA is preparing to renew the attack on Matamoras. A small camp of Liberals had been surprised by the Imperialists killing 12 and capturing 30, who will be executed under MAXIMILIAN'S late sanguinary order. Gen. WEITZEL had protested against their execution, but without success. Gen. CRAWFORD had been shot at from the opposite side of the river, but an apology for the transaction was offered.

Last week, as a railroad train was stopping at Gordonsville to put off the mail, quite a crowd who had assembled there made an assault upon the mail agent, who was a Northern man—as the Post-office Department appoint none who cannot take the oath. They informed him that they would not allow any Yankees to run on their roads. Words led to blows, and the train moving off the mail agent escaped with his life. On reporting this to the Post-office Department, Gov. RANDALL immediately struck Gordonsville from the list of post-offices, and trains now run by that point.

The Raleigh (N. C.) *Sentinel* has heard it repeatedly rumored, since Gov. HOLDEN was relieved, that there were good grounds for believing that President JOHNSON designed giving him some substantial proof of his appreciation of his services by tendering him a position of importance. Recently it has been said that he would be tendered an appointment as Minister to Peru or some other South American Republic.

The Convention of New-York Cheesemakers closed its third annual session, at Utica, on the 11th inst. So much interest in its objects and purposes has been expressed by persons of other States and Canada, that the society decided to enlarge its field, and to resolve itself into "The American Dairymen's Association." Arrangements were made for sending an agent to Europe to investigate the nature and causes of the cattle plague, and other matters connected with the general objects of the convention.

Several arrests were made at Charleston, S. C., on the 9th inst., growing out of the attempt on the part of the government to obtain the amount of the assets of the "Bee Company," which will be remembered as a well-known blockade-running concern during the war. One of the parties connected with this company, the agent at Nassau, refused positively to divulge anything with reference to the assets, and he was ordered to be imprisoned. The case excites much interest.

A somewhat serious trouble has arisen on some of the Red River plantations, the negroes having attacked the overseers with the intention of murdering them. The militia succeeded in arresting the whole party, including the ringleaders. It is reported that arms and ammunition in considerable quantities have been discovered, but no satisfactory explanation of the affair is given.

The New-London people take pride in mentioning that the recent cold snap had no effect at all upon their harbor, it being as free of ice on Monday last as in midsummer. Efforts are making in Connecticut for a strong fight before [Congress] on the Navy-yard question, in the hope of finally winning the prize for which Philadelphia and New-London are the rivals.

The Burlington *Free Press* says Mr. HENRY WILSON, of Hinesburgh, has recently lost five cows, out of a herd of forty, by a disease apparently the same in each case, and terminating in death about twelve hours from the attack. This causes considerable solicitude among the dairymen in that quarter. But as yet it is not known that the disease has appeared in other herds.

The skating carnival on the Upper Hudson is fully initiated. Three thousand persons assembled on the ice at Poughkeepsie on Thursday. Mr. DONAHUE, of Newburgh, throws down the gauntlet to all skaters in the country for a purse of $500, and a five mile race, with attendant festivities is looked for.

The important case of the Philadelphia and Erie and Pennsylvania Railroads *vs.* the Catawissa, Western, Central and Atlantic and Great Western Railroads came up on Thursday, before Judge REED, at Philadelphia.

Dr. RIMMER, of Boston, delivered a lecture last evening, on "Art Anatomy," at the Academy of Design. The lecture was of extremely short duration, but of much interest, doubtless, to the art students with whom the lecture hall was crowded.

The trial of the alleged murderers of Señor OTERO, in Brooklyn, will take place in the Kings County Court of Oyer and Terminer next week. It is probable that GONZALES will be tried on Monday next and PELLICIER immediately afterward.

Miss HARRIET LANE, who presided over the White House during the administration of her uncle, President BUCHANAN, was married on the 11th inst. at Wheatland to Mr. HENRY E. JOHNSTON, a Baltimore banker.

The Pacific Mail Steamship Company, through its President, ALLAN MCLANE, has presented the College of California, of which Rev. S. H. WILLEY, ANSON S. STILES and WM. ALVORD are trustees, with $5,000 in gold.

A colony is being organized at Columbus, Ga., to go to Mexico. Judge SWAN, lately of Tennessee, and ex-member of the Confederate Congress, is at the head of it.

For the benefit of the poor the President has ordered the large quantity of wood belonging to the government to be sold in small quantities at seven dollars and a half per cord.

The action of the military in forcibly removing a Treasury Cotton Agent and his assistant from the hands of the civil authorities in Louisiana, already reported, is sustained by the government.

Hon. KENNETH RAYNOR, who has been suffering from severe sickness, is now convalescent, and hopes to resume his seat in the North Carolina House of Commons by Jan. 18.

The United States troops are to be withdrawn from Alabama and Georgia, and an order has been issued for mustering out twenty-two regiments in Texas.

The President of the Kentucky State Agricultural Society, at a meeting on Thursday last, recommended active measures to induce an emigration of white laborers from other States and foreign countries.

Rev. THOMAS J. FISHER, an eminent Episcopal clergyman of Louisville, Ky., who was attacked on the night of the 8th inst., and struck with a slung-shot, died on Thursday.

The building of the suspension bridge over the Cumberland River at Nashville, Tenn., is rapidly progressing, and the first large cable was successfully put in place yesterday.

Five thousand dollars in gold taken from the safe of the Adams Express Company were found on Thursday near Coscob Bridge by the man who tends the draw.

The property of Judge ROST, of New-Orleans, the agent of the Confederacy in Spain, has been restored to him.

FRANK HONG, pretending to belong to a firm in Macon, Ga., has been arrested at Nashville, Tenn., for extensive swindling operations.

The Rutland Commercial College was not interrupted by the fire of the 9th inst., in that city.

LOCAL NEWS.

The Chamber of Commerce held a special meeting yesterday, to receive the report of their committee relative to proposed arrangements for the proper representation of the United States at the Paris Exposition of 1867. Resolutions were adopted and initiatory proceedings taken to bring the matter before the Government, and the various Chambers of Commerce and kindred institutions throughout the country. The subject of the interference of the statute of limitations with claims of Northern creditors was again brought before the board, and further steps taken in this matter. Resolutions in honor of the late ROBERT B. MINTURN were adopted.

The bonded warehouse of Mr. JOHN HOBBY, situated on the corner of Washington and Carlisle streets, was entered by a gang of burglars, and a large quantity of silk velvets and ribbons stolen therefrom, in all valued at about $6,500. Officer DOYLE, of the Twenty-seventh Precinct, saw two men in Rector-street, carrying bags, and in giving chase they threw away their plunder at the door of No. 32 Rector-street. Obtaining assistance, the premises were searched, and $4,500 worth of the property recovered. Four men have been arrested on suspicion of having been concerned in the robbery.

The funeral of the late Mr. E. F. PURDY took place yesterday. The services were held in St. Stephen's Protestant Episcopal Church, corner of Broome and Christie streets, where a sermon on Christianity was preached by the rector. A large audience was present, including all the officials of the city and county. The body was then taken to the City Hall, whence it will be removed to-day.

PATRICK DUNLAP and EDWARD JOHNSON, laboring men, who resided at No. 159 Washington-street, quarreled yesterday afternoon, and came to blows. JOHNSON at length drew a knife and stabbed DUNLAP in the left side, the point reaching the lung. The injured man was taken to the hospital, and the physicians have slight hopes of his recovery. JOHNSON has not been arrested.

The unfortunate emigrant passenger, Mrs. MARY A. GILROY, whose pitiable case was published in yesterday's edition of the TIMES, died yesterday morning from the effects of exposure and neglect, superadded to the natural weakness consequent upon premature childbirth. An inquest will be held to-day by Coroner GROVER.

The case of ROBERT MARTIN, the alleged confederate of KENNEDY, the hotel burner, was again up on the preliminary examination before United States Commissioner OSBORN. Some interesting testimony as to the connection of JACOB THOMPSON was elicited. The case stands adjourned to Monday at 10 A. M.

Col. O'MAHONY yesterday received a letter from JAMES STEVENS, Head Centre of the so-called Irish Republic, cordially indorsing his action during the late troubles, and appointing him Representative and Financial Agent of the Irish Republic in this country.

JOHN WALKER, the second engineer of the tug *Neptune*, the boiler of which exploded on the 3d inst., down the harbor, died on Thursday night, at the New-York Hospital, from the effects of injuries so received. This makes the third victim of the disaster.

Gold closed yesterday at 138⅞, as against 138⅛ the preceding evening. Government Securities left off buoyantly, on a good investment demand, especially for the Seven-thirties. Railways and Miscellaneous Stocks were lower and irregular. Produce and Merchandise were generally quiet; Flour, Wheat, Corn, Dressed Hogs, Tallow and Petroleum were cheaper. Pork was dearer. Cotton rather buoyant. Freights were inactive.

Our Claims against England—Mr. Adams and the Russell Cabinet.

The correspondence which has passed between Mr. ADAMS and Lord CLARENDON on the subject of our claims against the Queen's Government, owes its interest, possibly, in part to the intervening changes in the British Ministry, as well as to the subject immediately discussed. Lord CLARENDON is correct and courteous, and the alliteration might be carried further by saying that, compared with his predecessor, he is curt.

The argument on the British side was exhausted before Lord RUSSELL laid down his facile pen. How much we may have lost, or how much the British public may have been spared by the event which relieved the late Foreign Secretary from his burdensome task, it is hardly within our province to estimate. Mr. ADAMS makes so many points against the British Secretary's attempt to establish a parallel between the action of our government as neutrals in the South American war for independence and the action of the British Government as neutrals during our late civil war, that it is difficult even to present the vast array of facts in a more condensed form than our Minister presented them. Our government, as Mr. ADAMS shows, certainly *did not* recognize the rebels in the South American Provinces as belligerents until the *fact* of their having armed cruisers on the ocean made their belligerency apparent. But, weeks, if not months, before "Confederate" cruisers had appeared on the ocean, Great Britain had acknowledged the rebels as belligerents.

Again, the parallel between the conduct of our government as neutrals and that of Great Britain fails, on the point where the belligerent protests. On the very first intimation of a protest from the Portuguese Government, not only were the provisions of the then existing law put in force, but prosecutions were entered by our government against the foreign agents as well as the citizens of the revolted States of the Southern Continent for the restitution of captured property. And in many cases restitution was had. The main point, however, is that in no case did our government complain of being asked to perform the duties of a strict neutrality. In no case did the United States Executive refuse to respond to the appeal of the aggrieved government—to the extent even of asking from Congress additional powers for the suppression of expeditions and schemes in violation of our obligations as neutrals. Thus, when it came to the knowledge of the President in 1817, that Galveston and other Southern ports—not then within the jurisdiction of the United States—were being used for the outfit of piratical expeditions by American citizens, Mr. MONROE in his message to Congress declared that "the immediate tendency of suffering such armaments, in defiance of our laws, would have been to embroil the United States with all the nations whose commerce with our country was suffering under these depredations; and if not checked by all the means in the power of the Government, would have authorized claims from the subjects of foreign governments for indemnities at the expense of this nation, for captures by our people in vessels fitted out in our ports, and, as could not fail of being alleged, countenanced by the very neglect of the necessary means of suppressing them."

In less than a year the obnoxious ports were shut up, so far as their piratical facilities extended. How was it with Nassau, Liverpool, Halifax, Melbourne and other ports, where, all through the war, and for several months after its *close*, piratical craft fitted out solely by British subjects and by means of British capital, found abundant refuge?

On a variety of matters of simple historical statement, Lord RUSSELL, before retiring from his post of Foreign Secretary, lays himself open to criticism to a degree which it is evidently painful for Mr. ADAMS to expose. Thus, for instance, Lord RUSSELL had loudly affirmed that, for ten years, all the provisions of our laws recommended by the Executive and carried through Congress with the view of fulfilling our obligations as neutrals had failed from 1818 to 1828, and that the complaints of Portuguese Ministers were as frequent during the whole of that decade as between 1816 and 1818. To this ill-considered averment, which was based on a dispatch of no authenticity, Mr. ADAMS replies by quoting from a dispatch of the Minister of Portugal of February, 1818, in which the Minister of that country says:

> "This law, (that recommended by the President,) so honorable to the spirit of justice of the government that enacted it, has also been found in practice the most useful of the laws existing on this subject. Unhappily the continuance and recent aggravations of the evils it was intended to remedy seem to render it necessary that this law may still continue in force for some time. I apply, therefore, to this government, in order to obtain the continuance of this law, so necessary to the peaceful trade of the subjects of my Sovereign, and so honorable to the character of the United States, perfectly confident that my request is according to the just and friendly intentions of the Chief Magistrate and legislators of the Union, and conducive to the consolidation of good harmony between my Sovereign and the United States."

A year later the Minister of Portugal again writes as follows:

> "Permit me, Sir, to profit of this occasion to offer my thanks to this government for the law that prohibits the entrance of privateers in the most important ports of the Union, and for the other that declares piracy the landing and committing outrages ashore in foreign lands. I acknowledge the salutary influence of the Executive in obtaining these ameliorations."

So much for Lord RUSSELL'S positive assertion that for ten years (from 1818 to 1828) our laws were utterly inefficacious to prevent the fitting out of privateers.

The point, however, on which Mr. ADAMS has most effectually disposed of Lord RUSSELL'S defence of the *neutral* tendency of the policy and practice carried out by the Queen's Government throughout the war is *that* wherein our Minister brings his Lordship to book on the amendment of existing laws. We cannot refrain from quoting textually from this portion of Mr. ADAMS' rejoinder:

> "The suggestion which his Lordship has been pleased to make toward the close of his note of improvements in the statutes of both nations, to the end that greater security may be given to the respective nations against those who endeavor to evade its laws, though it appears to me to be in substance little more than it has been the object of my government from the outset of the war to obtain, is yet one which I cannot but receive with great respect, and which I shall transmit to my government with pleasure. If the reasons for it are sound now, I am at a loss to perceive why they did not avail during a period when my country could have felt the benefit of them."

From the whole bearing of the argument, the public here is naturally prepared for the conclusion that, on the side of the Queen's Government, Lord CLARENDON declines further to continue it; and that on our side, Mr. ADAMS announces that "the proposition of Her Majesty's Government *for the creating of a joint commission is respectfully declined.*" The tone and demeanor of Mr. ADAMS throughout the correspondence reflects the utmost credit on his temper and good sense. Whatever may be the upshot, we have the satisfaction of knowing that our case has been put before the world in a way which will bear the test as well of historic precedent, as of whatever international complications may arise in the future. If we are to be losers for the moment, our losses are purely *material*, and may be covered by so much gold. We gain for all time hereafter in national influence, and in the ability to command and enforce respect, whether our position shall be that of neutrals or belligerents.

Friendly Feelings at the South.

We notice occasionally statements to the effect that the Southern clergymen and Southern women continue to cherish a bitter and determined hostility to the North, and that they take care to show it in every possible manner. We are persuaded, and not without good reason, that these statements are for the most part erroneous, and that if they are in some instances true, it is far from among the best and most refined social circles that such is the case. To say that the Southern ladies outstripped their relatives in a zealous support of secession, and that pastors whose male hearers were fighting in the field offered up sincere prayers for their success, is but to acknowledge a very natural, nay inevitable, feeling among both classes. But it is unjust to assert that the impulsiveness by which they were swayed is now turned into a sentiment of mere spite and mortified anger. Nay more, it is not true.

Reflections upon character, for such they are, of the kind we refer to, have more than one evil influence upon society. They tend to create that very feeling of distrust and hostility which their authors affect to lament. They postpone the restoration of friendships once deep and sincere. They cast a shade of hopelessness over the minds of many whose whole energies should be directed to the reorganization of their home circles and the resumption of their industrial pursuits. Nay more, they are a stigma upon the nature of woman, and upon the pastoral office, both North and South. There are very many of our readers whose reminiscences of the affectionate intercourse between families, which was interrupted by the war, are warm and tender, and who look forward to a renewal of that intercourse. The same is true of very many in the land of cotton. Nor is there any reason why the anticipations of both should not be realized. The war inflicted bereavements, many and bitter, upon both sections, and neither can exult in an immunity from suffering. The Southern ladies know this as well as we do, and are accepting the chastenings of Providence as cheerfully as ourselves.

What less could be expected of them—of woman everywhere? She is the great consoler of humanity in its hardest trials! and her work is now clearly set before her. The great task of binding up the nation's wounds belongs to her no less than to those who administer the national affairs, and she will execute her portion of that task with true womanly fidelity. And the pulpit will not so change its character, nor the pastor so misunderstand his high office, as that the teachings of Christianity will be forgotten or ignored. All that is needed is patience and forbearance on all sides. The end is not far off when those whose hands are even now stretched forth toward each other shall be joined in the grasp of renewed love and peace.

TAX ON COTTON.—The proposition made in Congress by Mr. MOORHEAD to increase the internal revenue tax upon Southern cotton from two to ten cents per pound is one which should not be sanctioned. It would be extremely damaging to the national interests. It would make the growing of cotton in this country for foreign markets a matter of the greatest uncertainty, for in the course of a few years it would almost surely give our rivals the advantage of us. When cotton could be profitably raised and marketed at from six to twelve cents a pound, we had virtually a monopoly of the chief markets of Europe, and this country was consequently enriched beyond measure. We have now competitors who need not be considered dangerous in the long run, as things now stand, or as they are likely to be under favoring auspices and wise legislation. But an addition of eight or ten cents a pound to the present price of raising and marketing would give them just the vantage that they need, and would in time shut us off entirely from foreign markets.

Instead of repressing the raising of cotton by such ruinous taxation, every possible encouragement should be given to its enlargement. The old planters should be encouraged to resume labor on the free basis; the Northern men who have gone South to engage in planting should be encouraged in their new enterprise, and the negroes should be encouraged to raise cotton on their little patches. What with the industrial disorganization under which the old planters suffer, the inexperience under which Northern men suffer, and the crudeness of the efforts of the negroes, if a tax be laid such as now proposed, it will just about crush everybody attempting to raise cotton in the South.

A Pack of Bipedal Brutes.

The business of hunting in old settled and civilized countries was once respectable; but that was a long time ago. For half a century the grand *battues* of British centaurs, with horns and hounds, against the fast-fading remnant of the fox and hare tribes, have been fit and well-improved subjects for ridicule. Some one once characterized the act of smoking as a "little roll of tobacco, with fire at one end and a fool at the other." What would that sharp philosopher have said of a modern fox-hunt, where forty two-legged men on forty four-legged horses, accompanied by eighty four-legged dogs with the bark on, go thundering over farms and gardens, hedges and ditches, in pursuit of a poor, half-starved, timid fox, or it may be a hare, not so big as a yearling cat? What a "sport" for civilized man! It could only live in a country where the "manly art of self-defence" (*vide* HEENAN and SAYERS) empties the Parliament House on its high and brutal gala days.

But "a southerly wind and a cloudy sky proclaim the hunting morning" not only in old England but right here on Long Island—the long spit of land over beyond Brooklyn, that might typify the State of New-York defiantly thrusting its tongue out at the Mother Country. The rough riders, however, on this occasion took it very easy; the farmers of Queens County have a prejudice against the trampling of ass-bearing horses over their plantations, and might be apt to oppose such a proceeding with boot and fist; and so the Robinhoods and Littlejohns of the hour, caged their five frightened little animals—foxes, so-called—in a large pen known as the Union Race-course. One after another these little foxes were jerked from their cage and "shooed" away; they ran a few yards, or may be rods, when something less than a hundred hounds were let loose and "stee-boyed" after them. Of course the foxes were all the while in plain sight, and the excitement of "cover," and "trail," and "losing scent," and everything that might lend even a seeming interest to a chase, was absent. The foxes were run down almost instantly, and stood no more chance than rats in a twelve-foot ring with a batch of tan terriers.

If that is deemed "manly sport," we must plead to a dullness of vision quite unable to see it. We do see, however, that it was a pitiful degradation of a traditionary pastime, utterly unworthy of the descendants of men whose ancestors might have ridden with WILLIAM RUFUS in the New Forest. If we cannot humanize outdoor sports in any better way, let us imitate the chivalry of Old Virginia, and get up "tournaments," in which the victory consists in spearing the greater number of iron rings hung upon a pole, (as children do on hobby-horses,) and no longer degrade manhood by driving horses to death, as they do down in Maine, or hunting foxes in a cockpit, as they did on Long Island.

MORE LOGIC.—We quoted into our columns the other day the statement that certain "radical" members of Congress, disliking Secretary MCCULLOCH'S views upon negro suffrage, had therefore determined to oppose his financial measures. This seemed ridiculous enough, but not too ridiculous to be credited by those who have made a study of the actions and motives of certain public men. After the same fashion, it now seems that Gen. GRANT'S promotion and military policy are to be opposed because he is supposed not to be sound on the negro and reconstruction questions, according to the highest political creed. The Washington correspondent of the Cincinnati *Gazette* writes:

> "Gen. GRANT'S report of his five days' tour through the South is likely to cost him a promotion. There was a general feeling against creating the additional grade of General for him; but while many disliked, the most would have hesitated to vote against it. Now its fate is generally understood to be sealed. The additional fact that he favors the repeal of the test oath, is not likely to help him."

Now, we must be permitted to say from time to time, that such reasons for such courses are remarkable.

CABINET CHANGES.—To enliven the current dullness, the *quidnuncs* have been at work lately reconstructing the Cabinet. All the present members were to go out but two; only one out of the whole was going out; and precisely one half of the members were going out, while the other half remained in. Had we not had news of a similar kind on every dull occasion since Mr. LINCOLN formed the present Cabinet, we might pay some attention to what we are now told with such gravity. But when it is considered that all the late assertions, like all the previous ones on the same subject are but the work of lively and restless imaginations, we cannot be expected to give place to them or to discuss them. Certainly those members of the Cabinet least likely to leave it at present, are those whom the *quidnuncs* dismiss so incontinently and so frequently.

THE CHIVALRY STILL RAMPANT, AND AGAIN WHIPPED.—We learn that our correspondent in Richmond has been visited with the dire vengeance of Mr. HENRY RIVES POLLARD, who undertook a small whipping operation, but the valiant son of chivalry was instantly disarmed, and was receiving a bit of merited punishment when some of his friends came to the rescue, and saved what there was left of him. "The man recovered from the bite, the dog it was that died." It is about time that some friend of humanity should give this Mr. POLLARD as much as he deserves; whenever he does get that Richmond will enjoy a season of unwonted quiet.

MILITARY ASSOCIATION OF THE STATE OF NEW-YORK.—The next annual meeting of the Military Association of the State of New-York will be held at Albany, on Tuesday and Wednesday, Jan. 16 and 17. The association will assemble in the chamber of the Board of Supervisors, in the City Hall, at 2 o'clock P. M., Jan. 16. On Wednesday evening the annual address will be delivered in the Assembly Chamber by Brig.-Gen. STEWART L. WOODFORD.

FROM WASHINGTON.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

WASHINGTON, Friday, Jan. 11.

THE GRADE OF GENERAL.

The Military Committee of the House will report favorably upon the proposition to create the office of General of the army. This position, when the office is created by law, will be tendered to Gen. GRANT, for whose promotion, as is well known, the office is suggested. There has been no opposition to the law by any member of the committee, the *Herald* correspondent's statement that Hon. HENRY C. DEMING, of Connecticut, was hostile to Gen. GRANT notwithstanding. We know Mr. DEMING is a warm friend and admirer of Gen. GRANT, and he has given evidence thereof in several instances, especially in his eulogy of ABRAHAM LINCOLN, delivered before the General Assembly of Connecticut in June last, in which he says ULYSSES S. GRANT has reached the crowning summit of military grandeur, and stands there unchallenged and secure.

REORGANIZATION OF THE ARMY.

Senator WILSON'S bill for the reorganization of the army, if passed in its present form, will greatly increase the proportion of officers to each regiment or organization, whilst it reduces the minimum of the rank and file. The present infantry organization of the regular army numbers near 20,000 men; it will only amount to 36,054 under the new bill, which provides for 58 regiments of infantry. Having a minimum of 63 men each, the increase of officers named in Mr. WILSON'S bill in the Quartermaster's Department is as follows: One Colonel, four Lieutenant-Colonels and five Majors; in the Medical Department, one Colonel, five Lieutenant-Colonels, fifteen Majors and thirty-six Captains and First Lieutenants; in the Pay Department, one Brigadier-General, one Colonel and twenty-five Majors; in the Engineers Department, four Colonels, Second Lieutenant abolished; in the Ordnance Department, one Colonel, two Lieutenant-Colonels and two Majors. The whole number of men to be raised of all arms of the service is about 57,000. The bill in all its details is having the undivided attention and consideration of the Senate Military Committee. Mr. WILSON has bestowed extraordinary labor upon it.

THE QUESTION OF SUFFRAGE.

In the House to-day, after the morning hour, the negro suffrage bill again came up as the special order, and Mr. T. T. DAVIS, of New-York, spoke briefly but very ably in favor of qualified suffrage. Mr. CHANDLER, of New-York, followed at great length in his customary style in opposition. He was followed by Mr. GRINNELL, of Iowa, in favor of the bill. It is understood that as the result of the caucus, held Wednesday evening, the Union majority will not attempt to pass a bill giving universal suffrage to the negroes in this district. They are united on the principle that no distinction of color should be made. The bill now before the House will be modified so as to permit colored suffrage with certain restrictions on the subject of education, which will also apply to whites who may be entitled to suffrage hereafter. It is understood that a number of the radicals will vote against any bill which does not provide for universal suffrage to colored men. Whether they will be numerous enough to defeat all action remains to be seen. As a matter of course, no new restrictions can be imposed upon those who now enjoy the right to vote.

THE CALL FOR INFORMATION FROM THE SOUTHERN STATES.

The resolution of inquiry offered by Mr. RAYMOND to-day, and adopted, was intended to put all the acts, documents and correspondence relating to the Provisional State Governments in an official form before Congress, and will relieve the Committee on Reconstruction from a great deal of the labor that would otherwise have devolved upon it.

ATTACK UPON A CORRESPONDENT.

EDWARD P. BROOKS, the Richmond correspondent of the NEW-YORK TIMES, was attacked to-day in the office of the Spottswood Hotel in that city, by the notorious H. RIVES POLLARD, of the *Examiner*, who attempted to cowhide him. Mr. BROOKS disarmed his assailant of the cowhide and threw it away, and then, with such arms as Nature gave him, defended himself so vigorously that only the interference of the proprietor of the hotel saved POLLARD from the vigorous chastising, which such a cowardly brute so richly merits. Mr. BROOKS has served four years as a gallant soldier in the Union army, and therefore has no need to carry murderous weapons to maintain his dignity or chastise his assailants. To this fact POLLARD may ascribe his whole skin, which he is so anxious to have some one perforate. The cause of the attack is supposed to be the sarcastic and eminently just description of the disgraceful shooting affair in the Richmond capitol on Friday of last week, published in Monday's TIMES.

GOVERNMENT OF THE DISTRICT.

The proposition of Mr. RAYMOND introduced into the House to-day to commit the most important parts of the government of this district to a commission meets with a great deal of favor both in and out of Congress. It is also greatly strengthened by the admirable working of the same principle as applied to the different departments in New-York. This district has hitherto been regarded as merely a ground for practicing experiments by Congress upon all the abstract theories that are forced upon its attention. This has been carried so far, to the neglect of all practical considerations, that Washington is universally conceded to be the worst governed and the most uncomfortable national capital on the face of the earth.

A LITTLE REGULATING TO BE DONE.

General Orders No. 3, of the War Department, by command of Gen. GRANT, will put a summary stop to the high-handed proceedings of some of the local courts in Virginia and South Carolina, who have allowed returned Union soldiers and refugees to be prosecuted by their rebellious neighbors for acts done by them while in the service of the government. Neither are blacks to be punished for offences for which whites are not punished. A law of Congress will settle this matter.

PROBABLE RESIGNATION OF GOV. PIERPOINT.

The TIMES Richmond correspondent telegraphs that it is currently reported there to-day that Gov. PIERPOINT will soon offer his resignation, in consequence of the defeat of his appointments in the election of State officers. The feeling at Richmond deprecates such a proceeding, because it is feared Lieut.-Gov. COWPER will assume the office, or a Provisional Governor will be appointed who will be still more obnoxious. It is also believed that the influence of the resignation upon Congress would be unfavorable to the interests of the State.

RECEPTION AT THE WHITE HOUSE.

The reception of the ladies of the White House this afternoon was numerously attended by the wives and daughters of the members of the Diplomatic Corps, members of the Cabinet, Judges of the Supreme Court, Senators and Representatives, etc., etc. The weather being mild and propitious, the ladies resident in the city also visited the Executive Mansion in good numbers until the closing hour of the reception.

PROTEST OF LADIES AGAINST PARDON.

The President had an overwhelming visit this afternoon from a committee of ladies, headed by Mrs. Senator TRUMBULL, in all about two hundred and fifty, who presented a petition, and vehemently urged him to reject the application for pardon of R. S. COX, of Georgetown, late of the rebel army. These ladies are of a society entitled the National Colored Home Association. They state that COX is a large landholder in this district, and their society has erected on his lands buildings in which are housed a large number of helpless colored people, and they ask that if COX be pardoned at all, it shall be on condition that he give to their association ten acres of land and the buildings thereon now occupied by the association.

THE OHIO SENATORSHIP.

Senator SHERMAN and Representative SCHENCK, of Ohio, returned to-day from Columbus, where they have been engaged in adjusting the preliminaries for the succession in the seat now held by the former. The nominating caucus of the Union party will be held next Tuesday, and the chances are decidedly in favor of Senator SHERMAN.

THE NEW-YORK COLLECTORSHIP.

All rumors of reports that Hon. MARSHALL O. ROBERTS has made application for the New-York Collectorship, or that he will accept the position under any circumstances, are without the slightest foundation.

INDIAN DELEGATION.

A delegation of Chiefs of the Miami Indians of Indiana have arrived here, and will have a conference with the Commissioner of Indian Affairs to-morrow, relative to the title of the old chief of their tribe to the ten-section reservation on which they live.

THE ASSISTANT SECRETARY OF THE NAVY.

Capt. G. V. FOX, Assistant Secretary of the Navy, has gone to New-York, and will remain there two or three days.

CHANGE FOR OFFICERS.

All volunteer officers on duty in the Freedmen's Bureau in the State of Virginia have been ordered to rejoin their commands for muster out. Their places will be filled by details from the Veteran Reserve Corps.

SENATOR WADE DEALING WITH AN INTRUDER.

On Wednesday evening, between 8 and 9 o'clock, a man of unusually large proportions called at the residence of Hon. BENJAMIN F. WADE, United States Senator of Ohio, on Four-and-a-half-street, and asked to see the Senator. He was shown up-stairs by the servant to Mr. WADE'S room. After being seated, he stated that he was trying to obtain employment in the United States Navy, and asked Mr. WADE to sign a paper of recommendation from him in order to further his object. Senator WADE refused to do so, saying he did not know him, and advised him to procure the signature of some person to whom he was known. After listening to the reply, the strange visitor, whose physiognomy Mr. WADE describes as singularly malicious and brutal, looked at the Senator with a significant scowl, which the latter plainly interpreted as meaning mischief. At this juncture of the interview Mr. WADE arose, and stepping into an adjoining room, armed himself with a loaded pistol and quietly returned again into the room where the man was sitting. After looking at each other in silence, the man began the conversation by saying: "Aint you going to sign my paper!" To which the Senator returned a decided negative, alleging that he had no knowledge of him. Matters now began to reach a crisis. The stranger arose to his feet, drawing out a bowie-knife about twelve inches long, and remarking: "I suppose you know we are alone, Sir, in this room," he was proceeding to unsheath his weapon, when Senator WADE sprang to his feet, and drawing forth his pistol, placed it within a short distance of his head, telling him to clear out immediately or he would shoot him. Taken somewhat by surprise, the man began to find his way to the door, followed closely by Senator WADE, with his pistol still in close proximity to his head. The Senator saw his visitor down stairs, and before reaching the door, he quietly informed him that he had a great notion to shoot him anyhow. Upon this the stranger departed. During the visit he failed to produce any papers for signature, and evidently made this a mere pretext for the interview. At the time of the visit there were no persons in the house beside Senator WADE, excepting Mr. MATTHEWS and his wife and a servant.

SOLDIERS AND SAILORS' NATIONAL CONVENTION.

The National Convention of Soldiers and Sailors to be held in this city on the 22d inst., promises to be one of the largest and most important conventions ever held in this city. Questions of the utmost importance to all honorably discharged soldiers and sailors will be acted upon. Arrangements are being made to have a grand demonstration in the Capitol during the session of the convention. Delegates and others interested can receive all necessary information by addressing H. A. HALL, President of the Soldiers and Sailors League, Washington, D. C.

DISCHARGE OF COLORED TROOPS.

The Secretary of War has issued an order directing the immediate discharge of the following colored volunteer organizations: The One Hundred and Sixth, Forty-second, Fifty-ninth, Sixty-eighth, Ninety-sixth, One Hundred and First, One Hundred and Tenth and One Hundred and Thirty-third United States colored regiments of Infantry; Battery A, Second United States Light Artillery, and the Fourth United States Colored Cavalry.

MUSTER-OUT OF INDIANA TROOPS.

Hon. THOMAS N. STILLWELL to-day obtained an order from Lieut.-Gen. GRANT, ordering the muster-out of the Thirty-fourth Indiana Regiment, now at Brownville, Texas, and with which regiment Mr. STILLWELL was formerly connected.

CONFIRMATION.

The Senate to-day confirmed the nomination of WILLIAM F. ELKIN, of Illinois, to be Register of the Land Office at Springfield, Ill.

THE RELEASE OF R. B. WINDER.

Orders have been issued for the release of R. B. WINDER, the rebel Quartermaster, who has been held in confinement at the Old Capitol and at Richmond, on the supposition that he was W. S. WINDER, the confederate of WIRZ in the butcheries at Andersonville.

BANKRUPT BILL.

The Select Committee on Bankruptcy have agreed upon a bill to be reported in the House upon the next call of the committee. The features of the bill are not unlike those of the bill that failed in the last session of Congress, and it includes the amendments of the Senate.

TAX ON WHISKY.

A delegation of northwestern distillers and whisky dealers are here for the purpose of urging upon Congress the reduction of the tax on whisky to one dollar per gallon. They represent that the present tax is ruinous to their interests, and amounts almost to a prohibtion of the pursuit of this business.

RESIGNATION OF GEN. BARNUM.

Brevet Maj.-Gen. HENRY A. BARNUM, the new State Prison Inspector of New-York, and the hero of half a hundred battles, tendered his resignation on the 9th inst., and it has been accepted.

THE CATTLE PLAGUE IN ENGLAND.

Advices received by the Department of State from our Consul at Liverpool, dated Dec. 19, are to the effect that the cattle plague was still on the increase both in England and Scotland.

PARDONS.

Seventeen pardon warrants were issued by the Attorney-General to-day, all of which were for parties included in the $20,000 class. Among the applications for pardon received was one from the rebel Gen. ROSS, of Texas.

THE MISSISSIPPI LEVEES.

The Assistant Commissioner of Freedmen's Affairs in Mississippi has received instructions to assist Gen. HUMPHREYS in reconstructing the levees on the Mississippi River.

COLORADO—MESSAGE FROM THE PRESIDENT.

The following is the message sent to the Senate and House of Representatives to-day, and referred to the Committee on Territories:

> I transmit herewith a communication addressed to me by Messrs. JOHN EVANS and J. B. CHAFFEE as United States Senators elect from the State of Colorado, together with the accompanying documents. Under the authority of the act of Congress, approved the 21st day of March, 1864, the people of Colorado through a convention formed a constitution making provision for a State Government, which, when submitted to the qualified voters of the Territory, was rejected. In the Summer of 1865 a second convention was called by the Executive Committees of the several political parties in the Territory, which assembled at Denver on the 8th day of August. On the 12th of that month, this convention adopted a State Constitution, which was submitted to the people on the 5th of September, 1865, and ratified by a majority of 155 of the qualified voters. The proceedings in the second instance having differed in time and mode from those specified in the Act of March, 1864, I have declined to issue the proclamation for which provision is made in the fifth section of the law, and therefore submit the question for the consultation and further action of Congress.
>
> (Signed) ANDREW JOHNSON.
>
> WASHINGTON, D. C., Jan. 12, 1866.

BONDED GOODS.

The bill passed by the Huuse to-day, provides as follows:

SECTION 1. That on and after the passage of this act, until the first day of April, 1866, any goods, wares or merchandise under bond in any public or private bonded warehouse, upon which the duties are unpaid, may be withdrawn for consumption and the bonds canceled on payment of the duties and charges prescribed by law; and any bond in any public or private bonded warehouse on and after the first day of April aforesaid, and all goods, wares or merchandise remaining in warehouse under bond on said first day of April may be withdrawn for consumption within one year from the date of original importation on payment of the duties and charges to which they may be subject by law at the time of such withdrawal. After the expiration of one year from the date of original importation, and until the expiration of three years from said date any goods, wares or merchandise in bond as aforesaid may be withdrawn for consumption on payment of the duties assessed on the original entry and charges and additional duty of ten per centum of the amount of such assessed duties and charges.

SEC. 2. That neither this nor any other act shall operate to prevent the exportation of bonded goods, wares and merchandise from warehouse within three years from the date of original importation, nor their transportation in bond from the port into which they were originally imported, to any other port or ports for the purpose of exportation; and all acts or parts of acts inconsistent with the provisions of this act, are hereby repealed.

PROTECTION TO LOYAL PERSONS IN THE STATES.

The following order was issued to-day.

WAR DEPARTMENT,
ASSISTANT GENERAL'S OFFICE,
WASHINGTON, Jan. 12, 1866.

GENERAL ORDERS, No. 3.—To protect loyal persons against improper civil suits and penalties in the late rebellious States, military division and department commanders whose commands embrace or are composed of any of the late rebellious States, and who have not already done so, will at once issue and enforce orders protecting from prosecution or suits in the State or municipal courts of such States, all officers and soldiers of the army of the United States, and all persons thereto attached or in anywise thereto belonging subject to military authority charged with offences for acts done in their military capacity or pursuant to orders from proper military authority, and to protect from suit or prosecution all loyal citizens or persons charged with offences done against the rebel forces directly or indirectly during the existence of the rebellion; and all persons, then agents or employes, charged with the occupancy of abandoned lands or plantations, or the possession or custody of any kind of property whatever, who occupied, used, possessed or controlled the same pursuant to the order of the President, or any of the civil or military departments of the government, and to protect them from any penalties or dangers that may be pronounced or adjudged in said courts in any of such cases, and also protecting colored persons from prosecutions in any of said States charged with offences for which persons are not prosecuted or punished in the same manner and degree.

By command of Lieut.-Gen. GRANT.
E. D. TOWNSEND, Assistant Adjutant-General.

OUR WASHINGTON LETTER.

The Case of Dodge vs. Brooks—Mr. Brooks Seeking Delay—More Constitutional Amendments—Negro Suffrage in the District Again—A Stump Speech from a New-Jersey Orator—Washington Filling Up.

From Our Own Correspondent.

WASHINGTON, Thursday, Jan. 11, 1866.

The papers submitted by W. E. DODGE, Esq., of New-York, who contests the seat of JAMES BROOKS, have been printed. They are very voluminous, making a book of 542 pages, and are chiefly the result of the investigations into the fraudulent voting by which, it is alleged, Mr. BROOKS was elected. The evidence exhibits some very rich things in the way New-York elections are managed. Mr. BROOKS, though notified some time since that his papers in the case were required by the committee, has as yet made no answer, and it is inferred that he means to take advantage of all the delays that the case can possibly be subjected to. But it is believed the committee will proceed speedily with the consideration of the case, and giving Mr. BROOKS all reasonable opportunity for presenting his evidence, will make their report promptly, and thus settle the case at an early day.

The rage for constitutional amendments continues. The following is the twenty-seventh distinct proposition submitted in either house; it is submitted by Mr. ROLLINS, of New-Hampshire:

"Congress may precribe the qualifications of electors of the members of the House of Representatives and of presidential electors, and provide for the election and return of such officers."

It is quite manifest from the temper and action of the Republican House caucus last night, which was called under the lead of of Mr. STEVENS, that *universal* suffrage in this District will not prevail. Should any bill pass, it will, without doubt, contain restrictions of the character mentioned in my last letter—reading and writing being the principal. The bill is up again in the House to-day as the special order, and Mr. A. J. ROGERS has occupied the past two hours in a stump speech against it, and in support of the doctrine of an exclusive white man's government. He has pitched into law and history and precedent very promiscuously, and not always correctly, and as the House boasts a large number of lawyers and classical scholars, his speech has been full of interruptions, which have sometimes *posed* the honorable Mr. ROGERS, but have not lessened his vehemence—rather increased it in fact. But he takes all the interrogatories with good grace, and though his spread eagle eloquence seldom meets the point of his interrogatories, yet as the opposite side seem to consider his hour public property, they have graciously accorded him indefinite time in which to proceed.

Mr. FARNSWORTH followed Mr. ROGERS, in favor of the bill, but the General fights better than he talks, and as the hour is getting late the galleries begin to thin out. Again I repeat there is no prospect that any bill conferring suffrage without restriction will be passed by this Congress. Some test will be imposed, which will bear alike upon both white and black, and a strong effort will be made to disfranchise forever those who have borne arms against the government.

REVERDY JOHNSON's speech in the Senate this afternoon in reply to Mr. HOWE, of Wisconsin, was a master-piece of logic, and the most forcible that has yet been delivered in that body in support of the doctrine of the vitality of the seceded States.

The city is filling up with visitors quite rapidly, as is evinced by the galleries in both Senate and House this afternoon, which are more crowded than on any day since the opening. Quite a number of receptions and parties are announced, and the Capital promises to become quite as gay as usual. CYMON.

THIRTY-NINTH CONGRESS.

FIRST SESSION.

SENATE—WASHINGTON, Jan. 12.

NOTE.—The custom of printing over and over again the State and politics of Senators and Representatives seems to be superfluous, since the public are by this time pretty well acquainted with the facts. We therefore omit the locality and designation of *Union* men, but shall in all important movements specify the *Democrats*, omitting only their States.—ED. TIMES.

PETITION ABOUT A HOWLING WILDERNESS.

Mr. GRIMES presented the petition of citizens of Arkansas, asking for the organization into a territory of a district of country lying to the west of that State, which they assert is now a howling wilderness, though capable of a large population. Which was referred to the Committee on Territories.

FREE TRADE.

Mr. TRUMBULL presented the petition of the American Free Trade League, asking that protective tariffs be abolished and duties be levied only with a view to revenue. Which was referred to the Committee on Finance.

INDIAN AFFAIRS.

Mr. WILSON offered a bill to restore to the Secretary of War supervising and appellate powers over the acts and duties of the Commissioner of Indian Affairs. Which was referred to the Military Committee.

AGENTS OF THE TREASURY DEPARTMENT.

Mr. NORTON offered a resolution, which was adopted, instructing the Committee on Finance to inquire into and report upon the expediency of appointing a special committee to investigate the conduct of Supervising Agents of the Treasury Department.

PROVISIONAL GOVERNORS.

The President *pro tem.* stated that the unfinished business was the resolution of the House for the appointment of Provisional Governors in the Southern States. On the proposition Mr. HOWE was entitled to the floor, but at his suggestion the resolution was postponed till Wednesday next.

SALE OF POSTAGE STAMPS ON CREDIT.

Mr. DIXON introduced a bill relative to the sale of postage stamps and stamped envelopes on credit, which authorizes the Postmaster-General to supply agents who shall engage to sell and circulate them under the instructions of the Department, and give bonds for faithfully accounting therefor. The agent is allowed not exceeding five per cent. on sales, and shall be deemed a custodian of public money, subject to the penalties for defalcation of such officials. The sales must be made only for coin or United States Treasury notes. The bill was referred to the Post-Office Committee.

AMENDMENT TO THE POSTAL LAWS.

Mr. DIXON also introduced a bill to amend the postal laws, which provides: *First*—That after January, 1867, all newspapers and periodicals, including those mailed from the office of publication, shall be prepaid, and none shall be carried without payment except those coming from foreign countries. *Second*—That the Postmaster-General may sell stamps and envelopes at the value of the stamps impressed upon them. *Third*—After the 1st of April next, letters forwarded from one post-office to another at the request of the person addressed shall be sent without additional postage, and dead letters shall be returned free. *Fourth*—Letters indorsed to be returned to the writers (act of March 3, 1863,) shall be returned free. *Fifth*—Authorizes the sending of letters to any part of the United States and any foreign port at a cost not exceeding the sea postage. *Sixth*—The provision for publishing lists of non-delivered letters in newspapers of the largest circulation is repealed, and advertising left discretionary with the Postmaster-General. *Seventh*—The balance of the appropriation of $100,000 under the 13th section of the act of May 19, 1864, may be used as far as necessary to supply deficiencies in the proceeds of the money-order system for the current year. *Eighth*—That any sum not exceeding $50 may be sent by money order, and the fee for from $30 to $40 shall be thirty cents. *Ninth*—That a money order shall be good for twelve months, and if lost a duplicate shall be issued free. *Tenth*—That all railroads carrying the mails shall carry without extra charge all printed matter directed by the Postmaster-General. *Eleventh*—That persons maliciously interfering with letter-boxes shall be fined from $100 to $1,000, and imprisoned not less than three years. *Twelfth*—That the President may direct appropriations from one branch of the postal service to another when necessary.

FREEDMEN'S BUREAU.

On motion of Mr. TRUMBULL the bill to enlarge the powers of the Freedmen's Bureau was taken up and read as amended by the Judiciary Committee. It provides that the act to establish a bureau for the relief of freedmen and refugees, approved March 3, 1865, shall continue in force until otherwise provided by law, and shall extend to refugees and freedmen in all parts of the United States, and the President may divide the sections of country containing such refugees and freedmen into districts, each containing one or more States, not to exceed twelve in number, and by and with the advice and consent of the Senate, appoint an assistant commissioner for each of said districts, who shall give a like bond, receive the same compensation and perform the same duties prescribed by this act, or said bureau may, at the discretion of the President, be placed under a commissioner and assistant commissioners, to be detailed from the army; in which event each officer so assigned to duty shall serve without increase of pay or allowances.

Section 2 provides for the division of the districts into sub-districts, and the appointment of clerks, and authorises the President of the United States to extend military jurisdiction and protection over all the employes, agents and other officers.

Section 3 authorizes the Secretary of War to issue provisions, fuel, clothing, &c., for refugees and freedmen.

Section 4 authorizes the President to reserve for sale, or from settlement, under the Homestead or Preëmption laws, and to set apart, for the use of freedmen and loyal refugees, unoccupied lands in Florida, Mississippi and Arkansas, not exceeding in all three millions of acres of good land; and the Commissioner, under the direction of the President, shall cause the same from time to time, to be allotted and assigned in parcels, not exceeding 40 acres each, to the loyal refugees and freedmen, who shall be protected in the use and enjoyment thereof, for such term of time and at such annual rent as may be agreed on between the Commissioner and such refugees or freedmen. The rental shall be based upon a valuation of the land to be ascertained in such manner as the Commissioner may, under the direction of the President, by regulation prescribe at the end of such term, or sooner, if the Commissioner shall assent thereto. The occupants of any parcels so assigned may purchase the land and receive the title thereto from the United States in *fee*, upon paying therefor the value of the land ascertained as aforesaid.

Section 5 provides that the possessory titles granted in pursuance of Major-Gen. SHERMAN's special field order, dated at Savannah, Jan. 16, 1865, are hereby confirmed and made valid.

Section 6 provides that the Commissioner shall, under the direction of the President, procure, in the name of the United States, by grant or purchase such lands, with the districts aforesaid, as may be required for refugees and freedmen dependent on the government for support; and he shall provide, or cause to be built, suitable school asylums and schools. But no such purchase shall be made, nor contract for the same entered into, nor other expenses incurred until after appropriations shall have been provided by Congress for the general purposes of this act, out of which payments for said lands shall be made, and the Commissioner shall cause such lands, from time to time to be valued, allotted, assigned and sold, in manner and form provided in the preceding section. Provided always, that the said lands shall not be sold for less than the cost thereof to the United States.

Section 7 authorizes the President to extend military protection to the freedmen in all cases of laws making discrimination against them on account of color.

Section 8 prescribes punishment for subjecting freedmen to slavery.

The bill was, on motion of Mr. HENDRICKS, postponed till Monday.

PROTECTION OF CIVIL RIGHTS.

Mr. TRUMBULL called up the bill to protect the inhabitants of the United States in the enjoyment of their civil rights, and, on motion, it was made the special order for Monday.

FIXING ADJOURNMENT.

On motion of Mr. FOOT, it was ordered that when the Senate adjourn to-day, it adjourn to Monday next.

POWER GRANTED TO THE RECONSTRUCTION COMMITTEE.

Mr. FESSENDEN offered a resolution, which was adopted, authorizing the Special Committee on Reconstruction to send for persons and papers.

COLORADO AT THE DOOR.

A message from the President, transmitting the credentials of Senators-elect from Colorado, the proceedings of the Constitutional Convention, etc., which, together with a bill for the admission of the State of Colorado, offered by Mr. STEWART, were referred to the Committee on Territories.

PENSION AFFAIRS.

Mr. LANE, of Indiana, called up a bill in relation to pensions, providing for the appointment of pension agents and the regulation of pension districts by the President, instead of as at present, by the Secretary of the Interior, which was postponed till Monday.

SUFFRAGE IN THE DISTRICT.

Mr. MORRILL, from the Committee on the District of Columbia, reported the bill to regulate the elective franchise in the District. It is the same as recently printed, with the provision requiring the elector to be able to read the constitution in the English language and to write his name, stricken out.

ADJOURNED UNTIL MONDAY.

At 1 o'clock the Senate went into Executive session, and soon after adjourned till Monday.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

BONDED GOODS.

Mr. HOOPER, from the Committee of Ways and Means, reported a bill extending the time for the withdrawal of goods from public and private bonded warehouses, and it was passed.

TWO COUNTIES ADDED TO WEST VIRGINIA.

Mr. LAWRENCE, of Ohio, from the Committee on the Judiciary, made a report, accompanied by a bill, giving the consent of Congress to the transfer of Berkley and Jefferson Counties from Virginia to West Virginia.

TAX ON CARRIAGES.

On motion of Mr. ROLLINS, a resolution was adopted instructing the Committee of Ways and Means to inquire into the expediency of repealing so much of the Internal Revenue Law as imposes a tax on carriages valued at less than $100.

MONROE DOCTRINE AGAIN.

Mr. BRANDEGEE offered the following resolution, which was referred to the Committee on Foreign Affairs:

Resolved, That in the name of the people of the United States, and in the language of President MONROE, in his Message of Dec. 2, 1823, we hereby declare that we consider any attempt on the part of any European Power to extend its system to any portion of this hemisphere as dangerous to our power and safety.

TAX ON SCHOOL-BOOKS.

On motion of Mr. WARD, the Committee of Ways and Means was instructed to inquire into the expediency of repealing the internal revenue tax on paper, and all Bibles, Testaments and other religious works and school-books used in colleges and academies.

PROPOSED TAX ON HORSE-RACING.

A resolution was also passed instructing inquiry into the expediency of taxing all horse-races by requiring five per centum of the gross receipts.

THE LOCAL GOVERNMENT IN WASHINGTON.

On motion of Mr. RAYMOND, it was resolved that the Committee on the District of Columbia be instructed to inquire into and report upon the expediency of committing to a commission appointed by the President by and with the advice and consent of the Senate, such and so much of the powers of the municipal government of the City of Washington as relate to the police, the sanitary regulations, the paving, cleaning and control of the streets, and other matters affecting the health, safety, comfort and convenience of the members of the Government of the United States.

Mr. DAVIS offered a similar resolution, which was also agreed to.

ACTION OF PROVISIONAL GOVERNORS.

On motion of Mr. RAYMOND, it was resolved that the President of the United States be requested, if not deemed by him incompatible with the public interest, to communicate to this House copies of all messages, proclamations and other documents, issued by the Provisional Governors of any States that may have been proclaimed at any time to be in rebellion; of all acts, ordinances, resolutions and proceedings of conventions or of legislatures held in such States under the authority or at the call of said Provisional Governors; of all returns of election for members of such conventions and legislatures, together with the qualifications required for voters at such elections, and for members when elected, together with such other information concerning the public action of such States tending to throw light upon their political condition as may be in his possession, and to communicate further copies of all proclamations issued by the President or his immediate predecessor, relating to this subject, whether issued by him directly or through the Secretary of State and the papers accompanying the same.

ASKING FOR MORE PAY.

Mr. JOHNSON, of Pennsylvania, (Dem.,) offered a resolution that the Committee on Appropriations be instructed to bring in a bill increasing the compensation of members of Congress and government employes in this city, in proportion to the increased cost of living in the city before what it was at the time the same was fixed, as also the increased cost of living in other cities of the Union. He demanded the previous question, but

On motion of Mr. WASHBURNE, of Illinois, the resolution was laid upon the table, yeas 147; nays 5; as follows: Messrs. Johnson, Jones, Le Blond, Nicholson and Randall, of Pennsylvania.

COLORADO APPLYING FOR ADMISSION.

A message was received from the President of the United States, inclosing a letter from Messrs. EVANS and CLAFFEE, Senators elect from Colorado, together with accompanying documents, on the subject of the organization of that State. The President has declined to issue his proclamation, declaring the admission of Colorado as a State into the Union, and submitting the subject for the further consideration of Congress. The message and documents were referred to the Committee on Territories.

SUFFRAGE IN THE DISTRICT.

The House resumed the consideration of the bill to extend suffrage to the negroes of the District of Columbia, by striking from all laws and ordinances the word white.

Mr. DAVIS said that under certain restrictions he was not opposed to extending the elective franchise in the District of Columbia; but he remembered that in 1860 the number of colored persons in this District was 14,000, and in 1862, after the passage of the Emancipation Act, refugees came hither from Virginia and Maryland, until nearly 35,000 were incorporated with the community. This accession was from the field and plantations generally, who had known little or nothing of civilization excepting the lash of the master. He therefore submitted whether it was generous, wise and expedient that such a large number of such new residents should possess the right of unqualified suffrage. In his honest judgment it would be improper to confer this right until intelligence shall be enforced or inspired in this class. He believed the black man was entitled to citizenship, and therefore entitled to protection, and it was right to extend the shield of the government over him as over the proudest grandee of the land. But citizenship was one thing and the right of suffrage another. Under all circumstances he was unwilling that unrestricted suffrage should be given to the black man as proposed by the pending bill.

Mr. CHANLER, of New-York, (Dem.,) expressed his views upon the subject. Suffrage once established here, the principle must hereafter exclude all the negro race throughout the United States. This is a white man's government, and the attempt of Congress to govern the people of the District of Columbia by such radical measures as that now pending was contrary to the Constitution of the United States and the spirit of the Declaration of American Independence. The American sovereign is the white working man, who acknowledges no master; but this bill proposed to give suffrage and a part in the government to the subjects of King Cotton, who was buried by the white volunteer forces. The Union is the emblem of the triumph of the white race, and should never be surrendered to the black. The arrogant majority of the House by this bill were enacting the same outrage which alienated the colonies from the mother country, and nullifying the express will of the people of the District of Columbia, who had so emphatically declared against negro suffrage. He had not yet heard the question answered what gain would it be to the people of the United States to extend the elective franchise to the negro here or elsewhere. There was no particular necessity for extending it at this particular time in this District, and he apprehended from the passage of the bill injurious effects on immigration, as well as on the prosperity of the country.

Mr. BINGHAM noticed a remark of Mr. CHANLER's, that those only are entitled to liberty who themselves strike the blow, and said a blush of shame should come on the gentleman's cheek when he uttered it. It should not be forgotten that Gen. MCCLELLAN, when commanding our armies in Virginia, issued a proclamation notifying the insurgents that if any of their slaves should rise in revolt and strike for their liberty, he would crush them with his iron hand and his whole military force, and in view of the fact the gentleman reproached the negroes because they did not strike for their freedom, traitors being on one side of them and MCCLELLAN on the other.

Mr. CHANLER replied that his argument was not to show that negroes were incapable of the bloodiest deeds, but that no record of the black race showed their capacity for self-government, or that they ever struck a blow for freedom and maintained it.

Mr. BINGHAM, in reply, said that the negro was the only race that ever hewed its way out of chattel slavery to liberty without the aid of any other. When the revolt in this country broke out the blacks numbered only one-sixth of the entire people. But notwithstanding that they had for generations been kept in the sad and miserable condition of slavery, when the words Liberty and Emancipation ran along the line they rose as one man, and one hundred and thirty thousand of them arrayed themselves under the banner of the republic, fought bravely and firmly, and helped to secure the final victory. He also alluded to the success of the negroes in Hayti, now represented near this government.

Mr. CHANLER in conclusion argued that the negroes are a race to be kept under. They listened to MCCLELLAN's proclamation and crouched. They were unwilling to assert their independence at the risk of their lives.

Mr. GRINNELL noticed the remark of Mr. CHANLER that the negroes were as helpless as when they were in the wilds of Africa. Now this was a slander; for they had maintained themselves and borne their masters on their backs for a century. Mr. GRINNEL alluded to the military services of the blacks during the late war, and their capacity for improvement, citing JEFFERSON, DR. RUSH and EDWARD EVERETT in proof of the latter point. As to his own State of Iowa, out of 950 subject to military duty, 750 went into the army. He declared that no ancient or modern nation, either for defence or conquest, had ever enlisted so large a percentage of the race. He cited ANDREW JOHNSON as the Moses to lead the colored race to the promised Canaan and he (GRINNELL) would give him a ballot to defend him against the Pharaohs. He said while he was a resident of New-York he was accosted at hundreds of times by white mendicants, while in the District of Columbia he had never been approached for alms by a black pauper. In advocating the pending bill, he contended that the negroes earned the right of ballot by the use of the bullet during the late war. The blacks throughout the contest were faithful, while many whites in this District sympathized with the rebellion, and hundreds of them went South to assist in it. He would never leave as a heritage to his children the shame that he preferred a white rebel to a loyal black man. By passing this bill, the House would inaugurate the policy that justice is the best safeguard to civil society.

The House, without taking any question, adjourned till Monday.

LEGISLATIVE MATTERS.

THE HEALTH BILL.

A Hearing to be Had on Tuesday.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

ALBANY, Friday, Jan. 12, 1866.

The Senate Committee on Municipal Affairs have set down the Metropolitan Health Bill for its first hearing on Tuesday afternoon next.

It is too soon to get a fair view of the course to be taken by the opposition this Winter, but it seems certain that they are already much disheartened. The result of the late elections in New-York, the rapidly increasing power of the Republican minority, the unwilling confessions of Mayor HOFFMAN of the admirable working of the much-abused "Commissioners," and the growing homogeneousness of the metropolitan peoples of New-York, Richmond, Kings, Queens and Westchester Counties, are having a powerful influence in favor of the health project. But the foe is strongly intrenched, master of the situation and of the sinews of war, and there will doubtless be a long and exciting contest. HUCKELBERRY.

STATE LEGISLATURE.

SENATE.

ALBANY, Friday, Jan. 12.

BILLS NOTICED.

By Mr. LENT—To regulate the taxes on lands taken or to be taken for croton water purposes.

To facilitate the collection of claims against insurance companies.

By Mr. C. G. CORNELL—To amend the act relative to fraudulent assessments for local improvements in New-York.

By Mr. LABAU—Declaring the law as to the overseers of the poor not applicable to Richmond County.

By Mr. O'DONNELL—Regulating the powers of Supervisors as to the equalization of taxes.

By Mr. PIERSON—To provide for the education and care of idle and truant children in Brooklyn.

BILLS INTRODUCED.

Making appropriations for the payment of the principal and interest of the canal debt, $4,250,000.

Making appropriation for the payment of the expenses of collecting the canal tolls, superintendence and ordinary repairs, $1,007,600.

By Mr. LABAU—To exempt the property of the Sailors' Home from taxation.

Also, for the better protection of seamen in the port and harbor of New-York, by providing for the licensing of boarding-house runners, &c.

By Mr. WILLIAMS—To incorporate the Guild of the Holy Cross, in New-York.

The bill amending the charter of Geneva, as to the Fire Department, was passed. Adjourned.

ASSEMBLY.

ALBANY, Friday, Jan. 12.

The Speaker presented the annual report of the State Eclectic Medical Society.

Mr. THORN made a motion to print five hundred copies of Comptroller ROBINSON's annual report, for the use of the Comptroller, and fifteen copies for each member of the Legislature.

Mr. J. L. PARKER would as soon distribute the last message of JEFFERSON DAVIS among his constituents as this document. He complained that our debt had been increased because the people had paid bounties to volunteers to put down the rebellion. In this respect it insulted the loyal feeling of the State. He moved to give the Comptroller five hundred copies, but was opposed to furnishing for the members of this House.

Mr. THORN said the report contained facts which should be disseminated. He was not afraid to trust his constituents with the document. It advocated retrenchment and informed the people with reference to the debt. The tax-payers should have access to this official exhibit of our State finances.

Mr. BRANDRETH would double the number, for the reason that when the opposition put their doctrines on record it was a benefit to the Union party. Comptroller ROBINSON had shown himself a representative Democrat of the Copperhead order, and he was for letting his constituents see how the thing looked.

Mr. CREAMER was in favor of economy in printing, but the report of the Comptroller was a document that should be circulated. If any one was responsible for the sentiments of the report it was the party that elected Comptroller ROBINSON to office. The State debt had been largely increased, and this document showed how it had been done. If these facts were to be suppressed for political reasons, then let it be done; but he had never heard Mr. ROBINSON's motives questioned. He had discharged his duties with great ability, and his report was of great value at this time.

Mr. THORN said that the Committee on Printing had resolved to retrench, but they did not think this document was the one to commence upon.

Mr. D. P. WOOD was for putting down the printing to the lowest figure.

Mr. PARKER's amendment was lost by a vote of 50 to 66.

Mr. LITTLEJOHN was not influenced by personal considerations. The State was laboring under a debt of eighty millions, and economy was demanded in every department of the government. He moved to limit the extra copies of the report to 500.

Mr. THORN said that this was the only document that gave the tax-payers a full exhibit of the debt referred to by Mr. LITTLEJOHN.

Mr. CONGDON would have more than 500 copies printed.

Mr. LITTLEJOHN's motion was adopted by 62 to 50.

A resolution to print five hundred extra copies of the Metropolitan Police Report and the Report of the Metropolitan Fire Commissioners was adopted.

BILLS NOTICED.

Relative to contagious diseases among cattle.

Extending the jurisdiction of Notaries Public in Kings County.

For a railroad in Lexington-avenue and other streets in New-York.

To enable aliens to hold real estate.

To amend the charter of the Kings County Savings Bank.

BILLS INTRODUCED.

For a railroad in Grand and other streets in New-York.

To extend the term of office of the Justice and Clerk in the Eighth Judicial District.

To incorporate the United States Real Estate Credit Company.

For the relief of the Black River Rail Company.

To authorize divorces in cases of willful and continued abandonment.

To amend the excise laws.

For a survey of the Hudson River from Troy to Fort Edward, and the improvement of the Champlain Canal.

To amend the general manufacturing law.

To incorporate the German Savings Bank of Brooklyn.

Respecting liability for negligence.

MOTIONS AND RESOLUTIONS.

By Mr. COCHRANE—For a joint committee on joint rules. Adopted.

Instructing our Senators and members of Congress to vote for the Blaine Proposition for representation as follows:

Representatives shall be apportioned among the several States which may be included within the Union, according to their respective numbers, which shall be determined by taking the whole number of persons, except those to whom political rights or privileges are denied or abridged by the constitution or laws of any State on account of race or color.

The resolution being a concurrent one, under the rule, lies over. Adjourned.

Robbery of a Clothing-Store.

SCHENECTADY, N. Y., Friday, Jan. 12.

The clothing-store of VAN VRANKEN & ARCHER, in this city, was entered by burglars last night, and goods to the value of between three and four thousand dollars was carried off.

The entrance was effected through the rear door of the store, a hole being bored through it large enough to admit a hand, and the bolt of the door drawn back. The burglars selected only the finest articles of goods, and took, among other things, about $500 worth of ready-made clothing. The firm offer a reward of $500 for the apprehension of the thieves and recovery of the property.

Court Calendar.

ALBANY, Friday, Jan. 12.

The day calendar for Saturday, Jan. 12, 1866—Nos. 63, 93, 94, 95, 96, 97, 98, 100, 101, 44 and 54.

Why Is It?

Why do the people crowd the rooms of the Colton Dental Association? SIX REASONS. I. Because they originated the use of the gas, and ought to know how to make and administer it in the best manner. II. Because they have administered it to 9,000 patients without the first accident or failure, and therefore have 9,000 advertisers. III. Because they do nothing but extract teeth, and constant experience enables them to do it in the best manner. IV. Because nearly all the best dentists in the city recommend their patients to them. V. Because they make the gas fresh every day. VI. Because they agree to make no charge if they cause any pain.

Office Nos. 19 and 30 Cooper Institute.

[*Advertisement.*]

"WILL YOU COME TO THE BOWER?"—Sings the fair and fascinating Alice. "What is it perfumed with?" asks her admirer. "PHALON'S NIGHT-BLOOMING CEREUS," is the reply. He goes!—*Atlas.*

Fire in Philadelphia.

LETTER FROM WELLS, FARGO & CO.

$10,000 SAVED IN HERRING'S PATENT SAFE.

PHILADELPHIA, Jan. 2, 1866.

Messrs. Farrell, Herring & Co.:

GENTLEMEN: We have just opened our Safe, one of your manufacture, which passed through the destructive fire in Chestnut-st. last night. The safe was in our office, No. 607, which building was entirely destroyed. The safe was in a warm place, as you may well suppose, and was *red hot* when taken out of the embers. We are well satisfied with the result of this trial, and find our books, papers, and some $10,000 in money, almost as perfect as when put in the safe. Nothing is injured, if we except the leather bindings of the books, which are steamed; the money and papers are as good as ever.

Truly yours, WELLS, FARGO & CO.,
Per J. H. COOK, Agent.

HERRING'S PATENT CHAMPION SAFES,
The most reliable security against fire now known,
HERRING & CO.'S NEW PATENT BANKER'S SAFES.
(With Herring & Floyd's Patent Crystalized Iron.)
The best protection against a burglar's drill ever manufactured.
HERRING & CO.,
No. 251 Broadway, corner Murray-st., New-York.
FARREL, HERRING & CO, Philadelphia.
HERRING & CO., Chicago.

The Last Days of Ex-President MARTIN VAN BUREN were made comfortable by the use of JONAS WHITCOMB'S ASTHMA REMEDY. Letters in our possession from his physician and from Mr. Van Buren himself, express much gratification with the results of its use.

Extract from the "Life of Washington Irving," by his nephew, Pierre M. Irving, vol. IV. page 272:

"The doctor prescribed, as an experiment—what had been suggested by Dr. O. W. Holmes on his late visit—Jonas Whitcomb's Remedy for Asthma,' a teaspoonful in a wineglass of water, to be taken every four hours. A good night was the result."

In no case of purely asthmatic character has it failed to give prompt relief, and in many cases a permanent cure has been effected. No danger need be apprehended from its use. An infant may take it with perfect safety. (See circular.)

JOSEPH BURNETT & CO., Boston,
Sole proprietors.

For sale by all druggists.]

We Regard Mrs. Winslow's Soothing SYRUP as invaluable for the purposes for which it is designed, and would have it if its price were double what it now is. We shall do all in our power to introduce it among our friends and acquaintances.—[Henry A. Hitchcock, Sturbridge, Mass.] It relieves the child from pain, softens the gums, reduces inflammation, cures wind colic, and is sure to regulate the bowels; gives rest and health to the child, and comforts the mother.

Colgate's Honey Soap.

This celebrated **Toilet Soap,** in such universal demand, is made from the **choicest materials,** is **mild** and **emollient** in its nature, **fragrantly scented,** and extremely beneficial in its action upon the skin. For sale by all druggists and fancy-goods dealers.

Brown's "Vermifuge Comfits."

This valuable combination has been successfully used by physicians, and found to be safe and sure in eradicating worms, so hurtful to children. Be sure to obtain the VERMIFUGE COMFIT, which has been used with good success.

Sold by druggists and dealers in medicines at 25 cts. a box.

Persons Prematurely Gray

Can have their hair restored to its natural color by using HALL'S VEGETABLE SICILIAN HAIR RENEWER.

It is the best article known to preserve the hair, preventing its falling out, and making lifeless, stiff, brashy hair

HEALTHY, SOFT AND GLOSSY.

All who use it are unanimous in awarding it the praise of being the best Hair Dressing extant, and without a rival in restoring gray hair to its natural color. Beware of counterfeits and imitations; ask for Hall's and take none other. Price $1. Sold by all druggists.

The Remedy Which Needs no Puff!
"DURNO'S CATARRH SNUFF."
☞ Sold by all Druggists. 25 cents per box.

Snow Boots,
and all kinds of WARM AND WATER-PROOF BOOTS and SHOES for LADIES, GENTS, BOYS and CHILDREN, cheap, at BROOKS', No. 575 Broadway.
E. A. BROOKS, Agent.

Batchelor's Hair Dye.
The best in the world, the only reliable and perfect dye known. Instantaneous and harmless. The genuine is signed WILLIAM A. BATCHELOR. Sold by all druggists and perfumers. Factory No. 81 Barclay-st.

Won't Use Any Other.
WEBSTER'S VEGETABLE HAIR INVIGORATOR is the greatest blessing to those whose hair has turned gray from any cause ever yet discovered.
DEMAS BARNES & CO., New-York,
General Agents.

Dr. J. H. Schenck
will be at his rooms, No. 32 Bond-st., New-York, THIS DAY (Tuesday), and every TUESDAY hereafter.

Diseases and Abuses which prematurely prostrate the vital powers, with sure means of relief. Sent free of charge in sealed letter envelopes. Address Dr. J. SKILLIN HOUGHTON, Howard Association, Philadelphia, Pa.

Second-Hand Safes in large numbers, of our own and others' make, taken in exchange for our new patent ALUM and DRY PLASTER SAFES. For sale low. MARVIN & CO., 265 B'dway, and 271 Chestnut-st., Phila.

If 1,000 Windows and Doors are Protected with the BURGLAR ALARM TELEGRAPH in one house, one bell only is required.
E. HOLMES, No. 188 Broadway.

The American Cow-Milker.—A complete success. Patented March 28, 1865. Agents wanted. Orders solicited, and full particulars given, by
L. O. COLVIN, No. 335 Broadway, New-York.

Trusses, Abdomen Supporters, Shoulder Braces, Silk Elastic Stockings, Knee Caps and Anklets, Crutches and Suspensory Bandages. A lady attendant.
MARSH BROS., No. 543 Broadway.

Trusses, &c.—MARSH & CO.'S Radical Cure Truss Office, only at No. 2 Vesey-st. Also supporters, bandages, silks, elastic stockings, &c. A lady attendant.

Bricks.—30,000 to 40,000 splendid bricks are made per day by the National Brick Machine. Satisfaction guaranteed. ABRAM REQUA, No. 139 Broadway.

Hill's Hair Dye 50 cents; Black or brown; best, cheapest; reliable. Depot No. 66 John-st.; sold by all druggists.

Balmorals for Skating Parties—White Satin Gaiters for Balls and Parties, at MILLER & CO.'S, No. 387 Canal-st.

Improved Lock-Stitch Machines for Tailors and Manufacturers. GROVER & BAKER SEWING-MACHINE COMPANY, No. 495 Broadway.

The Florence Sewing Machine, with reversible feed and uniform tension, making four different stitches. NO. 505 BROADWAY.

Nervous Headache cured by one dose of Metcalf's Great Rheumatic Remedy. Sold by all druggists.

Grover & Baker's Highest Premium Elastic Stitch Sewing Machines for family use, No. 495 Broadway.

A Silent Sewing Machine—Making the celebrated "Willcox & Gibbs Stitch"—strong, elastic and durable. WILLCOX & GIBBS No. 508 Broadway.

Brown's Bronchial Troches clear and give strength to the voice of singers, and are indispensable to public speakers.

"I recommend their use to public speakers."
Rev. E. H. CHAPIN.

"They have suited my case exactly, relieving my throat and clearing the voice so that I could sing with ease."
T. DUCHARME,
Chorister French Parish Church, Montreal.

Sold by all dealers in medicine.

We Know that Dalley's Magical Pain EXTRACTOR does all it professes to do, viz.: To cure Burns, Piles, Old Sores, Rheumatism, Chilblains, Corns, Bunions and Salt Rheum. 25 cents only per box. Depot No. 49 Liberty-st., New-York.

Wedding Cards of the Latest Styles furnished by A. DEMAREST, Engraver, 182 Broadway.

Howe Sewing Machine Company.—ELIAS HOWE, Jr., President. 629 Broadway. Agents wanted.

Wheeler & Wilson's Lock-Stitch Sewing Machine and Button-hole Machine, 625 Broadway.

MARRIED.

COCHRAN—CLAPP.—At Washington Heights, on Wednesday, Jan. 10, by Rev. J. Howard Smith, ROBERT COCHRAN and EMMA, eldest daughter of Wellington Clapp, Esq., all of this city.

CURTIS—WEEKS.—On Wednesday, Jan. 10, at Newark, N. J., at the residence of S. S. Morris, Esq., by Rev. J. Wainwright, assisted by Rev. J. C. Eccleston, D. D., WALTER J. CURTIS, M. D., and SARAH TWINING, daughter of the late Rev. Joshua W. Weeks, of Lahave, Nova Scotia.

☞ Halifax, N. S., papers please copy.

MARSH—DARRAGH.—On Wednesday evening, Jan. 10, at the residence of the bride's father, by Rev. T. Lodge, Mr. ALBERT MARSH and Miss MARY E. DARRAGH, daughter of R. L. Darragh, Esq., both of this city.

WILLIS—NEILSON.—In this city, on Thursday, Jan. 11, at the house of the bride's father, by Rev. Dr. Tyng, JOHN J. WILLIS and MARY C. NEILSON, both of this city.

DIED.

BARNEWALL.—At Washington Heights, on Thursday, Jan. 11, LOUISA, infant daughter of Morris and Eliza A. Barnewall.

The relatives and friends of the family are invited to attend the funeral from the Church of the Intercession, 10th-av. and 154th-st., this day, (Saturday,) Jan. 13, at 3 o'clock. Train leaves 30th-st. Hudson River Railroad depot at 2 P. M.

BURSTRAND.—At Harlem, on Friday, Jan. 12, CATHARINE A. BURSTRAND, aged 72 years.

The friends and relatives are respectfully invited to attend her funeral from her late residence, on 112th-st., near 3d-av., on Sunday, the 14th inst., at 1½ o'clock P. M.

BUSHNELL.—At Iona, near Peekskill, N. Y., on Wednesday, Jan. 10, EMMA J. ARTHUR, wife of Alvah Bushnell, and eldest daughter of John D. Arthur, of San Francisco, Cal.

The funeral will take place from the residence of her grandfather, Hon. Wm. Nelson, at Peekskill, this (Saturday) morning at 12 o'clock.

COSTAR.—At her residence, No. 44 Greenwich-av., Mrs. ALIDA G. COSTAR, relict of Henry Costar, aged 67 years and 4 months.

Her funeral will take place on Saturday, 13th inst., from St. Ann's Church, 8th-st., at 10 A. M., where a high mass of requiem will be celebrated for the repose of her soul. The friends of the family are invited to attend.

COFFIN.—On Wednesday evening, Jan. 10, JOHN B. COFFIN.

The friends and relatives are requested to attend his funeral on Sunday next at 2 o'clock. at his late residence, Athens, Greene County, N. Y.

DE WOLF.—In Brooklyn, on Thursday, Jan. 11, BERTHA ORTLEY, youngest daughter of Henry J. and Susan C. De Wolf, aged 1 year, 3 months and 26 days.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral from the residence of her parents, No. 231 Dean-st., Brooklyn, on Sunday afternoon, 14th inst., at 2 o'clock.

DENHOLM.—On Thursday, Jan. 11, THOMAS H., son of Alexander and Margaret Denholm, aged 22 months and 9 days.

The friends of the family are invited to attend his funeral from No. 517 6th-av., this day, (Saturday,) at 1 P. M.

HUNTER.—In this city, on Friday, Jan. 12, ROBERT HUNTER, U. S. N., in his 61st year.

The relatives and friends of the family, also his brother officers of the navy, are respectfully invited to attend his funeral from his late residence, No. 189 Duffield-st., at 2 o'clock Sunday afternoon, Jan. 14, without further notice.

HOLMES.—At Spuyten Duyvil, on Friday morning, Jan. 12, CHARLES HOYT, infant son of Charles A. and Julia M. Holmes, aged 6 months and 9 days.

LLOYD.—On Thursday, Jan. 11, ELIZABETH LLOYD, widow of Samuel Lloyd, aged 72 years.

Relatives and friends of the family are requested, without further notice, to attend the funeral on Sunday, Jan. 14, at 1 o'clock P. M., from her late residence, No. 294 West 19th-st. The remains will be taken to Greenwood Cemetery for interment.

LEWIS.—On Friday, Jan. 12, of scarlet fever, WILLIAM DASH, youngest son of WALTER H. and ARABELLA B. LEWIS, aged 4 years and 6 months.

☞ Philadelphia and Boston papers please copy.

MACFARLANE.—On Thursday, Jan. 11, at his late residence, No. 27 Christopher-st., JOHN MACFARLANE, aged 63 years.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend his funeral on Monday, the 15th inst., at 1 o'clock P. M., from the First Reformed Presbyterian Church in West 28th-st., between 9th and 10th avs.

MINTURN.—On Tuesday morning, Jan. 9, ROBERT B. MINTURN, of this city, aged 60 years.

The funeral will take place on Saturday next at 2 o'clock, at the Church of the Holy Communion.

MAPES.—On Wednesday, Jan. 10, after a protracted illness, Prof. JAMES J. MAPES, of Newark, N. J., in the 60th year of his age.

The funeral service will take place on Saturday, the 13th inst., at 3 o'clock at his Winter residence, No. 46 Bleecker-st. His friends and those of the family are respectfully invited to attend without further notice.

☞ Boston and Philadelphia papers please copy.

STANBRIDGE.—In this city, on Thursday, Jan. 11, HORATIO FRANCIS STANBRIDGE, son of the late Frederick and Charlotte Stanbridge, aged 28 years.

Funeral services from the Episcopal Church in 47th-st., near Lexington-av., to-morrow at 12½ o'clock.

☞ London, England, papers please copy.

WILBER.—At Oneida, N. Y., on Thursday, Jan. 11, NATHAN B. WILBER, formerly of New-York, aged 75 years.

VETERANS OF THE NATIONAL GUARD.—The members of this association are invited to attend the funeral of their late associate, Prof. JAMES J. MAPES, on Saturday, the 13th inst., at 3 o'clock, at No. 46 Bleecker-st. By order. W. R. VERMILYE, Colonel.
E. R. TREMAIN, Adjutant.

AMERICAN INSTITUTE.—The members of this Institute are requested to meet at their rooms in the Cooper Union Building to-day, (Saturday,) Jan. 13, at 2 o'clock P. M., for the purpose of attending the funeral of their late associate, Prof. JAMES J. MAPES. By order of the Trustees. WM. HALL, President.
JOHN W. CHAMBERS, Secretary.

POLITICAL.

THE FOLLOWING TICKET WAS elected last evening in the Twentieth Ward:
ELEVENTH ASSEMBLY DISTRICT.
(Opposition to the Gridley-Tucker Ring.)
TWENTIETH WARD UNION ASSOCIATION.
PRIMARY ELECTION.
FRIDAY EVENING, JAN. 12, 1866.
Polls open at 7 P. M., and close at 9 P. M.
The Union men of the Twentieth Ward demand Union men to represent them.
FOR PRESIDENT:
JAMES W. RANNEY.
FOR VICE-PRESIDENTS:
JAMES HERON, HENRY D. LAPAUGH.
FOR SECRETARIES:
JAS. H. ANDERSON, ROBERT HOAG.
DELEGATES TO CENTRAL COMMITTEE:
MARTIN THATCHER, A. C. RAU,
WM. J. WILLIAMSON, DAVID MCADAM,
FRANCIS M. CURRY, AUSTIN A. FULLER,
FREDERICK SCHURTZ.
And an Executive Committee consisting of one hundred and twenty-five members.
FRANCIS M. CURRY,
AUSTIN A. FULLER, } Inspectors.
DAVID P. VAN HORN.

MISCELLANEOUS.

N. G. S. N. Y.

7TH REGIMENT.
12TH REGIMENT.
13TH REGIMENT.
22D REGIMENT.
23D REGIMENT.
71ST REGIMENT.

Notices and criticisms of the above regiments of the National Guard, in the ARMY AND NAVY JOURNAL for this week. Also full official information for the National Guard, and notices of Militia affairs in other States, besides general discussions and suggestions.

FOR SALE BY NEWSDEALERS GENERALLY.

SEVENTH REGIMENT N. G. S. N. Y.
RECEPTION
AT THE
ACADEMY OF MUSIC,
JAN. 31, 1866.

Tickets can be obtained by the members of the Regiment and their friends, from
Lieut. C. B. Bostwick, (Veteran Corps,) No. 70 Broadway.
Lieut. P. J. Bogert, 1st Co., No. 416 Broadway.
Sergt. R. M. Weed, N. C. Staff, No. 35 Broad-st.
Sergt. G. V. Quillard, 2d Co., No. 424 Hudson-st.
Sergt. Joseph Dore, 3d Co., No. 90 Warren-st.
Sergt. L. G. Woodhouse, 4th Co., Moffatt Buildings.
Sergt. N. T. Wickoff, 5th Co., No. 40 Warren-st. [Room 3.
Sergt. L. N. Carnes, 6th Co., No. 9 Platt-st.
Sergt. G. G. Meacham, 7th Co., No. 628 3d-av.
Sergt. G. E. Richardson, 8th Co., No. 501 Broadway.
Sergt. E. Keeler, Jr., 9th Co., cor. 6th-av. and 12th-st.
Sergt. L. Drake, 10th Co., No. 302 Broadway.
Corp. S. V. Van Woert, No. 36 Ferry-st.
Private J. C. Rushton, Broadway and 25th-st.
Private L. B. Rader, No. 160 Pearl-st.
H. H. HOLLY,
Secretary Finance Committee.

CRUTCHES—CRUTCHES—CRUTCHES.

First and only premium awarded at the American Institute Fair, 1865, and State Fair of Pennsylvania, 1865, for CRUTCHES. HARTMAN'S PATENT ELASTIC RUBBER CRUTCHES are pronounced by surgeons, medical men and everybody else, to be the very best ever invented. They are easy and convenient, they prevent paralysis of the nerves, do away with all the weariness inseparable from the use of all others, and are, in all respects, unrivaled. Agents wanted everywhere. Send for a circular. LOVEJOY & TAYLOR, sole manufacturers, No. 476½ Broadway, New-York.

TO ADVERTISERS.

The Rahway ADVOCATE AND TIMES, published at Rahway, N. J., 19 miles from New-York, is one of the best papers for New-York business men to advertise in. It is a triple sheet, is the largest published in the city, and has the largest circulation. All the ladies of Rahway do their shopping in New-York. All the business men trade there, and all the housekeepers do their marketing in New-York. Retail merchants, grocery dealers and market men should advertise in the Rahway ADVOCATE AND TIMES.

CATARRH.

NOT ONE CASE HITHERTO CURED.

As all the pretended cases have proven utter abortions, WM. R. PRINCE, Flushing, L. I., announces the discovery of the only sovereign remedial ever yet known to man—ECLECTIC EXTRACTS FROM PLANTS—which eradicate the disease forever. For explanatory circular, send stamp. Treatise on all diseases, 15 cents. To Flushing is 30 minutes by 34th-st Ferry. Consultation and explanations gratis.

ENGLISH AND AMERICAN SKATES,
FOR LADIES AND GENTLEMEN,
AT MODERATE PRICES.
W. N. SEYMOUR & CO.,
No. 4 Chatham-square.

POST-OFFICE NOTICE.—THE MAILS FOR Great Britain and the Continent, via Southampton and Bremen, per steamer HERMANN, and for Ireland, via Queenstown, per steamer CITY OF LONDON, will close at this office on SATURDAY, the 13th day of January, at 10:30 A. M., and at the up-town offices as follows: Stations A and B, 10 A. M.; Stations C and D, 9:30 A. M.; Stations E and F, 9:15 A. M.; Station G, 9 A. M. JAMES KELLY, P. M.

MISCELLANEOUS.

THE
NEW BARTLETT SEWING-MACHINE
Is the
ONLY ONE SOLD AT LESS THAN $55.
Licensed by
Wheeler & Wilson to use their Feed,
Adopted by
First-class machines as the only reliable Feed.
Therefore the
NEW BARTLETT SEWING-MACHINE
Is the
CHEAPEST GOOD SEWING-MACHINE.
PRICE $25.

"We have examined these machines. The mechanism is of the simplest kind—found to be durable and noiseless. The stitch did not rip upon being tested, and it is far superior to the cheap machines."—*Scientific American.*

BARTLETT SEWING-MACHINE CO., 569 Broadway.

CHAPPED HANDS AND FACE, SORE LIPS, CHILBLAINS, &c.—HEGEMAN'S & CO.'S CAMPHOR-ICE WITH GLYCERINE cures chapped hands, &c., immediately, and will keep the skin soft and smooth in the coldest weather. Sold by druggists. Price 25 cents. Sent by mail for 35 cents.
HEGEMAN & CO.,
Chemists and Druggists, New-York.

THEY STOOD THE TEST.

TORREY'S IMPROVED WEATHER STRIPS, having stood the test of the late severe weather, with the thermometer twelve degrees below zero, and high pressing winds penetrating every unclosed crevice, can now be relied on as proof against the severest cold and most penetrating wind, saving at least one-third of the fuel, while adding vastly to comfort. Being the original introducers of the article, with the largest experience—having introduced styles adapted to particular work which cannot be had elsewhere—we have a number of skillful workmen to apply these strips either in the city or vicinity. E. S. & J. TORREY, Manufacturers,
No. 72 Maiden-lane.

ANY GENTLEMAN IN WANT OF SHIRTS, Hosiery, Under-Clothing, Gloves, Scarfs, Ties, &c., can get them at WHOLESALE PRICES at SMITH & FOWLER'S retail department, NO. 3 PARK ROW, opposite the Astor House, as their winter stock is to be closed out at what it will bring, to make room for spring goods. Splendid Paper Collars, $1 50 per 100; fine Linen Collars, $2 25 per doz. Heavy Canton Flannel Drawers, $1 75, and so on through the entire stock.

RELIGIOUS NOTICES.

CHURCH OF THE REDEMPTION, EAST 14th-st., opposite the Academy of Music.—A series of Sunday evening discourses will be delivered (D. V.) in the Free Church of the Redemption, by the following distinguished clergy: Rev. SAMUEL COOKE, D. D., Rector of St. Bartholomew's Church, Jan. 14; Rev. STEPHEN H. TYNG, D. D., Rector of St. George's Church, Jan. 21; Rev. WM. F. MORGAN, D. D., Rector of St. Thomas' Church, Jan. 28.

NATIONAL TEMPERANCE SOCIETY.—(Hon. WM. E. DODGE, President.) The second of a course of sermons in behalf of this new organization will be delivered by Rev. JAMES B. DUNN, in the 34th-st. Reformed Dutch Church on SUNDAY EVENING. An address will also be delivered by the Pastor, Rev. PETER STRYKER. Exercises will commence at 7½ o'clock. The public are invited.

A MEMORIAL SERVICE OF THE LATE Mrs. WILLIAM RICHMOND will be held in St. Barnabas Chapel, No. 304 Mulberry-st., on SUNDAY, Jan. 14, at 7½ P. M. Mrs. Richmond was the pioneer in the work now carried on at St. Barnabas House by the New-York Protestant Episcopal City Mission Society. It is hoped that several of the prominent clergy of the city will be present.

CHRISTIANITY AND LIFE.—REV. E. G. BROOKS commences a series of sermons under this general title, at the 20th-st. Universalist Church, west of 6th-av., SUNDAY AFTERNOON, Jan. 14, at 3 o'clock. Subject—*Christianity and the Individual.* Special attention is invited to these sermons; and all interested are invited to hear the entire series. Morning service at 10½. All welcomed.

THE NEW-YORK BIBLE SOCIETY will hold their forty-second anniversary on SUNDAY, Jan. 14, in the church corner of 29th-st. and 5th-av., at 7½ o'clock. Addresses will be delivered by Rev. A. E. Kittredge, Rev. S. H. Tyng, Jr., and Rev. Dr. Taylor, of the American Bible Society. No collection taken.

RELIGIOUS NOTICE.—SUNDAYS, AT 10½ A. M., mediums assemble and address the public. A great discussion between spiritualists and orthodoxy at 3. A lecture through a powerful medium at 7½ P. M. A public circle every MONDAY EVENING. Private circles every evening in the week at the "Temple," No. 814 Broadway, above 11th-st. Cut this out.

REV. SAMUEL COOKE, D. D., RECTOR of St. Bartholomew's Church, will preach in the Free Church of the Redemption, East 14th-st. (opposite the Academy of Music) on SUNDAY EVENING, Jan. 14. Services at 7½ o'clock. Usual services in the MORNING at 10½ o'clock. Collection in support of the church. Seats free.

NEW-YORK YOUNG MEN'S CHRISTIAN ASSOCIATION, No. 161 5th-av., corner 22d-st.—Free Lecture on WEDNESDAY EVENING next, at 8 o'clock, by HENRY DRAPER, M. D., Professor of Chemistry in the University of New-York. Subject: *Are there other Inhabited Worlds?* Young men especially invited.

THE ANNUAL MEETING OF THE MACHPELAH CEMETERY ASSOCIATION of New-Durham, N. J., will be held in the lecture-room of the Third Reformed Presbyterian Church, 23d-st., New-York, on TUESDAY, 16th inst., at 8 o'clock P. M., when the usual election of trustees will take place.
HUGH GLASSFORD, President.

NEW-YORK PORT SOCIETY'S MARINERS' CHURCH AND MISSIONS.—Preaching by the Pastor, corner Catharine and Madison sts., on SABBATH, 14th inst., at 10½ A. M. and 7½ P. M.; also, corner Dover and Water sts. at 3 P. M., and at No. 27 Greenwich-st., at 3 P. M. All seats free.

AT LAIGHT-ST. BAPTIST CHURCH, corner of Laight and Varick sts., St. John's Park.—On SUNDAY, Jan. 14, services (D. V.) will be as follows: Morning, 10½ o'clock. Discourse—(by request)—*The Millenium.* Evening, 7½ o'clock. Discourse in Sacred Biography—*Simon Peter.*

THE NEW-YORK ASSOCIATION OF SUNDAY SCHOOL TEACHERS, will hold a regular meeting in the West Presbyterian Church, Rev. Dr. HASTINGS, on 42d-st., between the 5th and 6th avs., on MONDAY EVENING, the 15th inst., at 7½ o'clock. Subject—*The Application of the Lesson.*

MISS LIZZIE DOTEN WILL SPEAK by inspiration, at Ebbitt Hall, No. 55 West 33d-st., SUNDAY, at 10½ and 7½ o'clock. Subjects: Morning—*Conditions of Mediumship.* Evening—*The Forty-seventh Problem of Euclid.* The masonic fraternity especially invited. Seats free.

JOHN-STREET M. E. CHURCH.—PREACHING on SUNDAY by the Pastor, Rev. R. C. PUTNEY, at 10½ A. M. and at 7 P. M. by Rev. Dr. BANGS, Presiding Elder. Class-meeting and Sabbath-school at 9 A. M. and at 2 P. M. Seats free. Strangers invited to attend.

SERMON TO THE YOUNG.—REV. JOHN DOWLING, D. D., will preach on SUNDAY MORNING and EVENING at the Bedford-st. Baptist Church, near Carmine. In the evening Dr. DOWLING will preach his seventeenth annual sermon to young people. All are invited.

SECOND ADVENT AND FUTURE LIFE FOR THE RIGHTEOUS ONLY.—Preaching, SUNDAY, at Dodworth's Hall, No. 806 Broadway, by Elder F. H. BURBANK, at 10½ A. M. and 3 P. M. All interested to hear on the above themes are cordially invited to attend. Seats free.

WEST HARLEM M. E. CHURCH, ON 125th-st., near 6th-av.—SUNDAY, 14th inst., services at 10½ A. M., 2½ and 7 P. M., conducted by the Brooklyn "Praying Band," W. B. WALTERS, leader. Seats free.

THE SPIRITUAL LYCEUM, CORNER 23d-st. and Broadway, will be open SUNDAY, Jan. 14, at 7½ P. M. Discourse by HORACE DRESSER, LL. D. Subject—*The Logos.* Text, John, 1 chap., 1-5 verses, translated from the Greek. Seats free.

MADISON-AVENUE.—THE FIFTH SERMON in the series on *The Church* will be preached in the church, corner Madison-av. and 31st-st., next SUNDAY EVENING, by Rev. HENRY E. ROBINS, of Newport. Subject—*Qualifications for Baptism.*

MEMORIAL CHURCH, HAMMOND-ST., corner Waverley-place. Rev. W. T. TRACY will preach MORNING and AFTERNOON, and Rev. JAMES PRATT, D. D., EVENING. Services at 10½, 3½ and 7½. Seats free.

LECTURE TO THE JEWS IN THE court-room corner 7th-av. and 22d-st., by Rev. E. R. ATWILL, on SUNDAY at 7½ P. M. Service and sermon at 10½ A. M. by Rev. WM. WARDLAW. Jews and Gentiles are cordially invited to attend.

SPIRITS SPEAK AND SING THROUGH the mediumship of Mrs. EMMA F. J. BULLENE, to First Spiritualist Society, Hope Chapel; 10½ o'clock free; 7½, 20 cents; conference, 3 o'clock. Seats free. Public invited.

WEST FORTY-FOURTH-STREET UNITED Presbyterian Church, between 9th and 10th avs. Preaching SUNDAY (Communion Sabbath) by the Pastor, Rev. G. CAMPBELL, at 10½ A. M., and by Rev. W. B. SUTHERLAND, at 7½ P. M. The public are invited.

THIRTY-SEVENTH-ST. M. E. CHURCH—Between 2d and 3d avs.—Rev. W. H. BOOLE, Pastor, will preach on SUNDAY, at 10½ A. M.; Rev. Mr. BRISTOW, of Kentucky, at 7 P. M. Religious services EVERY EVENING, except Saturday, at 7½ P. M.

REV. SAMUEL B. BELL, D. D., will preach (D. V.) in the 50th-st. Presbyterian Church, between Broadway and 8th-av., at 10½ A. M. and 7½ P. M., SUNDAY. Subjects: Morning—*I Will Come Again*; Evening—*Job.*

BLEECKER-STREET UNIVERSALIST CHURCH, corner of Downing-st., Rev. DAY K. LEE, Pastor. Services SUNDAY, at 10½ A. M., and 7½ P. M. Subject for the morning: "*The King's Palace*;" for the evening: "*The Temple of Five Gates.*"

"IS POVERTY CAUSED BY THE Follies and Vices of the Poor, or by Bad Laws and Selfishness," will be discussed on SUNDAY, at 3 P. M., at Metropolitan Hall, No. 95 6th-av. Subject at 7½ P. M.: *The Influence of the Bible upon Civilization and Progress.*

CHRISTIAN CHURCH—28TH-ST., NEAR Broadway. Services LORD'S DAY, Jan. 14, at 10½ A. M. and 7½ P. M. Preaching by URBAN C. BREWER. Subject for the morning—*The Lord's Supper*; for the evening—*Life out of Death.*

REV. MR. C. RHODES, OF RHODE ISLAND, will preach the Annual Sermon before the Young Men's Mission Society, at the Stanton-st. Baptist Church, TO-MORROW, at 10½ A. M.; also preaching by the same at 3 P. M.

FIVE POINTS HOUSE OF INDUSTRY, No. 155 Worth-st. The religious services of this institution will be held in their new chapel on SUNDAY, at 3 P. M. Singing by a choir of 300 children.

NEW-YORK A MISSION FIELD.—REV. Bishop SIMPSON will deliver a lecture on the above subject at St. Paul's M. E. Church, 4th-av., on THURSDAY, the 18th inst., at 7½ o'clock.

ST. ANN'S CHURCH, 18TH-ST.—ON SUNDAY Rev. EASTBURN BENJAMIN will preach at 7½ and 10½ A. M. and 3 and 7½ P. M. The afternoon service for deaf mutes.

"FREE EPISCOPAL CHAPEL" 4TH-AV., between 76th and 77th sts. Rev. J. TUTTLE SMITH pastor. Services on SUNDAY at 10½ A. M. and 3½ P. M. Sunday-school at 2 o'clock P. M.

REV. M. STOCKMAN WILL PREACH in the First F. W. Baptist Church, 17th-st., west of 6th-av., on SUNDAY, at 10½ A. M., and 7½ P. M. Communion at the close of the morning service.

DESTINY OF THE WORLD.—THE MESSENGER of the Coming King—S. S. Snow—will preach on SUNDAY, at 3 P. M., in Jones' Hall, No. 656 Broadway. Seats free. Subject—*The Inheritance of the Redeemed.*

REV. SIDNEY A. COREY, D. D., WILL preach in the Murray Hill Baptist Church, corner of Lexington-av. and 37th-st., on SUNDAY, at 10½ A. M. and 7½ P. M.

PILGRIM BAPTIST CHURCH IN 33D-ST., between 8th and 9th avs. Preaching on SUNDAY, the 14th inst., by Rev. MALACHI TAYLOR, of Pennsylvania, at 10½ A. M. and 7½ P. M.

NEW PUBLICATIONS.

JUST READY,
and published by C. SCRIBNER & CO., No. 124 Grand-st., New-York,
A new and Revised Edition, with a Supplement, of the
CYCLOPÆDIA OF AMERICAN LITERATURE.

By E. A. and G. L. DUYCKINCK. Embracing Personal and Critical Notices of authors, and selections from their writings, from the earliest period to the present day, with 225 portraits, 425 autographs and 75 views of colleges, libraries and residences of authors, and elegant steel engravings of J. Fenimore Cooper and Benjamin Franklin. 2 vols. royal 8vo. Cloth $10; half calf, $16. (The Supplement sold separately. 1 vol, $2 50)

"The new interest awakened in all that relates to our country and the value of authentic data on the subject, coupled with the fact that this work has long been out of print, explains the demand for it. In truth, no other work contains so large an amount of curious information as regards the intellectual development of the United States.

"Those who are familiar with this work can easily appreciate its popularity. In the first place, it gives a full account of the Colonial writers; secondly, the American colleges are described historically and at length; thirdly, biographies of all the native authors carefully prepared; fourthly, a critical history of native literature incidentally appears; and lastly, specimens are collected of most characteristic American writings from the time when George Sandys translated 'Ovid' on the banks of the James River, in the days of Queen Elizabeth, to the last funny poem of Dr. Holmes in the *Atlantic Monthly.*"—*Boston Evening Transcript.*

NEW BOOKS.

I.

BY PROF. GEORGE P. FISHER.

ESSAYS ON THE SUPERNATURAL ORIGIN OF CHRISTIANITY. With special reference to the Theories of Renan, Strauss, and the Tübingen School. By Prof. GEO. P. FISHER, of Yale College. 1 vol. 8vo. $3 50.

II.

REV. DR. BUSHNELL'S NEW WORK.

THE VICARIOUS SACRIFICE. Grounded on Principles of Universal Obligation. By HORACE BUSHNELL, D. D., Author of "Sermons for the New Life," "Nature and the Supernatural," &c. In 1 vol. octavo. $3.

III.

HISTORY OF RATIONALISM.

EMBRACING A SURVEY OF THE PRESENT STATE OF PROTESTANT THEOLOGY. By Rev. JOHN F. HURST, A. M. 1 vol. 8vo. $3 50.

IV.

ELEMENTS OF POLITICAL ECONOMY.

By ARTHUR LATHAM PERRY, Professor of History and Political Economy in Williams College. 1 vol. crown 8vo. Price, $2 50.

V.

TIMOTHY TITCOMB'S NEW BOOK.
(DR. J. G. HOLLAND)

PLAIN TALKS ON FAMILIAR SUBJECTS. 1 vol. 12mo. Cloth, $1 75.

Also, a new edition, in octavo size, and elegantly printed at the University Press on extra finished paper, of

VI.

NATURAL HISTORY AND ZOOLOGY.

By Prof. SANBORN TENNEY, A. M. In 1 vol. 8vo, 540 pages, and over 500 engravings.

VII.

PERSONAL REMINISCENCES OF THE LIFE AND TIMES OF GARDINER SPRING,

Pastor of the Brick Presbyterian Church of the City of New-York. With a fine steel portrait. 2 vols., crown 8vo, on tinted paper. Price $5.

VIII.

HOURS AT HOME. Vol. 1, octavo. 800 pages and 6 engravings, elegantly bound. $2. A popular monthly of religious and useful literature. Yearly subscription $3.

Copies sent by mail, pre-paid, on receipt of price, by
C. SCRIBNER & CO.

IN PRESS.
BY
T. B. PETERSON & BROTHERS,
No. 306 Chestnut-st., Philadelphia, Penn.:

I.

ST. MARTIN'S EVE. By Mrs. HENRY WOOD. Complete in one large octavo volume. Printed from the author's manuscript and advance proof-sheets, and to be issued here prior to its publication in Europe. Price $1 50 in paper, or $2 in cloth.

II.

THE QUEEN'S REVENGE. By WILKIE COLLINS. Author of "The Dead Secret," "After Dark," "Hide and Seek." "Basil; or, The Crossed Path," &c. Printed from advance proof-sheets. One volume, octavo. Price 75 cents.

III.

CORA BELMONT; OR, THE SINCERE LOVER. A true story of the heart. Complete in one large duodecimo volume. Price $1 50 in paper, or $2 in cloth.

IV.

A LIGHT AND A DARK CHRISTMAS. By Mrs. HENRY WOOD. One volume, octavo. Price 25 cents.

V.

THE TWINS AND HEART. By M. F. TUPPER, author of "The Crook of Gold," "Proverbial Philosophy," &c. One volume, octavo Price 75c.

VI.

NED MUSGRAVE; OR, THE MOST UNFORTUNATE MAN IN THE WORLD. By THEODORE HOOK. One volume, octavo. Price 75c.

VII.

THE LOST BRIDE. By T. S. ARTHUR. One volume, octavo. Price 50c.

We have also in press a new and beautiful edition of all of the celebrated works of T. S. Arthur, each one being printed on fine paper, done up in brown covers, in uniform style with "The Lost Bride." Price 50 cents each. The following are their names:

The Lost Bride	50	Trial and Triumph	50
The Two Brides	50	The Divorced Wife	50
Love in a Cottage	50	Pride and Prudence	50
Love in High Life	50	Agnes; or, The Possessed	50
Year after Marriage	50	Lucy Sandford	50
The Lady at Home	50	The Banker's Wife	50
Cecelia Howard	50	The Two Merchants	50
Orphan Children	50	The Iron Rule	50
Debtor's Daughter	50	Insubordination; or, The	
Mary Morton	50	Shoemaker's Daughters	50

The following are issued in large duodecimo volumes:
LIZZIE GLENN; OR, THE TRIALS OF A SEAMSTRESS.
SIX NIGHTS WITH THE WASHINGTONIANS. Illustrated.
Price $1 50 each in Paper Cover, or $2 each in Cloth.

VIII.

THE FORTUNE SEEKER. By Mrs. EMMA D. E. N. SOUTHWORTH. Complete in one large duodecimo volume. Price $1 50 in Paper, or $2 in Cloth.

IX.

JEALOUSY. By GEORGE SAND. Author of "Consuelo," "Countess of Rudolstadt," "Indiana," "First and True Love," &c., &c. Complete in one large duodecimo volume. Price $1 50 in Paper, or $2 in Cloth.

X.

FALSE PRIDE; OR, TWO WAYS TO MATRIMONY. A companion to "Family Pride" and "Family Secrets." In one large duodecimo volume. Price $1 50 in Paper, or $2 in Cloth.

Booksellers are solicited to order at once what they may want of each of the above books, so that their orders can be filled from first editions.
Send for Peterson's Descriptive Catalogue.
Books sent, postage paid, on receipt of retail price.
Address all cash orders, retail or wholesale, to
T. B. PETERSON & BROTHERS,
No. 306 Chestnut-st., Philadelphia, Penn.

ON SATURDAY.
HURD & HOUGHTON,
No. 459 Broome-st., New-York,
Will publish on SATURDAY, Jan. 13:

1. MOZART'S LETTERS. Edited by Dr. NOHL. Translated by Lady WALLACE. With a new portrait of Mozart. 2 vols., 16mo. Price $3 50.

"In fine, these letters, which are as strongly personal as those of Burns, Scott and Byron, tell the story of Mozart's life—of his very thought and its work—better than the most labored biography could tell it. These volumes are unusually neat, in print, paper and binding."—*Philadelphia Press.*

2. POEMS. By Miss EDNA DEAN PROCTOR. 1 vol., 16mo. Cloth, $1 25; cloth gilt, $1 50.
3. POEMS OF FAITH AND AFFECTION. By Mrs. WM. H. MILBURN. 1 vol., 18mo. Price $1 25.

On SATURDAY, Jan. 20:

4. THE PILGRIM'S WALLET; Or, SCRAPS OF TRAVEL GATHERED IN ENGLAND, FRANCE AND GERMANY. By GILBERT HAVEN. 1 vol., 16mo, 492 pp. Price $1 75.
5. TALES, ROMANCES AND EXTRAVAGANZAS. By THOMAS HOOD. 1 vol., crown 8vo. $2.
6. REJECTED ADDRESSES AND OTHER POEMS. By JAMES SMITH and HORACE SMITH, with portraits, &c. A new edition. Edited by EPES SARGENT. 1 vol., crown 8vo. $2 25.

EARLY ORDERS FROM THE TRADE SOLICITED.

SENT BY MAIL ON RECEIPT OF PRICES ANNEXED.

THE ARMY AND NAVY JOURNAL

FOR THIS WEEK CONTAINS:
France and Mexico.
Gen. Grant vs. Gen. Butler.
Grant and his Subordinates.
The Military Departments.
Army News from Washington.
Military and Naval Affairs in Congress.
The Quartermaster's Department.
Rosecrans' Campaign of 1863.
More Facts and Figures.
Something about Ships.
A Method for Reversing Arms.
The Brevet Appointments.
British Acknowledgment to Capt. Walker, of the De Soto.
The Reorganization of the Army.
Why Lee Removed Early.
Foreign Military Affairs.
The Last of the Confederacy.
Army and Navy Personal.
Answers to Correspondents.
Army and Navy Gazettes.
Movements of Naval Vessels.
Militia Department.
&c. &c. &c.

FOR SALE BY NEWSDEALERS GENERALLY.

PUBLISHED THIS DAY,
THE CROCK OF GOLD,
by MARTIN F. TUPPER, author of "Proverbial Philosophy," "The Twins and Heart," &c., is published this day, complete in one large octavo volume, in a brown paper cover. Price 75 cents.
ROANOKE; OR, WHERE IS UTOPIA? Illustrated. 75 cents.
LIFE AND CAMPAIGNS OF GEN. SHERIDAN. Illustrated. Price 75 cents in paper, or $1 in cloth.
THE EARL'S SECRET. By Miss PARDOE. $2.
ALLWORTH ABBEY. By Mrs. SOUTHWORTH. $2.
OUR MUTUAL FRIEND. By CHARLES DICKENS. Price $1 in paper, or $2 50 in cloth; or, in two volumes, cloth, with tinted illustrations, $4.
RED COURT FARM. By Mrs. WOOD. Price 75 cents.
THE LOVER'S TRIALS. By Mrs. DENISON. $2.
CHARCOAL SKETCHES. By J. C. NEAL. Price $2 50.
ROSE DOUGLAS; An Autobiography. Price $2.
THE LOST WILL. By Mrs. WOOD. Price 50c.
MRS. GOODFELLOW'S COOKERY BOOK. $2.
MILDRED ARKELL. By Mrs. WOOD. Price $2.
HIGH LIFE IN WASHINGTON. Price $2.
THE BEAUTIFUL WIDOW. Price $2.
SIX NIGHTS WITH THE WASHINGTONIANS. $2.
LOVE AND MONEY. By J. B. JONES. Price $2.
SILENT STRUGGLES. By Mrs. ANN S. STEPHENS. $2.
THE MATCHMAKER. By BEATRICE REYNOLDS. $2.
Address all orders to the Publishers,
T. B. PETERSON & BROTHERS,
No. 306 Chestnut-st., Philadelphia, Penn.
And they will receive prompt attention.
Any of the above sent free of postage on receipt of price.
Send for one of our new and full catalogues.

MOST APPROPRIATE FOR THE HOLIDAYS.
That sumptuous and beautiful volume,
THE TRIBUTE BOOK.
Price $20.
DERBY & MILLER, Publishers, No. 5 Spruce-st.

THE BOUDOIR.
THE LADIES' ILLUSTRATED PAPER.
NO. 13 OUT THIS DAY.
Skating Costumes—Opera Costumes—Parepa and her Audience—Evening Party Dress—Toilet Hair-Dressing—The New Things, &c., &c.
SEE
THE BOUDOIR,
THE AMERICAN LADY'S PAPER.

THE ST. REGIS WATERS FROM MASSENA SPRINGS.
A REMEDY FOR ALL DISEASES OF THE SKIN.
GENERAL DEPOT, No. [illegible] BOWERY, corner [illegible]

FINANCIAL.

FISK & HATCH,

BANKERS AND DEALERS IN

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES

No. 5 NASSAU-ST.,

Keep on hand and buy and sell at market rates, all issues of UNITED STATES BONDS, SEVEN-THIRTY TREASURY NOTES, COMPOUND INTEREST NOTES, CERTIFICATES OF INDEBTEDNESS, &c.

Agents for the sale of the UNITED STATES 30-YEAR 6 PER CENT. BONDS, issued in aid of the Central Pacific R. R., and of the CENTRAL PACIFIC RAILROAD STATE AID BONDS, bearing 7 PER CENT. interest in GOLD, GUARANTEED and PAID by the STATE OF CALIFORNIA.

Accounts of Banks, Bankers and others received on favorable terms.

Orders for the purchase and sale of Miscellaneous Stocks and Bonds, executed with care and promptness at the

REGULAR STOCK EXCHANGE.

HENRY A. HEISER'S SONS,

DEALERS IN

U. S. GOVERNMENT SECURITIES,

NO. 38 WALL-ST.,

BUY AND SELL

U. S. 6 PER CENT. COMPOUND INTEREST NOTES.
U. S. 5 PER CENT. LEGAL TENDER NOTES.
U. S. 7-30 TREASURY NOTES.
AND ALL CLASSES OF GOVERNMENT SECURITIES AT MARKET RATES.
ALSO, QUARTERMASTERS' CHECKS AND CERTIFICATES OF INDEBTEDNESS.
ORDERS FROM BANKS AND BANKERS EXECUTED ON FAVORABLE TERMS.

MARCH, MAY AND NOVEMBER

Coupons Cashed in Gold.

Gold in any amount under $5,000 bought and sold over the counter at market rates, and orders for a larger amount executed in the Gold Exchange by one of the firm.

A. J. MAYER & CO.,

BANKERS AND BROKERS,

No. 46 Exchange-place, up stairs, New-York.

NEW-YORK GUARANTY AND INDEMNITY COMPANY.

NO. 14 BROAD-ST.

CAPITAL, $2,000,000.

DIRECTORS.

A. A. Low,
L. Von Hoffman,
Jonathan Thorne,
Joel Wolfe,
James B. Johnston,
David Dows,
U. A. Murdock.
W. Butler Duncan,
George D. Cragin,
Herman Marcuse,
Richard Lathers,
Martin Bates,
C. F. Dammann,
Noah L. Wilson.

SAMUEL D. BABCOCK, President pro tem.
JAMES P. WALLACE, Vice-President.
SAMUEL G. OGDEN, Treasurer.

CASH

ADVANCES

MADE ON

MERCHANDISE, IN STORE AND IN TRANSIT, STOCKS, BONDS AND OTHER SECURITIES.

Also, on shipments to Europe.

This company is prepared to take the management of real and personal estate, to negotiate loans for States and corporations, and to collect interest, coupons, &c. Certificates of deposits will be issued, bearing interest.

COAL LANDS TO LEASE.

The NORTH CARBONDALE COAL COMPANY, owners of 2,880 acres of land located near Carbondale, Penn., and entirely free from debt, are desirous of making leases of the same to parties willing to make the improvements, and connection with the Delaware and Hudson Railroad. The company have nearly $100,000 cash on hand, and are prepared to advance this sum, properly secured, toward opening their lands and making them productive. Applications may be addressed to C. M. SCHOTT, Secretary, 319 Walnut-st., Philadelphia.

TENTH NATIONAL BANK.

No. 240 Broadway,

DESIGNATED DEPOSITORY OF THE GOVERNMENT.

Bankers and dealers accounts solicited.
D. L. ROSS, President.
J. H. STOUT, Cashier.

THE NATIONAL SHOE AND LEATHER BANK,
NEW-YORK, Jan. 9, 1866.

AT THE ANNUAL ELECTION FOR Directors of this Bank, held this day, the following gentlemen were unanimously elected Directors for the ensuing year:

A. V. STOUT,
JOSIAH OAKES,
B. F. BEEKMAN,
L. C. DEWING,
WM. SELIGMAN,
J. B. DICKINSON,
THOMAS CARLTON,
N. T. PORTER,
W. W. WAKEMAN,
F. J. CLARK,
JAS. L. STEWART,
SAMUEL HOLMES,
G. S. MOULTON,
JOHN R. CECIL,
MATTHEW BIRD.

At a subsequent meeting of the Board, ANDREW V. STOUT was elected President, and NATHAN T. PORTER Vice-President for the ensuing year, both unanimously.
W. A. KISSAM, Cashier.

NATIONAL BROADWAY BANK,
NEW-YORK, Jan. 10, 1866.

AT THE ANNUAL ELECTION HELD ON the 9th inst., the following named gentlemen were duly elected Directors for the ensuing year, viz.:

FRANCIS A. PALMER,
JOHN BODINE,
JOHN S. HARRIS,
SELMUS M. WELLS,
FRANCIS P. SCHOALS,
GEORGE W. PLATT,
JOHN R. LAWRENCE,
GEORGE C. PETERS,
FRANCIS P. FURNALD,
CHAS. BURKHALTER,
JOSEPH RUDD,
WILLIAM A. HALL,
DANIEL DEVLIN,
HENRY L. HOGUET,
WARREN HARRIOT,
JONA W. ALLEN,
NAHUM SULLIVAN,

and

HENRY A. HURLBUT,
WILLIAM V. BRADY,
JAMES R. WHITING,

were elected Inspectors of the next ensuing election.

At a meeting of the board, subsequently held, FRANCIS A. PALMER was unanimously elected President.
J. L. EVERETT, Cashier.

NATIONAL BUTCHERS AND DROVERS' BANK,
NEW-YORK, Jan. 9, 1866.

AT AN ELECTION FOR DIRECTORS OF this bank, held this day, the following gentlemen were unanimously elected Directors for the ensuing year, viz.:

JOHN W. MESEREAU,
PETER F. RANDOLPH,
STEPHEN HYATT,
JAMES C. BALDWIN,
GEORGE W. QUINTARD,
JOSEPH BRITTON,
HENRY A. POLHAMUS,
JOHN A. HAYWARD,
DENTON PEARSALL,
JNO. C. CHAMBERLAIN,
ROBERT P. PERRIN.

And HIRAM RAYNOR, JOHN McMENOMY, WILLIAM HIBBARD, were duly elected Inspectors of the next annual election. At a subsequent meeting of the board ROBERT P. PERRIN was unanimously elected President, and GURDON G. BRINCKERHOFF was unanimously elected Cashier.
G. G. BRINCKERHOFF, Cashier.

TENTH NATIONAL BANK,
NO. 240 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK, Jan. 9, 1866.

AT AN ELECTION FOR DIRECTORS OF this bank, held at the banking house this day, the following gentlemen were elected directors for the ensuing year:

J. T. SANGER,
L. L. FANCHER,
JOHN ELLIOTT,
LEWIS EINSTEIN,
JOHN FALCONER,
HENRY J. BAKER,
ALBERT G. LEE,
N. K. ROSENFELD,
CHARLES G. BARRETT,
EDWIN F. KNOWLTON,
JACOB H. DATER,
D. L. ROSS.

At a subsequent meeting of the board, DANIEL L. ROSS, Esq., was unanimously reëlected President.
J. H. STOUT, Cashier.

EIGHTH NATIONAL BANK OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK.—At the regular annual election for directors of this bank, held Jan. 9, 1866, the following named gentlemen were unanimously elected directors for the ensuing year:

WILLIAM S. CORWIN,
CHARLES G. CORNELL,
BENJAMIN T. SEALEY,
JOHN S. MARTIN,
ROBERT DUNLAP,
J. TRUMBULL SMITH,
UNION ADAMS,
AARON RAYMOND,
EDWARD C. ROBINSON.

At a subsequent meeting of the Directors, EDWARD C. ROBINSON, Esq., was unanimously reëlected President of the Board.
CHAS. HUDSON, Cashier.

TREASURY DEPARTMENT,
OFFICE OF COMPTROLLER OF THE CURRENCY,
WASHINGTON, Dec. 23, 1865.

WHEREAS, BY SATISFACTORY EVIDENCE presented to the undersigned, it has been made to appear that the Mechanics' and Traders' National Bank, in the City of New-York, in the County of New-York and State of New-York, has been duly organized under and according to the requirements of the act of Congress entitled an Act to provide a national currency, secured by a pledge of United States bonds, and to provide for the circulation and redemption thereof, approved June 3, 1864, and has complied with all the provisions of said act required to be complied with before commencing business under said act.

Now, therefore, I, FREEMAN CLARKE, Comptroller of the Currency, do hereby certify that the Mechanics' and Traders' National Bank of the City of New-York, in the City of New-York, in the County of New-York and State of New-York, is authorized to commence the business of banking, under the act aforesaid.

[SEAL.] In testimony whereof, witness my hand and seal of office, this 23d day of December, 1865.
FREEMAN CLARKE,
No. 1,624. Comptroller.

OFFICE OF THE WILKESBARRE COAL AND IRON COMPANY, NO. 16 WALL-ST.,
NEW-YORK, Jan. 3, 1866.

THE ANNUAL MEETING OF THE STOCKholders of the WILKESBARRE COAL AND IRON COMPANY, for election of directors &c., will be held WEDNESDAY, 31st inst., at the office of the Wyoming Valley Canal Company, in the City of Philadelphia, at 1 o'clock. The polls will remain open until 2 o'clock P. M. Transfer books will be closed from Jan. 29 to Feb. 1, inclusive. By order of the board.
WM. H. TILLINGHAST, Secretary.

INTEREST ON CITY STOCKS.—THE INterest on the Stocks and Bonds of the Corporation of the City of New-York, due and payable Feb. 1, 1866, will be paid on that day by DANIEL DEVLIN, Chamberlain, at the Broadway Bank.

The transfer books will be closed on Tuesday, 9th inst.
MATTHEW T. BRENNAN, Comptroller.
DEPARTMENT OF FINANCE, COMPTROLLER'S OFFICE, NEW-YORK, Jan. 3, 1866.

MILWAUKEE AND PRAIRIE DU CHIEN RAILWAY, COMPANY'S OFFICE, 48 EXCHANGE-PLACE, (Room 20, Third floor,) NEW-YORK, Jan. 10, 1866.

THE TRANSFER BOOKS OF THIS company will be closed from the 13th inst., at 2 P. M., until 1st of February next, at 10 o'clock A. M.
G. E. TAINTOR, Transfer Agent.

OFFICE OF THE BROADWAY INSURANCE CO.,
No. 158 Broadway.

THE ANNUAL ELECTION FOR DIRECTORS of this company will be held at their office, No. 158 Broadway, on WEDNESDAY, Jan. 17, 1866, between the hours of 12 o'clock noon and 1 o'clock P. M.
JOHN WRAY, Secretary.

RAILROAD NOTICE.—NOTICE IS HEREBY given that the annual meeting of the stockholders of the Dubuque and Sioux City Railroad Company, for the election of Directors, will take place at the office of the company, Dubuque, Iowa, on MONDAY and TUESDAY, Feb. 12, 1866.
LOUIS BOISOT, Secretary.
DUBUQUE, Jan. 2, 1866.

A MEETING FOR THE ELECTION OF Trustees of the Rock Bottom Oil Company for the ensuing year, and three inspectors, will be held at the office of the company, No. 20 Cliff-st., (up stairs,) on TUESDAY, Jan. 16, 1866, from 12 M. to 2 P. M.
WM. H. WALBRIDGE, Secretary.
JAN. 3, 1866.

LOST—A CERTIFICATE FOR 100 SHARES QUICKSILVER MINING COMPANY, No. 4,134, in name of Isaac H. Reed. Notice is hereby given that cause must be shown why a new certificate should not be issued therefor.
GEO. W. RYERSON, Jauncey Court.

MINING PROPERTIES EXAMINED by Prof. HITCHCOCK, late of Amherst.
No. 37 Park-row, New-York.

FINANCIAL.

VERMILYE & CO.,

BANKERS,

NO. 44 WALL-ST., NEW-YORK,

KEEP CONSTANTLY ON HAND FOR

IMMEDIATE DELIVERY,

ALL ISSUES OF

UNITED STATES STOCKS,

INCLUDING

6 PER CENT. BONDS OF 1881.
6 PER CENT. 5-20 BONDS OF 1862.
6 PER CENT. 5-20 BONDS OF 1864.
6 PER CENT. 5-20 BONDS OF 1865.
5 PER CENT. 10-40 BONDS.
7 3-10 PER CENT. TREASURY NOTES. 1ST, 2D AND 3D SERIES.
6 PER CENT. CURRENCY CERTIFICATES.

ORDERS from BANKS and BANKERS, for the PURCHASE and SALE of Government Stocks executed ON FAVORABLE TERMS and with DISPATCH.

Also for all securities dealt in at the Stock Exchange.

COMPOUND INTEREST NOTES OF 1864 BOUGHT and SOLD. VERMILYE & CO.

H. CLEWS.
WM. B. BEND.
GEO. H. BEND.
THEO. S. FOWLER.

HENRY CLEWS & CO.,

(Successors to Livermore, Clews & Co.,)

BANKERS,

No. 33 WALL-ST., NEW-YORK.

UNITED STATES SECURITIES PURCHASED AND FOR SALE.

All kinds on hand, ready for instant delivery, at the lowest market price.

DEPOSITS IN CURRENCY AND GOLD RECEIVED.

Accounts of banks, bankers and individuals solicited.

FOUR PER CENT. INTEREST ALLOWED ON ALL DAILY BALANCES

which may be checked for without notice.

Collections made promptly on all points.

Orders for stocks, bonds and gold executed on commission.

Gold for payment of duties for sale in sums to suit.

H. J. MESSENGER,

BANKER,

NO. 139 BROADWAY,

All denominations of 7 3-10 notes on hand for immediate delivery.

Gold, Government Securities, Stocks and Bonds bought and sold on commission.

THOMPSON & CORNING,
STOCK AND BOND BROKERS,
No. 42 Wall-st., New-York.

Government securities, stocks, bonds and gold bought and sold on commission.

CHARLES G. THOMPSON. EDWIN CORNING,
Member of the N. Y. Stock Exchange.

MANGAM & TALBERT,
BANKERS,
NO. 40 WALL-ST.
DEALERS IN GOVERNMENT STOCKS.
BONDS AND GOLD BOUGHT AND SOLD ON COMMISSION.
INTEREST ALLOWED ON DAILY BALANCES, SUBJECT TO CHECK AT SIGHT.

NORWOOD & LOCKWOOD,
BROKERS
IN
STOCKS, BONDS AND GOVERNMENT SECURITIES,
NO. 17 WILLIAM-ST., NEW-YORK.
A. G. NORWOOD, of the N. Y. Stock Exchange. JNO. F. LOCKWOOD, late of Buffalo.

UNITED STATES TREASURY.

INTEREST DEPARTMENT.

NEW-YORK, Jan. 8, 1866.

Parties holding (20) thirty or more coupons of the Three Years Seven and Three-tenth Notes, maturing on the 15th inst., are requested to hand them in, with schedules, at any time prior to the 12th inst.

Holders complying with the above will have their coupons examined and checks given for them on the 15th inst., after 3 o'clock P. M. Blank schedules will be furnished upon application at the Coupon Interest Department of this office.
H. H. VAN DYCK,
Assistant Treasurer United States.

JOHN MUNROE & CO.,
AMERICAN BANKERS,
No. 5 Rue de la Paix, Paris,
and
No. 8 Wall-st., New-York,

issue circular letters of credit for travelers in all parts of Europe, &c., &c. Also, commercial credits.

BROWN BROTHERS & CO.,
NO. 56 WALL-ST.,
ISSUE COMMERCIAL AND TRAVELERS' CREDITS FOR USE IN THE COUNTRY AND ABROAD

GREENLEAF, NORRIS & CO.,
STOCK BROKERS,
No. 44 Exchange-place, New-York.

STATE OF LOUISIANA, EXECUTIVE DEPARTMENT,
NEW-ORLEANS, Dec. 28, 1865.

IN ACCORDANCE WITH THE PROVISIONS of an act of the General Assembly, hereto annexed, proposals are invited and will be received for thirty days, expiring Jan. 31, 1866, for the purchase of one million dollars of bonds of the State, payable in twenty years, bearing interest, payable semi-annually, at the rate of eight per centum per annum, and secured by the pledge of all the proceeds of the sales of the public or swamp lands belonging to the State.

Bids will be received as low as one thousand dollars, to be addressed to the Governor of the State, and indorsed "Proposals for the purchase of Bonds."

For the information of capitalists and others who may wish to invest in these bonds, a statement is annexed, prepared by the Register of the Land Office, showing the number of acres of swamp land remaining unsold, and from which, it will be seen, the security offered for the redemption of the bonds and the payment of the accruing interest, is ample and certain. With the present depreciation of paper currency below the standard of gold, these bonds offer inducements for investment of capital that cannot fail to be appreciated by the moneyed men of the country.
J. MADISON WELLS,
Governor of Louisiana.

[No. 35.]

An Act to authorize the Governor to issue the bonds of the State for the amount of one million of dollars and to provide for the payment of the same, to defray the expenses of building levees, in accordance with the contracts made by him and the Levee Commissioners appointed for that purpose.

SECTION 1. *Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the State of Louisiana in General Assembly convened*, That the Governor of this State is hereby authorized to issue the bonds of the State, to be signed by him, and countersigned by the Secretary of State, and sealed with the seal of the State, in sums as he shall think proper, up to the amount of one million of dollars, payable in twenty years, and bearing interest, payable semi-annually, at the rate of eight per centum per annum.

SEC. 2. *Be it further enacted, &c.*, That the Governor, in conjunction with the Board of Levee Commissioners, shall advertise for thirty days in the official paper, and two other papers, published in the City of New-Orleans, for proposals for the purchase of the bonds issued under the provisions of this act; and upon the receipt of the bids the Governor and Board of Commissioners shall have the power to accept or reject the same, as they may deem best: provided that in the event of the bids being under par and rejected, the Governor and Board of Commissioners shall be and are hereby authorized to pledge said bonds, or any part thereof, to borrow the money necessary to carry out the provisions of this act, until the Legislature shall otherwise provide or direct.

SEC. 3. *Be further enacted, &c.*, That to secure the payment of the said bonds and all interest that may accrue thereon, all the proceeds of the sale of the public or swamp lands belonging to the State are hereby pledged.

SEC. 4. *Be it further enacted, &c.*, that if during the year, the proceeds of the sale of public or swamp lands belonging to the State so pledged for the redemption of said bonds after reserving an amount sufficient to meet the interest coupons, there should be a surplus, said surplus shall be applied to the purchase from the lowest bidder of such bonds issued under this act, and the Governor and the Commissioners or a majority of them, shall have the right of rejecting all bids, demanding more than the face of the bonds, for which purpose public notice shall be given by the Governor in the official gazette and one other gazette in or out of the State, for sixty days, inviting proposals from bondholders for the sale of the bonds herein described.

SEC. 5. That this act shall take effect from and after date.

(Signed) DUNCAN S. CAGE,
Speaker of the House of Representatives.
(Signed) ALBERT VOORHIES,
Lieutenant Governor and President of the Senate.
Approved Dec. 22, 1865.
(Signed) J. MADISON WELLS,
Governor of the State of Louisiana.

A true copy:
J. H. HARDY, Secretary of State.

Statement of unsold Swamp Lands in the different land offices of the State of Louisiana:

District.	Unsold Swamp Lands on the 1st Nov., 1861.	Sold since Nov. 1, 1861.	Swamp Lands remaining unsold.
Southwestern	2,002,286 57	75,506 36	1,926,780 21
North Red River	813,798 48	50,695 37	763,102 11
Northwestern	295,403 88	54,546 63	240,857 25
Greensburg	214,329 61	20,141 30	194,188 31
Southeastern	1,524,112 90	4,172 84	1,519,940 06
Total	4,849,931 44	205,063 50	4,644,867 94

ADOLPH DUPRE,
Register of Land Office.

OFFICE OF THE EAGLE FIRE COMPANY,
NEW-YORK, Jan. 10, 1866.

AT THE ANNUAL ELECTION FOR DIrectors of this company, held on the 9th inst., the following gentlemen were elected:

JAMES N. COBB,
WM. H. ASPINWALL,
ROBERT RAY,
R. LENOX KENNEDY,
PHILIP M. LYDIG,
JOHN Q. JONES,
DANIEL B. FEARING,
JOSEPH SAMPSON,
WM. S. HERRIMAN,
FELIX INGOLSBY,
GEORGE A. JONES,
SANFORD COBB,
WILLIAM H. GUION.

At a subsequent meeting of the board, SANFORD COBB was unanimously reëlected President.
A. J. CLINTON, Secretary.

GREENWICH SAVINGS BANK, NEW-YORK, Jan. 2, 1866.

JANUARY INTEREST FOR 1866.—THE Board of Trustees of this institution have directed that interest at the rate of Five per cent. per annum on all sums of $500 and under, and of Four per cent. on deposits over $500, free from government tax, be allowed to all depositors entitled thereto, payable on and after MONDAY, Jan. 15. All interest not drawn will draw interest from Jan. 1 as principal.
B. F. WHEELWRIGHT, President.
JOHN S. DICKERSON, JAMES BRYCE, Secretaries.

OFFICE OF THE NEW-YORK AND PHILADELPHIA PETROLEUM COMPANY, NO. 19 BROAD-ST.,
NEW-YORK, Dec. 15, 1865.

A MEETING OF THE STOCKHOLDERS of the New-York and Philadelphia Petroleum Company will be held at their office, at 12 o'clock M., Jan. 15, 1866, for the purpose of reducing their capital stock from $1,500,000 to $600,000.

EDMUND C. STEDMAN,
ALBERT H. NICOLAY,
HENRY R. THOMAS,
CHARLES E. CLARKE, JR.,
R. G. LEISENRING,
Majority of Trustees.

MISSISSIPPI AND MISSOURI RAILROAD COMPANY.—The stockholders and bondholders of the Mississippi and Missouri Railroad Company, are hereby requested to deposit the stock and bonds held by them without delay with the Union Trust Company, No. 73 Broadway, in conformity with the resolution passed at the meeting of 20th October last.

GEO. W. STANTON, JR.,
JOHN ELLIOTT,
B. WILSON,
Committee.

COMMISSIONER FOR MASSACHUSETTS and other States—No. 5 Beekman-st., Room No. 8, first floor over Park Bank

FINANCIAL.

EWELL & CLARKE,

(SUCCESSORS TO STEDMAN, EWELL & CO.,)

BANKERS & BROKERS,

No. 57 Exchange-place and No. 19 Broad-st.,

NEW-YORK.

Prompt attention given to the purchase and sale on commission of GOVERNMENT SECURITIES, GOLD BONDS, RAILROAD and PETROLEUM STOCKS.

Mail and telegraphic orders executed with dispatch. Interest allowed on deposits.

CENTRAL PACIFIC RAILROAD

STATE AID BONDS.

Interest at the rate of
SEVEN PER CENT. PER ANNUM,
IN GOLD,
Payable semi-annually,
Guaranteed and paid by the
STATE OF CALIFORNIA.

The bonds are secured by a mortgage on 160 miles of road, from Sacramento to the California State line, forming part of the GREAT PACIFIC RAILROAD ROUTE, ADOPTED and AIDED by the UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT. They are further secured by a SINKING FUND of $50,000 PER ANNUM, reserved from the earnings of the road, and PLEDGED FOR THEIR REDEMPTION. They are a first-class security in every respect, and a limited amount will be offered upon terms which render them A VERY ATTRACTIVE and DESIRABLE INVESTMENT. For further particulars inquire at our office, No. 5 Nassau-st.
FISK & HATCH, BANKERS.

SPOFFORD, TILESTON & CO.,
NO. 29 BROADWAY,
ISSUE COMMERCIAL and TRAVELERS' LETTERS OF CREDIT,
for use in all the principal cities in the
ISLAND OF CUBA.

MARVIN & WHITE, BANKERS.

No. 66 Broadway and No. 19 New-st., New-York.

Government Securities, Stocks, Bonds and Gold bought on commission. Accounts of Banks, Bankers and others received on favorable terms.

OFFICE STAR FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY,
COR. GREENWICH AND DEY STS.,
(NORTH RIVER BANK BUILDING,)
NEW-YORK, Jan. 9, 1866.

AT THE ANNUAL ELECTION FOR DIRECTORS of this company, held at their office on Monday, the 8th inst., the following-named gentlemen were elected Directors for the ensuing year:

GEORGE W. SAVAGE,
LEVI APGAR,
D. RANDOLPH MARTIN,
M. O. ROBERTS,
O. W. F. RANDOLPH,
JOHN F. PUPKE,
MARTIN Y. BUNN,
EDGAR PINCHOT,
JOHN H. HOLDANE,
C. H. BROOKS,
AUGUSTUS SEELEY,
S. S. CHAMBERLIN,
CHARLES SPEAR,
WM. W. OWENS,
JOHN M. WHITE,
ROBERT P. GETTY,
CHAS. H. APPLEGATE,
HORACE K. THURBER,
R. CORNELL WHITE,
ERASTUS T. TEFFT,
ALLAN HAY,
EBEN SUTTON,
DAVID WAGSTAFF,
JAMES FLANAGAN,
JAMES WALLACE,
C. H. LILIENTHAL,
EPHRAIM S. DALTON,
ADOLPH EBERHARDT,
CHAS. B. RICHARD,
T. C. KIMBALL,
ALEXANDER BONNELL.

And at a meeting of directors held this day, GEO. W. SAVAGE was unanimously reëlected President.

A dividend of Five per Cent., free of government tax, is now payable.
N. C. MILLER, Secretary.

HANOVER NATIONAL BANK,
NEW-YORK, Jan. 12, 1866.

AT THE ANNUAL ELECTION HELD on the 9th instant, the following named gentlemen were elected directors for the ensuing year:

WILLIAM H. JOHNSON,
EDWARD BRIDGE,
NATHANIEL E. JAMES,
JOHN F. SEYMOUR,
CHARLES A. COE,
JAMES STUART,
JAMES P. WALLACE,
SAMUEL H. ROKENBAUGH,
CURTIS NOBLE,
ROBERT SCHELL,
WILLIAM KUMBEL,
CHARLES STANTON,
ABEL DENISON,
JOSEPH W. GREENE,
ISAAC N. SEYMOUR.

At a subsequent meeting of the Board, WILLIAM H. JOHNSON was unanimously reëlected President.
JOHN T. BANKER, Cashier.

OFFICE OF THE RELIEF FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY,
No. 8 WALL-ST., NEW-YORK, Jan. 9, 1866.

AT AN ELECTION HELD THIS DAY, the following gentlemen were elected directors for the ensuing year, viz.:

JOHN H. MACY,
GIDEON POTT,
REUBEN W. HOWES,
I. G. PEARSON,
JOHN McKESSON,
FRANCIS BROWN,
JAMES L. TODD,
FRANCIS TOMES, JR.,
H. W. BELCHER,
J. T. B. MAXWELL,
J. H. PINKNEY,
WM. C. BARRETT,
JOHN TAPPIN,
HENRY ANSTICE,
SOLOMON BANTA,
HENRY DEMAREST,
WINFIELD S. HANFORD,
JOSEPH ROGERS,
JOHN WILSON,
P. KEMBLE PAULDING,
JUNIUS A. FULLER,
W. A. POND,
F. A. CONKLING.

At a subsequent meeting of the board, JAMES H. PINKNEY was unanimously reëlected President, and I. GREEN PEARSON Vice-President for the ensuing year.
W. E. CRARY, Secretary.

AT AN ELECTION FOR DIRECTORS of the CHATHAM NATIONAL BANK OF NEW-YORK, held on TUESDAY, 9th inst., the following-named gentlemen were duly elected directors for the ensuing year, viz:

NATHANIEL HAYDEN,
WM. K. BELCHER,
WM. L. CONKLIN,
GEORGE C. COLLINS,
JOSEPH M. COOPER,
THOMAS DAVENPORT,
JOHN B. DUNHAM,
ALFRED L. ROWE,
CHARLES J. SHEPARD,
CHARLES SANDFORD,
JOHN H. SHERWOOD,
OLIVER W. WOODFORD,
THOMAS WOODWARD,
SAMUEL R. PLATT,
BENJAMIN W. MERRIAM.

And at a meeting of the board this day, NATHANIEL HAYDEN was unanimously reëlected President, and JOSEPH M. COOPER Vice-President.
O. H. SCHREINER, Cashier.
NEW-YORK, Jan. 10, 1866.

THE NATIONAL CITIZENS BANK,
NEW-YORK, Jan. 12, 1866.

AT THE ANNUAL ELECTION FOR DIrectors of this bank, held on Tuesday, Jan. 9, 1866, the following gentlemen were duly elected directors for the ensuing year, viz.:

DANIEL BURDETT,
JAMES M. McLEAN,
WM. J. VALENTINE,
WILLIAM HALL,
JOSEPH N. BARNES,
ROBERT BARKLEY,
J. ELLIOTT CONDICT,
MARTIN Y. BUNN,
LEWIS B. LODER,
HARRISON HALL,
JAMES F. JOYCE,
FRED'K T. ASCHMAN,
CHARLES CURTISS,
WILLIAM CLOSE,
S. R. COMSTOCK.

At a subsequent meeting of the board, S. R. COMSTOCK, Esq., was unanimously reëlected President.
WM. H. OAKLEY, Cashier.

IRVING NATIONAL BANK,
NEW-YORK, Jan. 11, 1866.

AT THE ANNUAL ELECTION FOR DIRECTORS of this bank, held at the bank on the 9th inst., the following-named gentlemen were duly elected Directors:

JOHN CASTREE,
JOHN ROMER,
HERMAN H. BRUNGES,
JOHN T. WILSON,
ISAAC ODELL,
DAVID B. MOSES,
VANDERB'T L. BUXTON,
CHAS. BURKHALTER,
HECTOR ARMSTRONG,
WILLIAM A. THOMSON,
HARVEY P. FARRINGTON.

At a subsequent meeting of the board, JOHN CASTREE was unanimously reëlected President.
DANIEL V. H. BERTHOLF, Cashier.

THE PEOPLE'S CLOTHES WRINGER COMPANY,
NEW-YORK, Dec. 26, 1865.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT A meeting of the stockholders of the PEOPLE'S CLOTHES WRINGER COMPANY is called for the 22d day of January next, at No. 412 Broadway, in the City of New-York, at 4 o'clock in the afternoon of that day, and the object of said meeting will be to increase the capital stock of said company fifteen thousand dollars, thereby making the whole capital stock of said company sixty-five thousand dollars, and the number of shares six hundred and fifty.

J. D. PHILLIPS,
SAMUEL A. LEWIS,
SAMUEL SCHIFFER,
WM. B. RAYNOR,
EDGAR WILLIAMS,
JNO. S. KETCHAM,
BENJ. S. HART,
Trustees of said Company.

THE AMERICAN NATIONAL BANK,
NEW-YORK, Jan. 12, 1866.

AT THE ANNUAL MEETING OF THE stockholders of this bank, held at the Banking-house Jan. 9, 1866, the following gentlemen were unanimously elected Directors for the ensuing year: Charles S. Brown, George Merrill, William F. Roelofson, Rollin Mathewson, Edward P. Bray, Thomas W. Abbott and Chancelor H. Brooks.

At a subsequent meeting of the Directors the following officers were unanimously elected: Charles S. Brown, President, in place of Noah L. Wilson, resigned; George Merrill, Vice-President, in place of D. W. Vaughan, resigned; and George Merrill was appointed Cashier pro tem., in place of Alfred A. Post, resigned.
GEORGE MERRILL, Cashier pro tem.

VALUABLE COAL LANDS FOR LEASE.—THE COAL RIDGE IMPROVEMENT AND COAL COMPANY is prepared to lease their lands, situated near Mount Carmel, Northumberland County, Penn., containing 2,313 acres in one basin of about four miles in length, in which are the celebrated Mammoth, Skidmore and other veins of first quality of coal. The Mammoth and Buck veins have been worked to some extent on both the north and south dips.

The Lehigh and Mahonoy Railroad passes through these lands, and will be prepared to carry coal on the opening of next season, making a direct outlet to Elizabethport and other shipping points near New-York. There are connections with the Mine Hill and Reading Roads, the Shamokin Valley and Northern Central Railroads, giving a Southern market to Baltimore, &c., &c.; also by the Sunbury and Erie Railroad to the lakes and New-York. There is abundance of timber on the lands for mining purposes.

The whole tract will be embraced in one lease, if desired. For further information, apply or direct to the office of the company, No. 329 Walnut-st., Philadelphia.
JOS. C. WRIGHT, President.
PHILADELPHIA, Dec. 6, 1865.

LOST—IN THE NEIGHBORHOOD OF THE Liverpool Exchange, on Saturday, Dec. 30, 1865, Four United States 5-20 bonds of $1,000 each,
No. 24,502, issued to Jay Cook.
No. 92,184, issued to Fisk & Hatch,
No. 18,949, issued to E. Terrey,
No. 18,950, issued to E. Terrey.
All dated Washington, May 1, 1862.
Apply to J. KING & SONS, No. 13 Exchange-alley, Liverpool, or CAMMANN & CO., 56 Wall-st., New-York.

KNICKERBOCKER ANTHRACITE COAL CO.,
NO. 416 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK, Jan. 2, 1866.

THE ANNUAL MEETING OF THE STOCKholders of the Knickerbocker Anthracite Coal Co. will be held at the office of the St. Nicholas Coal Company, No. 205½ Walnut-st., Philadelphia, Penn., on MONDAY, the 5th day of February, 1866, at 3 o'clock P. M.

The business to be transacted will be the election of a board of twelve directors for the ensuing year.
W. D. CRANE, Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE BRITISH-AMERICAN COAL COMPANY,
No. 6 RECTOR-ST., Jan. 12, 1866.

AT A MEETING OF THE TRUSTEES of this company, held this day, it was

Resolved, That an assessment of twenty-five per cent. be assessed on the scrip of this company, payable before March 1, 1866; interest after that date.
E. Y. BUTLER, Secretary.

NOTICE.—THE ANNUAL MEETING OF THE stockholders of the UNION TRUST COMPANY, of New-York, will be held at the office of the company, No. 73 Broadway, on TUESDAY, the 16th day of January, 1866, between the hours of 12 M. and 1 P. M., for the election of ten Trustees, to supply the place of those whose terms of office then expire.
W. F. ALDRICH, Secretary.
Dated Jan. 4, 1866.

OFFICE OF NEW-YORK SILVER MINING COMPANY,
No. 80 BROADWAY, Jan. 5, 1866.

THE ANNUAL MEETING OF THE stockholders of this company for the election of trustees, will be held at the office of the company on TUESDAY, the 16th inst., from 12 to 1 P. M.
S. R. HUTCHINSON, Secretary.

THE ANNUAL ELECTION OF DIRECTORS and Inspectors of Election for the Bleecker-st. and Fulton Ferry Railroad Company will take place at the office of the company, in West 14th-st., near 10th-av., in the City of New-York, on THURSDAY, Jan. 18, 1866, polls to open at 12 o'clock noon.
M. ELY, Secretary.

FINANCIAL.

THE ANNUAL REPORT OF THE DIRECTORS OF THE NINTH NATIONAL BANK TO THE STOCKHOLDERS.

NEW-YORK, Jan. 9, 1866.

The election was held this day, and the undersigned were unanimously reëlected Directors for the ensuing year. For this renewed and flattering expression of confidence on the part of the stockholders, the Directors return their thanks.

The following is a statement of the condition of the bank:

TUESDAY MORNING, JAN. 2, 1866.

RESOURCES.		LIABILITIES.	
Loans and discounts	$3,596,645 63	Capital stock	$1,000,000 00
Government securities	1,884,625 54	Surplus profit after paying dividend	192,204 56
Furniture and fixtures	13,000 00	Dividends unpaid	53,336 58
Specie and legal tender	2,382,294 66	Circulation	894,940 00
Checks and bills on other banks	959,171 71	Deposits	7,451,367 63
Due from banks and bankers	756,111 23	Total	$9,591,848 77
Total	$9,591,848 77		

In explanation we will say that during the fiscal year we have paid two Dividends of FIVE per cent. each, and the government taxes, and now exhibit an actual SURPLUS, over and above all losses, expenses and dividends, of NINETEEN per cent. on the CAPITAL STOCK.

From the earnings of the last six months we have taken $50,000, that is five per cent. on the capital stock, and applied it to the extinguishment of the premium account; and although the stockholders do not get this five per cent. in a dividend, yet it is represented in the United States stocks held by the bank.

During the past year your bank became a member of the New-York Clearing-house Association by a unanimous vote of that body.

We are able to report that your bank has well fulfilled its patriotic mission of aiding the placing of the government loans. The amount of subscriptions to the 7.30s was forty-three millions, two hundred and sixty-two thousand three hundred dollars, ($43,262,300,) this being the largest subscription taken by any one bank. To appreciate this result, we would remark that, had nineteen other banks taken each the same amount, the whole loan would have been taken by the twenty.

This gives us opportunity to say, that having served our beloved country in its hour of peril, we desire now to turn all our efforts to the securing in all legitimate and honorable ways the increase of our business with the community; to that end, we invite the cordial coöperation of each stockholder.

Our organization is now so well perfected as to give us all much satisfaction, and the relief from so much government business gives our officers time to attend to individual dealers.

Our deposits have been large, at times during the year reaching almost twenty-one millions of dollars; but that was during the time the people were rushing to us with patriotic zeal, to offer their money to their country; now we can take the deposits of the business community, and we hold ourselves in readiness to discount good business paper, payable at short dates. Such paper being based on the sale of commodities, is in our opinion the safest business a bank can do.

WILLIAM A. KOBBE,
THOMAS A. VYSE, JR.,
GEO. A. WICKS,
BARNET L. SOLOMON,
GEO. A. FELLOWS,
SOLOMON L. HULL,
CHAS. MINZESHEIMER,
J. O. WHITEHOUSE,
JOSEPH U. ORVIS,
Directors.

JOSEPH U. ORVIS, President.
JOHN T. HILL, Cashier.

REMOVAL.—THE OFFICE OF THE GERMANIA FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY has been removed to their new building, No. 175 Broadway.
DEC. 28, 1865.

DIVIDENDS.

OFFICE OF CENTRAL PETROLEUM COMPANY,
No. 8 PINE-ST., Jan. 2, 1866.

THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS OF THE CENTRAL PETROLEUM COMPANY have this day declared a cash Dividend of ONE HUNDRED THOUSAND DOLLARS, being TWO DOLLARS PER SHARE on the CAPITAL STOCK of the company, payable on the 15th inst. Transfer books will be closed from the 11th to the 15th, both days inclusive.
AUSTIN STEVENS, Secretary.

TWELFTH DIVIDEND.

STANDARD FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY.

No. 11 Wall-st.

NEW-YORK, Jan. 9, 1866.

The usual semi-annual dividend of

FIVE PER CENT.

has this day been declared, payable on demand, free of tax.
WILLIAM M. ST. JOHN,
Secretary.

BROADWAY SAVINGS INSTITUTION,

No. 297 BROADWAY, ENTRANCE ON PARK-PLACE.

DIVIDEND.—The trustees of this institution have directed that the usual dividend on deposits entitled thereto, for the six months ending Dec. 31, at the rate of six per cent. per annum on sums not exceeding $500, and five per cent. over $500 (free from Government tax), will be paid on and after Monday, January 15, 1866.
FRANCIS P. SCHOALS, President.
WADE B. WORRALL, Sec'y. PETER CUMMING, Acc't.

IRVING SAVINGS INSTITUTION.

No. 96 Warren-st.

DIVIDEND.—The Trustees of this institution have directed that the usual interest on deposits, for the six months ending Dec. 31, at the rate of SIX PER CENT. per annum on sums entitled thereto, (free of government tax,) will be paid on and after MONDAY, Jan. 15, 1866.
WALTER W. CONCKLIN, President.
VANDERBILT L. BUXTON, Secretary.

24TH DIVIDEND. OFFICE OF THE MERCANTILE FIRE INSURANCE CO.,

No. 166 Broadway, New-York. Jan. 4, 1866.

The Board of Directors have this day declared a semi-annual dividend of four (4) per cent. on the capital stock, free of government tax, payable on and after MONDAY, Jan. 8.
WM. A. ANDERSON, Secretary.

SEVENTEENTH DIVIDEND.

HARMONY FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY,

NO. 50 WALL-ST.

A semi-annual dividend of FIVE per cent., free of tax, has been declared by this company, payable on demand.
ISAAC R. ST. JOHN, Secretary.

NOTICE.—OFFICE OF THE SPRING MOUNTAIN COAL COMPANY, NO. 111 BROADWAY.
NEW-YORK, Dec. 23, 1865.

The Board of Directors of this Company, after reserving the sum of one hundred thousand dollars from the profits—pursuant to circular of Oct. 2, 1865, have this day declared a dividend of Five per cent. out of its surplus profits, payable at the office of the company on and after Jan. 20, 1866. The transfer books will be closed from the 10th to the 20th January, inclusive.

By order of the board.
CHAS. RUNYON, Secretary.

METROPOLITAN SAVINGS BANK,
NEW-YORK, Dec. 30, 1865.

DIVIDEND.—THIS INSITUTION HAS DEclared a dividend of Six Per Cent., free from tax, on all sums entitled thereto, and of Five Per Cent. on other amounts, payable on and after the 20th of January. Dividends not drawn will remain at interest as principal.
THOS. B. STILLMAN, President.
ISAAC T. SMITH, Secretary.

OFFICE CLEVELAND AND PITTSBURGH R. R. CO.,
CLEVELAND, Ohio, Jan. 6, 1866.

THE DIVIDEND OF FOUR PER CENT. (4 per cent.,) free of government charge, will be paid to holders of stock in this company of date of 15th December, ult., at "The American National Bank," No. 80 Broadway, New-York, on and after the 10th inst. The dividend will be paid for thirty days at said bank, after that at Cleveland, Ohio.
J. N. McCULLOCH, President.

SIXTY-FIRST DIVIDEND.—THE UNITED STATES FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY have this day declared a Semi-annual Dividend of Five (5) per cent., free of government tax, payable on demand, and carried Three (3) per cent. to surplus account, out of the earnings of the last six months.

SURPLUS JAN. 1, 1866, $120,000.

NEW-YORK, Jan. 3, 1866.
W. W. UNDERHILL, Secretary.

MECHANICS AND TRADERS' SAVINGS INSTITUTION,
No. 283 BOWERY, NEW-YORK, Jan. 2, 1866.

DIVIDEND.—THE TRUSTEES HAVE DEclared a semi-annual dividend (free from government tax) of FIVE and SIX per cent. per annum on all sums entitled thereto, for the six months ending Dec. 31, 1865, payable on and after Jan. 20.
CHAS. PECK, President.
HENRY C. FISHER, Secretary.

FOURTH NATIONAL BANK OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK, Dec. 29, 1865.

THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS HAVING decided to change the dividends from March and September to January and July, have this day declared a dividend of 5 per cent. free from government tax, payable Jan. 8. The transfer books will close 3d and open 10th January.
B. SEAMAN, Cashier.

OFFICE OF THE HOME PETROLEUM COMPANY,
No. 8 PINE-ST., NEW-YORK, Dec. 29, 1865.

DIVIDEND NO. 3.—THE TRUSTEES OF THE HOME PETROLEUM COMPANY have this day declared a Dividend of ONE PER CENT. upon the capital stock of the company, payable Jan. 15, 1866. Transfer books will be closed from Jan. 10 to 15, both days inclusive.
AUSTIN STEVENS, Secretary.

OFFICE FULTON FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY,
No. 172 BROADWAY,
NEW-YORK, Jan. 9, 1866.

THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS HAVE this day declared a Semi-annual Dividend of Five per Cent., free of government tax, payable on and after the 11th inst.
JAMES M. RANKIN, Secretary.

UNITED STATES TRUST COMPANY OF NEW-YORK,
No. 48 WALL, CORNER WILLIAM STS., Jan. 4, 1866.

AT A MEETING OF THE BOARD OF Trustees of this Company, held this day, a dividend of FIVE PER CENT on the capital stock of the Company, and the government tax thereon, was declared payable on the 10th instant.
WM. DARROW, Sec'y.

OFFICE EMPIRE CITY FIRE INSURANCE CO.,
No. 102 BROADWAY,
NEW-YORK, Jan. 4, 1866.

THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS HAS this day declared a Dividend of FIVE (5) PER CENT. on the Capital Stock, free of government tax, payable on demand.
WM. A. BURTIS, JR., Secretary.

COMMERCE FIRE INSURANCE CO. OF NEW-YORK,
OFFICE NO. 27 WALL-ST., NEW-YORK, Jan. 2, 1866.

DIVIDEND.—THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS have this day declared a semi-annual dividend of Five Per Cent. (free from government tax) payable on and after Monday, the 8th inst.
WM. E. HOXIE, Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE HOFFMAN FIRE INSURANCE CO.,
No. 161 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK, Jan. 9, 1866.

THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS OF THIS Company have this day declared a dividend of FIVE (5) per Cent., free of government tax, payable on the 20th inst.
JOSEPH W. WILDEY, Secretary.

THE FIREMEN'S FUND INSURANCE COMPANY,
No. 200 BROADWAY,
NEW-YORK, Jan. 11, 1866.

A DIVIDEND OF THREE AND A HALF per Cent. has been declared payable on demand, free of government tax.
HENRY BECKMAN, Secretary.

PHENIX NATIONAL BANK,
NEW-YORK, Dec. 30, 1865.

A DIVIDEND OF FOUR (4) PER CENT., free from Government tax, has this day been declared, payable on and after the 2d of January, 1866.
JOHN PARKER, Cashier.

OFFICE OF EXCELSIOR FIRE INSURANCE CO.,
No. 130 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK, Jan. 10, 1866.

THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS HAVE THIS DAY declared a Semi-Annual Dividend of Five Per Cent., payable on demand, free of government tax.
SAMUEL M. CRAFT, Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE AMERICAN EXCHANGE FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, No. 141 BROADWAY,
NEW-YORK, Jan. 10, 1866.

THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS HAVE this day declared a Dividend of Three and One-half per cent., (free from government tax,) payable on demand.
WM. RAYNOR, Secretary.

DIVIDEND.—THE BANK OF KENTUCKY HAS declared a semi-annual dividend of Three Per Cent., payable to the New-York stockholders on and after FRIDAY, Jan. 12, at the Bank of America.

DIVIDEND.—THE FARMERS' BANK OF KENtucky has declared a semi-annual dividend of Five Per Cent., payable to the New-York stockholders on demand, at the Bank of America.

DIVIDENDS,

OFFICE LAFAYETTE FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY,
No. 247 FULTON-ST.,
BROOKLYN, Jan. 9, 1866.

DIVIDEND.—THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS have this day declared a semi-annual dividend of five (5) per cent., free of government tax, payable on and after the 15th inst.
J. B. THOMPSON, JR., Secretary.

OFFICE JERSEY CITY INSURANCE COMPANY,
NO. 1 MONTGOMERY-ST.,
JERSEY CITY, N. J., Jan. 6, 1866.

13TH SEMI-ANNUAL DIVIDEND.

The Board of Directors of this company have this day declared a SEMI-ANNUAL DIVIDEND of FIVE (5) per Cent., FREE of government TAX, payable on demand.
J. PAULMIER, Secretary.

NIAGARA

FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY.

OFFICE No. 12 WALL-ST.

JANUARY 10, 1866.

THIRTY-FIRST DIVIDEND.

The Directors have this day declared a semi-annual Dividend of SIX PER CENT., (reserving all unexpired premiums,) payable on and after MONDAY, 15th inst.
P. NOTMAN, Secretary. J. D. STEELE, President.

FIFTY-SIXTH DIVIDEND.

NORTH AMERICAN FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY,
No. 114 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK, Jan. 9, 1866.

The Board of Directors have THIS DAY declared an interest dividend of FIVE PER CENT. on the capital stock, payable on demand.
R. W. BLEECKER, Secretary.

BOWERY SAVINGS BANK,
NEW-YORK, Jan. 10, 1866.

THE DEPOSITORS ARE HEREBY NOtified that interest, at the rate of FIVE PER CENT. per annum on all sums of five dollars and upward, and not exceeding five hundred dollars, and FOUR PER CENT. per annum on all sums over five hundred dollars, which have been deposited at least three months previous to 1st inst., will be allowed to depositors, free of tax, payable on and after MONDAY, 15th inst., in accordance with the provisions of the by-laws.

Also, an extra dividend, at one-half of the rates above named, will be allowed and paid in the same manner.

Interest not called for will remain as principal, drawing interest from 1st inst.

This Bank is open for business daily from 10 to 2 o'clock, and on Monday, Wednesday and Friday evenings from 5 to 7 o'clock, at No. 130 Bowery.

By order of the Trustees,
THOMAS JEREMIAH, President.
G. H. COGGESHALL, Secretary.

THE BANK FOR SAVINGS, NO. 67 BLEECKER-ST.,
10th January, 1866.

THE TRUSTEES HAVE THIS DAY declared a dividend, or interest under the provisions of the by-laws, for the last six months, ending the 31st December, as follows: At the rate of Five Per Cent. per annum on all sums of five and under five hundred dollars, and of Four Per Cent. on all sums amounting to five hundred dollars and upwards, in addition to government tax, payable on and after the third Monday, being the 15th of this month. Also, an Extra Dividend, being in addition and precisely equal in amount to the said half-yearly interest or dividend, to be calculated on the same principle and payable to depositors, or passed to their credit, at the same time with the said January interest.

The interest in both cases is carried to the credit of depositors, as principal, on the 1st inst.
ROBERT LENOX KENNEDY, Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE DELAWARE AND HUDSON CANAL CO., NEW YORK, January 11, 1866.

THE BOARD OF MANAGERS OF THIS Company have declared a semi-annual dividend of EIGHT PER CENT. out of the profits of the company, payable, free of Government tax, on and after the 1st day of February next, at their office, No. 7 Nassau-st.

The transfer books are now closed, and will remain closed until Monday, 29th inst. By order of the Board,
ISAAC N. SEYMOUR, Treasurer.

ATLANTIC SAVINGS' BANK, CHATHAM-SQUARE,
OPPOSITE MOTT-ST.,
NEW-YORK, Jan. 4, 1866.

A DIVIDEND AT THE RATE OF SIX PER CENT. (free of government tax) will be paid to all depositors entitled to the same, on and after MONDAY, Jan. 15.

Interest not withdrawn will be placed to the credit of the depositor, and will draw interest as principal.

By order of the trustees, M. D. VAN PELT,
J. P. COOPER, President.
Secretary.

EAST RIVER SAVINGS INSTITUTION,
NO. 3 CHAMBERS-ST.

DIVIDEND.—ON AND AFTER MONDAY, THE 15th day of January, 1866, there will be paid on all sums entitled thereto, the usual semi-annual dividend, at the rate of 5 and 6 per cent. per annum, and the government tax.

Bank open daily from 10 A. M. to 3 P. M.; and on Thursdays from 5 to 7 o'clock.
WM. H. SLOCUM, President.
CHAS. A. WHITNEY, Secretary.

CENTRAL COAL MINING AND MANUFACTURING COMPANY, ROOM NO. 51 TRINITY BUILDING,
No. 111 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK, Jan. 10, 1866.

THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS OF THIS Company have this day declared a dividend of FIVE (5) per cent., payable on and after the 25th day of January. The transfer books will be closed from Jan. 15th to 27th, inclusive. By order of the Board.
F. P. WHITE, Secretary.

PITTSBURGH, Jan. 10, 1866.

THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS OF THE Columbia Oil Company have this day declared a dividend, No. 24, of two per cent. on the capital stock, payable on MONDAY, the 15th inst.
E. WESTERVELT, Secretary.

Eastern stockholders will receive their dividends at the transfer office, No. 42 Cedar-st., New-York.
J. B. WEIR.

OFFICE OF THE MANHATTAN INSURANCE COMPANY,
NEW-YORK, Jan. 11, 1866.

A SEMI-ANNUAL DIVIDEND OF TEN per cent. has been declared, payable on demand, at the office of the company, No. 68 Wall-st.

By order of the Board.
ANDREW J. SMITH, Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE NEW-YORK EQUITABLE INS. CO.,
No. 58 WALL-ST., NEW-YORK, Jan. 4, 1866.

DIVIDEND.—THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS have this day declared a semi-annual Dividend of Four Per Cent., free from government tax, payable on and after the 9th inst.
JOHN MILLER, Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE LIGELOW BLUE STONE CO.,
MALDEN, Ulster Co., N. Y., Jan. 8, 1866.

SEMI-ANNUAL DIVIDEND, NO. 3.—A dividend of five per cent. on the capital stock was this day declared, payable to the stockholders or their legal representatives on and after Feb. 1, 1866.
H. BOGARDUS, Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE LONG ISLAND INSURANCE CO.,
FULTON-ST., CORNER FRONT-ST.,
BROOKLYN, Jan. 6, 1866.

DIVIDEND.—A DIVIDEND OF FIVE (5) PER Cent. (free of government tax) has this day been declared, payable on demand.
WM. W. HENSHAW, Sec.

OFFICE OF THE HOWARD INSURANCE COMPANY,
No. 66 WALL-ST., NEW-YORK, Jan. 3, 1866.

THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS HAVE this day declared a dividend of FIVE (5) PER CENT. on the Capital Stock, free from government tax, payable on and after Monday, Jan. 8, 1866.
HENRY A. OAKLEY, Secretary.

TWENTY-EIGHTH DIVIDEND.—OFfice Pacific Fire Insurance Company, No. 470 Broadway, New-York, Jan. 8, 1866.—The Board of Directors have this day declared a Dividend of Five (5) per Cent., payable on the 13th inst.
T. T. JEREMIAH,
Secretary.

NATIONAL BANK OF COMMERCE IN NEW-YORK—DIVIDEND.—A semi-annual Dividend of Five per cent., free from government tax, has been declared on the capital stock of this bank, payable on and after Jan. 8.
H. F. VAIL, Cashier.

SAVINGS BANKS.

ATLANTIC SAVINGS BANK,

Chatham-square, opposite Mott-st., New-York.

SIX PER CENT. INTEREST ALLOWED,

Free of Government Tax.

Deposits made on or before Jan. 20, *will receive interest as from Jan. 1.*

CITIZENS' SAVINGS BANK,

NO. 58 BOWERY, CORNER CANAL-ST.

SIX PER CENT. INTEREST, free from Government Tax, allowed on sums of $500 and under, and five per cent. on larger amounts. Deposits made on or before Jan. 20 will bear interest from Jan. 1.

Open every day for the reception of deposits and payments of money, from 10 A. M. to 3 P. M., and also on Monday, Wednesday and Friday afternoons, from 5 to 7 o'clock. Bank books in German, French and English.
GEORGE FOLSOM, President.
SEYMOUR A. BUNCE, Secretary.

SIX PER CENT.—FREE FROM GOVERNMENT TAX.

THIRD-AVENUE SAVINGS BANK,

Corner 3d-av. and 26th-st.

PRESENT DEPOSITS, $2,350,000.

SIX PER CENT. interest paid on all sums from $1 to $1,000, free from government tax.

All moneys deposited on or before Jan. 20 will draw interest from the 1st.

BANK OPEN DAILY from 10 A. M. to 3 P. M., and on MONDAY, WEDNESDAY and SATURDAY EVENINGS from 6 to 8 o'clock.
SPENCER K. GREEN, President.
RICHARD KELLY, Secretary.

METROPOLITAN SAVINGS BANK,

(LATE MARINERS,)

NO. 1 THIRD-AVENUE.

SIX PER CENT. INTEREST PAID FREE FROM TAX.

Deposits made on or before the 20th of January draw interest from 1st January.

BANK OPEN DAILY from 10 to 2 P. M., and on MONDAY, WEDNESDAY and SATURDAY EVENINGS, from 5 to 7 o'clock.

IRVING SAVINGS INSTITUTION,

NO. 96 WARREN-ST.

Interest allowed at the rate of 6 per cent. on all sums entitled thereto, free of Government tax. Open daily from 10 to 3 P. M.
WALTER W. CONKLIN, President.
VANDERBILT L. BUXTON, Secretary.

UNION DIME SAVINGS BANK,

NO. 429 CANAL-ST.

INTEREST SIX PER CENT., FREE OF TAX.

Deposits before Jan. 21 draw interest from Jan. 1.

NEW-YORK SAVINGS BANK, CORNER of 14th-st. and 8th-av.—Open DAILY, from 10 A. M. to 3 P. M. Mondays and Thursdays from 5 to 8 P. M. Six per cent. interest, free from government tax. Deposits made on or before Jan. 20 will draw interest from Jan. 1.
THOS. CHRISTY, President.
R. H. BULL, Sec'y.

MARKET SAVINGS BANK, NO. 82 NASSAU-ST., NEW-YORK.—SIX PER CENT. INTEREST (FREE OF GOVERNMENT TAX) ALLOWED. Money deposited now will draw interest from Jan. 1.
WM. VAN NAME, Vice-President.
HENRY R. CONKLIN, Secretary.

FRANKLIN SAVINGS BANK, CORNER of 42d-st. and 8th-av.—Interest Six per Cent. Deposits made on or before Jan. 20 draw interest from Jan. 1.
SAMUEL NEWBY, President.
JAMES F. CHAMBERLAIN, Secretary.

FURNITURE.

FINE ROSEWOOD PARLOR FURNITURE.

Patent rosewood bedsteads, patent rosewood bureaus, (the handling of a number of keys avoided, one lock controlling four drawers.) Also, rosewood, black walnut, and oak library, dining-room and chamber furniture, at SPRINGMEYER BROS., (late J. H. Belter & Co.,) No. 722 Broadway, (established 1844,) opposite the New-York Hotel. Factory 3d-av., corner of 76th-st.

BEDROOM ENAMELED FURNITURE of warranted manufacture. Also solid Chestnut and walnut chamber suites, plain and ornamental, at H. F. FARRINGTON'S, No. 368 Canal-st., opposite Wooster. Established 1843.

HORSES AND CARRIAGES.

BUGGY WAGON, DEPOT WAGON, coupe rockaway, shifting-top buggy wagon, depot wagon, seats for four persons, for sale cheap.
W. A. CARTER, No. 52 Cortlandt-st., near Greenwich.

AUCTION SALES.

J. H. DRAPER, Auctioneer.

JOHN H. DRAPER & CO.

will sell on SATURDAY, Jan. 13, 1866, at 12½ o'clock P. M., at the Exchange Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway, on account of whom it may concern, 250 shares Citizens' Fire Insurance Co. stock.

SALE OF CONDEMNED ORDNANCE STORES.—Will be sold, at public auction, at Indianapolis Arsenal, Indianapolis, Indiana, on the 20th day of February, 1866, at 10 o'clock A. M., a large quantity ordnance stores of inferior quality, consisting in part the following articles, viz.:

974 carbines, various kinds.
36,000 muskets and rifles, new and old, United States and foreign, of various calibres.
503 Starr's army revolvers, serviceable.
276 Savage's navy revolvers, new, and others, with a large lot of spare parts for the repair of small arms of various patterns.
430 cavalry sabre belts, worn.
724 cavalry saddles, worn.
1,090 cavalry bridles, worn.
288 belt holsters for pistols, worn.
200 cartridge boxes for pistols, worn.
1,158 cartridge boxes for carbines, worn.
300 slings for carbines, worn.
158 sets of artillery harness, worn.
47,000 sets of infantry accoutrements, worn.

Also a large lot of appendages for the various kinds of muskets and rifles.

Samples to be seen at the Indianapolis Arsenal and at the United States Ordnance Agency, No. 45 Worth-st., New-York City.

Terms of sale, cash.

JAS. M. WHITTEMORE,
Captain and Brevet Major Ord. Commanding.

T. A. McCLELLAND, Auctioneer.

LARGE SALE OF UNITED STATES ORDNANCE PROPERTY.

Will be sold at public auction, by T. A. McCLELLAND, Auctioneer, at Alleghany Arsenal, Pittsburgh, Penn., commencing at 10 o'clock A. M., MONDAY, Jan. 15, 1866, the following articles, viz.:

4 Iron Cannon.
52 Upper Casemate Carriages—cast iron.
75 Sets Artillery Harness.
45,782 Foreign Muskets and Rifles—new and repaired.
13,902 U. S. Muskets and Rifles—new and repaired.
62,837 Foreign Muskets and Rifles.
13,684 U. S. Muskets and Rifles.
3,538 Breech-loading and other Carbines.
453 Colt's and Sharp's Rifles.
151 Sporting Rifles.
36 Shot Guns.
3,622 Musket and Rifle Barrels.
19,998 Bayonets, Triangular and Sword.
2,185 Revolvers.
1,875 Sabres and Swords.
4,000 Sets Cavalry Accoutrements.
55,000 Sets Infantry Accoutrements.
3,500 Saddles, Cavalry and Artillery.
20,000 Parts of Horse Equipments, Bridles, Horse-brushes, Curry-combs, &c.
3,000 Saddle Blankets.
3,200 Parts of Artillery Harness.
4,000 Pounds Powder, Cannon, Musket, Rifle and Sporting.
32 Incomplete sets of wrought iron parts for Casemate Carriages.
600 Tons Scrap Cast Iron.
50 Tons Scrap Wrought Iron.
50 Tons Lead and Antimony in Pigs—Type Metal.
10 Wrought Iron Axles.
25,000 Pounds Lead Dross.
17,000 Packing Boxes.
A large lot of appendages for Muskets, Carbines, &c.
A large lot of Artillery Implements and Equipments.
A large lot of spare parts of Muskets, &c.
A large lot of Tools and Machines.

Purchasers will be required to remove the property within ten days after the sale.

Terms, cash.
R. H. R. WHITELEY,
Lieut.-Col. of Ordnance and
Brevet Brig.-Gen. U. S. Army.
ALLEGHANY ARSENAL, Dec. 26, 1865.

GOVERNMENT SALE

OF

CONDEMNED ORDNANCE STORES.

Will be sold at public auction, by order of the Secretary of War, at the United States Arsenal, Columbus, Ohio, on MONDAY, Jan. 22, 1866, at 10 o'clock, A.M., and days following:

14 sets artillery harness, wheel.
28 sets artillery harness, lead.
149 Austrian carbines, cal. 71, new.
186 carbines, various patterns.
485 United States smooth-bore muskets, cal. 69.
730 Austrian rifle muskets, cal. 54, new.
4,000 Russian rifle muskets, cal. 71, new.
4,000 Russian smooth-bore muskets, cal. 71, new.
925 muskets and rifles, foreign, various.
117 double-barreled shot guns.
790 revolver pistols, various patterns.
19 foot artillery swords.
2,015 light cavalry sabres.
14 horse artillery sabres.
33 musicians' and N. C. officers' swords.
4,429 bullet molds, various.
15,900 ball screws, screw drivers, wipers, &c.
49 sets horse equipments, cavalry, complete.
133 cavalry saddles, McClellan pattern.
168 saddle blankets.
54 cavalry bridles.
151 surcingles.
30,000 bayonet scabbards.
30,000 cap pouches.
35,000 cartridge boxes, infantry, and plates.
25,000 cartridge box belts and plates.
25,000 gun slugs.
1,000 sword belts, N. C. officers', and plates.
30,000 waist belts, privates', and plates.
83,500 percussion caps for shot guns.
8,240 cones, various.
255 lbs. hemp rope.
132 lbs. beeswax.
1 Horse.

Also.

Lot of pickaxes, felling axes, shovels, mattocks, pole yokes, &c., &c.

Full catalogues will be ready at sale.

Terms of sale, cash in government funds.

Articles to be removed immediately, at expense of purchaser. By order.
T. C. BRADFORD, Capt. Ord. Br. Maj. U. S. A.,
Commanding Arsenal.

HENRY H. LEEDS, Auctioneer.

H. H. LEEDS & MINER WILL SELL A auction, on WEDNESDAY, THURSDAY AND FRIDAY EVENINGS,

Jan. 17, 18 and 19, 1866, at 7 o'clock each evening,

at the

DUSSELDORF GALLERY,

No. 548 Broadway, next door to Tiffany's.

THE HUNTER GALLERY OF ANCIENT AND MODERN OIL PAINTINGS.

Being the ENTIRE COLLECTION of the late Mr. John Hunter, of Hunter's Island, Westchester County, N. Y., comprising in all nearly 400 GENUINE WORKS of the old masters.

This sale will afford to CONNOISSEURS a rare opportunity for the selection of fine pictures, being the

LARGEST AND FINEST COLLECTION

ever exhibited or offered for sale in this country. The late owner, Mr. Hunter, formed the principal part of it from the year 1800 until 1835; no pictures having been added since 1850; many of the finest were purchased especially for him by his European agent, Mr. Hobson, during the revolutionary troubles in France.

The balance being the careful selection of the late owner during a period of fifty years, it has always been esteemed the BEST REPRESENTATIVE GALLERY OF THE OLD MASTERS IN THE UNITED STATES.

There are no other pictures embraced in this catalogue, it comprising the ENTIRE COLLECTION of the late Mr. Hunter only. The sale will be positive and WITHOUT RESERVE.

They may be VIEWED on and after TUESDAY, Jan. 2, at the GALLERIES as above.

CATALOGUES may be obtained at the GALLERIES, at the office of Messrs. E. H. Ludlow & Co., No. 3 Pine-st., or at the office of the auctioneers, No. 93 Liberty-st

---

ASSISTANT QUARTERMASTER'S OFFICE,
No. 451 EIGHTH-AVENUE,
NEW-YORK, Dec. 29, 1865.

SALE OF GOVERNMENT HORSES AND mules, all serviceable. Will be sold, at public auction, at the Government Stables, corner of 35th-st. and 10th-av.,

One hundred horses, on TUESDAY, Jan. 2, 1866.
One hundred horses, on TUESDAY, Jan. 9, 1866.
One hundred mules, on THURSDAY, Jan. 4, 1866.
One hundred mules, on THURSDAY, Jan. 11, 1866.
One hundred mules, on THURSDAY, Jan. 18, 1866.

The particular attention of purchasers is called to the excellent quality of these animals, being of good size and in good condition. The mules are gentle and well broken to harness, being the surplus teams of the Washington Depot.

Animals sold singly.
Sale to commence at 10 A. M.
Terms—Cash in United States currency.
By order of Bvt. Brig.-Gen. JAMES A. EKIN,
In charge 1st Div. Q. M. G. O.
L. LORING MOORE,
Capt. and A. Q. M.

GOVERNMENT SALES.

SALE OF RESERVED HORSES.

QUARTERMASTER-GENERAL'S OFFICE,
WASHINGTON, D. C., Dec. 12, 1865.

The Quartermaster-General of the Army directs that all government horses now at Giesboro, D. C., be sold to the highest bidders.

SALES will therefore take place at GIESBORO, D. C., beginning on

THURSDAY NEXT, Dec. 14, 1865,

and continuing on each TUESDAY and THURSDAY thereafter, until all are disposed of.

A boat will leave the Sixth-street wharf every hour on the days of sale.

These horses have been carefully selected, and are superior to any heretofore offered for sale.

Animals will be sold singly.
Sales to commence at 10 o'clock A. M.
TERMS—Cash in United States currency.
JAMES A. EKIN,
Brevet-Brigadier-General in charge
First Division Q. M. G. O.

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT SALE OF

HIDES,

SHEEPSKINS

AND TALLOW.

Will be sold at public auction, on SATURDAY, Jan. 13, at 12 o'clock M., at

Cooper's Storehouse,
No. 5 Whitehall-st.,

By order of
Brevet Brig.-Gen. H. F. CLARKE, A. C. G. S.,
354 Dry Hides,
12 Salted Hides,
85 Sheepskins,
15 bbls. Tallow.
Sale positive. Terms cash.
B. A. CHILTON, Auctioneer.

BUREAU OF ORDNANCE, NAVY DEPARTMENT,
WASHINGTON CITY, Jan. 9, 1866.

SALE OF NAVY POWDERS AT THE NAVY-YARD, PHILADELPHIA.

There will be sold to the highest bidder, at public auction, at noon of the 22d day of January, 1866, at the office of the Inspector of Ordnance, at the Philadelphia Navy-yard, by sample, five thousand three hundred and thirty-two (5,332) barrels of Navy Powders.

Terms cash in government funds, one-half to be deposited at the end of sale, and the remainder within ten days afterward, during which time the powders must be removed from the Fort Mifflin magazine, otherwise they will revert to the government.
H. A. WISE, Chief of Bureau.

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

SALE OF

CHOICE WHISKYS.

Will be sold at public auction on TUESDAY, Jan. 16, at 12 o'clock, at No. 2 Bridge-st., by order of Brevet Brig.-Gen. H. F. CLARKE, A. C. G. S.:

63 barrels Old Rectified Whisky.
62 barrels Old Rye Whisky.
18 barrels Old Bourbon Whisky
Sale positive.
B. A. CHILTON, Auctioneer.

FOR SALE AT AUCTION, IN PART BY MULLER, WILKINS & CO., and in part by A. J. BLEECKER & CO., under the direction of WM. L. COWDREY, Referee, by order of the New-York Supreme Court, at the Exchange Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway, on the 16th inst., at 12 o'clock, noon, the lots on the TWO SQUARES, ONE BOUNDED BY THE 5TH-AV. AND MADISON-AV., 44TH AND 45TH STS; THE OTHER BY MADISON-AV. AND 4TH-AV. AND 44TH AND 45TH STS.

To be sold in separate lots, with certain restrictions as to part of the lots against nuisances. Two-thirds may remain on mortgage. Maps of the property can be seen at the auctioneers.

NEW-YORK, Jan. 3, 1866.

AUCTION SALES.

J. H. DRAPER, Auctioneer.

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT SALE.

JOHN H. DRAPER & CO.

WILL SELL ON

TUESDAY, Jan. 16, 1866,

On the Battery, at 12 o'clock noon,

By order of SIMEON DRAPER, United States Agent:

INGOT, ROD, SHEET, PIPE AND SCRAP COPPER
SHEET COMPOSITION.
BAR IRON.
BAR AND ROD STEEL.
BLOCK TIN.
SPELTER.
BOXES TIN

ALSO,

By order of Brevet Major-Gen. S. VAN VLIET, U. S. Quartermaster,

Lot of COPPER PIPE, SHEETING AND SCRAP and DEAD LIGHTS.

MORRIS WILKINS, Auctioneer.

VALUABLE LOTS ON 10TH-AV., 103D AND 104TH STS., AT AUCTION.

E. H. LUDLOW & CO.

will sell at auction on TUESDAY, Jan. 16, 1866, at twelve o'clock, at the Exchange Salesroom, 111 Broadway, Trinity Building, New-York,

10TH-AV.—Eight lots comprising entire front between 103d and 104th sts. Corners each 25.11 by 100 feet; inside lots each 25 by 100 feet.

103D-ST.—Three lots and one gore, north side, 100 feet east of 10th-av. Each 25 by 100.11.

104TH-ST.—Six lots and two gores, south side, 100 feet east of 10th-av., 25 by 100.11, as described on the diagram. Maps, &c., at the office of the auctioneers.
E. H. LUDLOW & CO., No. 3 Pine-st., near B'way.

PROPOSALS

PROPOSALS FOR ARMY TRANSPORTATION.

OFFICE OF THE DEPOT QUARTERMASTER,
FORT LEAVENWORTH, Kansas, Dec. 19, 1865.

Sealed proposals will be received at this office until 12 o'clock on the 31st day of January, 1866, for the transportation of Military Supplies during the year 1866, on the following routes:

ROUTE No. 1—From Forts Leavenworth, Laramie and Riley, and other depots that may be established during the above year on the west bank of the Missouri River, north of Fort Leavenworth and south of latitude 42 degrees north, to any posts or stations that are or may be established in the Territories of Nebraska, Dacotah, Idaho and Utah, south of latitude 44 degrees north, and east of longitude 114 degrees west, and in the Territory of Colorado north of 40 degrees north. Bidders to state the rate per 100 pounds per 100 miles at which they will transport said stores in each of the months from April to September inclusive, of the year 1866.

ROUTE No. 2.—From Forts Leavenworth and Riley, in the State of Kansas, and the town of Kansas, in the State of Missouri, to any posts or stations that are or may be established in the State of Kansas, or in the Territory of Colorado, south of latitude 40 degrees north, drawing supplies from Fort Leavenworth; and to Fort Union, N. M., or other depot that may be designated in that territory, to Fort Garland, and to any other point or points on the route. Bidders to state the rate per 100 pounds per 100 miles at which they will transport said stores in each of the months from April to September, inclusive, of the year 1866.

ROUTE No. 3.—From Fort Union, or such other depot as may be established in the Territory of New-Mexico, to any posts or stations that are or may be established in that territory, and to such posts or stations as may be designated in the Territory of Arizona and State of Texas, west of longitude 105 degrees west. Bidders to state the rate per 100 pounds per 100 miles at which they will transport said stores in each of the months from June to November, inclusive, of the year 1866.

The weight to be transported each year will not exceed 10,000,000 pounds on route No. 1, 15,000,000 pounds on route No. 2, and 6,000,000 on route No. 3.

No additional percentage will be paid for the transportation of bacon, lard, bread, pine lumber, shingles or any other stores.

Bidders should give their names in full, as well as their places of residence, and each proposal should be accompanied by a bond in the sum of ten thousand dollars, signed by two or more responsible persons, guaranteeing that, in case a contract is awarded for the route mentioned in the proposal, to the parties proposing, the contract will be accepted and entered into, and good and sufficient security furnished by said parties, in accordance with the terms of this advertisement.

The amount of bonds required from the contractors will be as follows:

On route No. 1 ... $100,000
On route No. 2 ... 200,000
On route No. 3 ... 60,000

Satisfactory evidence of the loyalty and solvency of each bidder and person offered as security will be required.

Proposals must be indorsed:

"Proposals for Army Transportation on Route No. '1, '2' or '3,'" as the case may be, and none will be entertained unless they fully comply with all the requirements of this advertisement.

Parties to whom awards are made must be prepared to execute contracts at once, and to give the required bonds for the faithful performance of the same.

Contracts will be made subject to the approval of the Quartermaster-General; but the right is reserved to reject any or all bids that may be offered.

Contractors must be in readiness for service by the 1st day of April, 1866, and they will be required to have a place of business or agency at or in the vicinity of Forts Leavenworth and Union, and other depots that may be established, at which they may be communicated with promptly and readily.

By order of the Quartermaster-General.
J. A. POTTER,
Colonel and Chief Quartermaster.

OFFICE OF CHIEF QUARTERMASTER,
MILITARY DIVISION OF THE GULF,
NEW ORLEANS, La., Dec. 2, 1865.

SEALED PROPOSALS ARE INVITED and will be received at this office until 12 M., March 1, 1866, for the purchase of sixty-six (66) Camels, the property of the United States, now at Camp Verde, near San Antonio, Texas.

Bids may be made for one or more of these animals.

Each envelope containing a bid should be sealed and addressed, Colonel C. G. Sawtelle, Chief Quartermaster Military Division of the Gulf, New Orleans, La.

The Government reserves the right to reject any bids deemed too low.

Payment to be made in U. S. Currency upon the acceptance of any proposal, and prior to the delivery of the camels to the successful bidders, at San Antonio, Texas.
C. G. SAWTELLE,
Colonel and Chief Quartermaster Military Division of the Gulf, Bvt. Col. U. S. Army.

LEGAL NOTICES.

SUPREME COURT—CITY AND COUNTY OF NEW-YORK.—William Donnelly and Hannah W., his wife, against Mary Tordoff, Henry Tordoff, and Amanda, his wife—In partition.—In pursuance of a judgment of the Supreme Court of the State of New-York, made in the above-entitled action on the twenty-seventh day of December, one thousand eight hundred and sixty-five, I, the undersigned referee, duly appointed in said judgment for such purpose, will expose to sale on the sixth day of March, one thousand eight hundred and sixty-six, at the Merchants' Exchange Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway, in the City of New-York, by JAMES M. MILLER, Auctioneer, at 12 o'clock at noon on that day:

"All that certain dwelling-house and lot or parcel of ground situated on the westerly side of Greene-st., between Broome and Spring sts., in the City of New-York, and now known as number 71 (seventy-one) Greene-st., and designated upon the map of the farm formerly of Nicholas Bayard, deceased, as lot number 233, bounded easterly in front of Greene-st., westerly in the rear by lot number 248 on the said map, northerly by lot number 234 on the same map, and southerly by lot number 232 on the same map, and containing in breadth, in front and also in rear, twenty-five feet, and in length on each side one hundred feet, be the several dimensions more or less."

"Also those two certain other lots, pieces or parcels of land, situate, lying and being in the Sixteenth Ward of the City of Brooklyn, known and distinguished on a map of the property of Messrs. McKibben & Nichols, made by Alexander Martin, Surveyor, as numbers 668 (six hundred and sixty-eight,) and 670 (six hundred and seventy) in block number twenty-seven (27) and are bounded and contain as follows, viz.: Beginning at a point on the southerly side of Moore-st., distant one hundred feet easterly from the easterly line of Leonard-st.; and running thence southerly and parallel with Leonard-st., seventy-three feet ten inches; thence southeasterly in a straight line along land now or late of George Shellard, one hundred and thirty-one feet one and a quarter inches to Varet-st., at a point distant thirty-six feet six inches from the easterly line of Division-av., running thence easterly along the northerly line of Varet-st. fourteen feet three inches; thence northerly at right angles from Varet-st. one hundred feet; thence westerly and parallel with Moore-st., twenty-five feet; thence northerly, and parallel with Leonard-st., one hundred feet to Moore-st., and thence westerly along said southerly side of Moore-st. twenty-five feet to the place of beginning, be the said several dimensions more or less." Dated, New-York, Jan. 10, 1866.
THOMAS LAWRENCE, Referee,
No. 133 Nassau-st., New-York.
LOCKWOOD & CROSBY, Plaintiffs' Attorneys, 133 Nassau-st., New-York jan12 law7w

---

SUPREME COURT.—IN THE MATTER OF the application of the Mayor, Aldermen and Commonalty of the City of New-York, relative to the widening and extending of Ann-street and Fulton-street, in accordance with the red lines and figures on the map made by Edward Boyle, City Surveyor, and on file in the office of the Clerk of the Common Council, in the City of New-York. Pursuant to statutes in such case made and provided, the Mayor, Aldermen and Commonalty of the City of New-York hereby give notice, that they intend to apply to the Supreme Court of the State of New-York, at a Special Term of said Court, to be held at the City Hall, in the City of New-York, on SATURDAY, the 27th day of January, 1866, at the opening of the Court on that day, or as soon thereafter as Counsel can be heard, for the appointment of Commissioners of estimate and assessment in the above-entitled matter; that the nature and extent of the improvement hereby intended is the widening and extending of Ann-street and Fulton-street, in said city.
JOHN E. DEVELIN,
Counsel to the Corporation.
Dated. NEW-YORK, Dec. 30, 1865.

BUSINESS CHANCES.

PARTNERSHIP WANTED,

Either as a merchant or manufacturer, by a young married man of good character and abilities, in a first-class wholesale hardware house. Can command a cash capital of $25,000.

Unexceptionable references given. Apply to Messrs. ADAMS, KIMBALL & MOORE, Bankers and Brokers, No. 7 New-st., N. Y.

A MANUFACTURER DESIRES CAPITAL to meet the rapidly increasing demand for articles secured by letters patent, which pay a large profit on the capital invested. The business can be done to an almost unlimited amount, and the sales are made for cash only. The goods have been and are in use by some of our largest manufacturers, giving universal satisfaction, and no money will have to be spent for experiments. None but those having capital and giving their right names, will be treated with. Any such person, meaning business, will address J. F. S., Post-office Box No. 5,257.

GLASS LETTERS.—GLASS NUMBERS, richly gilded; for first-class stores, banks and residences; European style; unsurpassed for beauty and lasting. Glass signs, labels, door-plates, frames, show cards, gilding, &c. Samples returnable at cost. No. 107 Fulton-st. GLASS LETTER COMPANY.

WANTED—A PARTNER WANTED TO ENgage in an established and very lucrative business, who can command not less than $25,000. Particulars may be learned from HENRY B. JOY, of Joy, Coe & Co., *Tribune* Buildings, who is authorized to represent the advertiser.

A VALUABLE PATENT FOR SALE OR EXCHANGE FOR OTHER PROPERTY.—Just the thing for an enterprising man to take hold of and make a fortune. JEFFERS & CO.'S Patent Exchange, No. 208 Broadway.

WANTED—$5,000.—A PARTNER WITH THE above cash is wanted to start a new and profitable invention. Address N. N. P., Box No. 102 *Times* Office.

LOST AND FOUND.

LOST—ON THURSDAY EVENING A GENT'S FUR COLLAR. The finder will be suitably rewarded by calling on or addressing JOHN SCOTT, No. 15 Spruce-st.

SHIPPING.

ONLY DIRECT LINE TO FRANCE.

THE GENERAL TRANSATLANTIC COMPANY'S NEW LINE OF FIRST-CLASS MAIL STEAMSHIPS BETWEEN NEW-YORK AND HAVRE, CALLING AT BREST.

The first splendid vessels on this favorite route for the continent are the following:

WASHINGTON	3,204 tons	900-horse power
LAFAYETTE	3,204 tons	900-horse power
EUROPE	3,204 tons	900-horse power
NAPOLEON III		1,100-horse power
ST. LAURENT	(Building)	Great power.
PEREIRE	(Building)	Great power.
VILLE DE PARIS	(Building)	Great power.

DEPARTURES FROM NEW-YORK.
Pier No. 50 North River.
WASHINGTON....M. SURMONT....FRIDAY....Feb. 2
EUROPE....A. DUCHESNE....FRIDAY....March 2
Carrying only cabin passengers.
PRICE OF PASSAGE IN GOLD.

First cabin, $135; second cabin, $80, including table wine for either class.

Passengers intending to land at Brest will be furnished here with railroad coupon tickets, and their baggage checked to Paris, at an additional charge of $5 for first and $3 for second class.

Medical attendance free of charge.

For further information apply to
GEO. MACKENZIE, Agent,
Removed from No. 7 to 58 Broadway.
At Paris, 12 Boulevard des Capucines, (Grand Hotel.)
At Havre. WM. ISELIN & CO.

THE BRITISH AND NORTH AMERICAN ROYAL MAIL STEAMSHIPS.

BETWEEN NEW-YORK AND LIVERPOOL, CALLING AT CORK HARBOR.
AND
BETWEEN BOSTON AND LIVERPOOL, CALLING AT HALIFAX AND CORK HARBOR.
CANADA leaves Boston Wednesday, Jan. 17.
SCOTIA leaves New-York Wednesday, Jan. 24.
ASIA leaves Boston Wednesday, Jan. 31.
JAVA leaves New-York Wednesday, Feb. 7.
AFRICA leaves Boston Wednesday, Feb. 14.
AUSTRALASIAN leaves New-York Wednesday, Feb. 21.
FROM NEW-YORK TO LIVERPOOL.
Chief Cabin Passage....$132 50
Second Cabin Passage....80 00
FROM BOSTON TO LIVERPOOL.
Chief Cabin Passage....$112 50
Second Cabin Passage....65 00

Payable in gold, or its equivalent in United States currency.

Berths not secured until paid for.

An experienced surgeon on board.

The owners of these ships will not be accountable for Specie or Valuables unless bills of lading, having the value expressed, are signed therefor.

For freight or passage, apply to
E. CUNARD, No. 4 Bowling-green.

STEAMSHIP SCOTIA WILL DISCHARGE under general order, at Cunard Wharf, Jersey City, THIS (Saturday) MORNING, 13th inst. Storage waived on permits presented and registered with the storekeeper before noon on Monday, 15th inst.
E. CUNARD, No. 4 Bowling-green.

NATIONAL STEAM NAVIGATION CO.

(Limited.)
NEW-YORK TO LIVERPOOL,
Calling at Queenstown to land passengers.

Ships.	Tons.	Commanders
QUEEN	3,412	Grogan.
ENGLAND—building	3,450	
SCOTLAND	3,695	Hall.
ERIN	3,310	Grace.
HELVETIA	3,315	Prowse.
PENNSYLVANIA	2,872	McNevin.
VIRGINIA	2,876	Lewis.
LOUISIANA	2,166	Cutting.

Leaving Pier No. 47, North River, as follows:
SCOTLAND....SATURDAY, Jan. 6
LOUISIANA....SATURDAY, Jan. 13
ERIN....SATURDAY, Jan. 20
AND EVERY SATURDAY THEREAFTER.

The size of these steamships admits of very spacious state-rooms, all opening directly into the saloon; the accommodations and fare are unsurpassed, and the rates lower than by any other line.

An experienced Surgeon on each ship free of charge.

Cabin passage, $90; Steerage, $30—payable in currency.

The owners of these vessels will not be accountable for specie or valuables unless bills of lading, having their value expressed therein, are signed therefor.

For freight or cabin passage, apply at the office of the Company, No. 57 Broadway.
C. H. EDWARDS, Manager.

For steerage passage at THOMPSON'S Passage Office, No. 275 Pearl-st., and at the Company's Office, No. 57 Broadway.

AMERICAN LINE TO ENGLAND AND BREMEN.

Fast and safe ocean steamers, with comfortable accommodations for passengers of all classes.

THE NORTH AMERICAN LLOYD STEAMSHIP COMPANY'S FIRST-CLASS MAIL STEAMSHIP
WESTERN METROPOLIS,
CHAS. HOYER, Commander,

2,600 tons, 1,000 horse-power, built in 1864, and thoroughly refitted for trans-Atlantic service, will leave for Bremen, calling at Cowes, on THURSDAY, the 15th of March.

PRICE OF PASSAGE, PAYING IN GOLD:
First Cabin....$105 00
Second Cabin....62 50
Steerage....37 50

An experienced surgeon on board.

The Company will not be responsible for specie or valuables unless bills of lading having the value expressed are signed therefor.

Another first-class steamship will leave 29th of March.

For freight or passage, apply to
RUGER BROTHERS, General Agents,
No. 45 Beaver-st.

ONLY AMERICAN LINE TO ENGLAND AND FRANCE.

The New-York and Havre Steamship Company's first-class mail steamships ARAGO and FULTON, having been thoroughly refitted, will leave Pier No. 37 North River for Havre, calling at Falmouth, as follows:
ARAGO....HENRY A. GADSDEN....Jan. 20, 1866.
FULTON....JAMES A. WOTTON....Feb. 17, 1866.
ARAGO....HENRY A. GADSDEN....March 17, 1866.
FULTON....JAMES A. WOTTON....April 14, 1866.
And every twenty-eight days thereafter.
PRICES OF PASSAGE IN GOLD.
First cabin....$132 50 | Second cabin....$80 00
Through tickets to London, $5 extra.

An experienced surgeon on board.

The company will not be responsible for specie or valuables unless bills of lading, having the value expressed, are signed therefor.

For further information, apply to
ISAAC BELL, President,
No. 7 Broadway, New-York.

STEAM TO LIVERPOOL—CALLING AT Queenstown. The Inman Line, sailing semi-weekly, carrying the United States Mails.
CITY OF LONDON....SATURDAY....Jan. 13
KANGAROO....WEDNESDAY....Jan. 17
CITY OF BALTIMORE....SATURDAY....Jan. 20
and each succeeding SATURDAY and WEDNESDAY, at noon, from Pier No. 44 North River.
RATES OF PASSAGE.
BY THE MAIL STEAMER SAILING EVERY SATURDAY.
First Cabin....$90 | Steerage....$30
First Cabin to London....95 | Steerage to London....33
First Cabin to Paris....105 | Steerage to Paris....40
PAYABLE IN GOLD.

Passage by the Wednesday steamers: First Cabin, $90; Steerage, $35. Payable in U. S. currency.

Passengers also forwarded to Havre, Hamburg, Bremen, &c., at moderate rates.

Steerage passage from Liverpool or Queenstown, $30 gold, or the equivalent. Tickets can be bought here by persons sending for their friends.

For further information apply at the Company's Offices.
JOHN G. DALE, Agent, No. 15 Broadway, New-York.

ONLY LINE OF BRITISH STEAMERS carrying passengers direct to Great Britain.
ANCHOR LINE.
Steam to Liverpool, Glasgow and the Irish ports.
CALEDONIA....WEDNESDAY, Jan. 17.
HIBERNIA....SATURDAY, Jan. 27.
Cabins, $80, $90, $70. Steerage, $30, in currency.
FRANCIS MACDONALD & CO.,
No. 6 Bowling-green.

Passengers will please come direct to the office, as this company do not employ runners.

PASSAGE TO AND FROM GREAT BRITAIN and IRELAND by TAPSCOTT'S favorite lines of LONDON and LIVERPOOL PACKETS, sailing every week. Parties wishing to send for their friends or remit money to the Old Country can do so on the most favorable terms by applying to
TAPSCOTT, BROTHERS & CO.,
No. 86 South-st.

FOR HAVANA & NEW-ORLEANS.

ATLANTIC AND MISSISSIPPI STEAMSHIP LINE.
FIRST-CLASS STEAMSHIPS AND SUPERIOR ACCOMMODATIONS FOR PASSENGERS.

$40 FIRST CABIN PASSAGE.

The very fast and favorite steamship MATANZAS, Liesegang, Commander, is now receiving freight at Pier No. 3 North River, and will sail for Havana and New-Orleans, on WEDNESDAY, Jan. 17, at 3 P. M. precisely.

First cabin passage to either port

$40 CURRENCY.

Bills of lading furnished and signed on the wharf. For engagement of freight or passage, apply to
GARRISON & ALLEN, Agents,
No. 5 Bowling-green.

N. B.—For through river freight beyond New-Orleans apply to J. EAGER & CO., No. 41 Broad-st., Agents of the A. & M. S. S. Co. of St. Louis.

FOR HAVANA DIRECT.

The United States mail side-wheel steamship
MORRO CASTLE,
R. ADAMS, Commander,
will leave Pier No. 4 North River, on WEDNESDAY, Jan. 17, at 3 o'clock, P. M., precisely, for Havana direct.
For freight or passage apply to
SPOFFORD, TILESTON & CO.,
No. 29 Broadway.

N. B.—The favorite steamer EAGLE will succeed the MORRO CASTLE, and leave on Jan. 24.

UNITED STATES MAIL LINE FOR RIO DE JANEIRO.

CALLING AT
ST. THOMAS, PARA, PERNAMBUCO AND BAHIA EVERY TRIP.
THE UNITED STATES AND BRAZIL MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY
will dispatch regularly, on the 29th of each month, at 3 P. M., from Pier No. 43 North River,
ONE OF THEIR NEW FIRST-CLASS STEAMSHIPS.
THE
NORTH AMERICA,
L. F. TIMMERMANN, Commander,
WILL LEAVE
ON MONDAY, THE 29TH OF JANUARY.

An experienced Surgeon is attached to each steamship.

All letters must pass through the Post-office.

Large lots of heavy freight at low rates.

For freight or passage apply to
THOMAS ASENCIO & CO.,
No. 17 Broadway.

FOR WILMINGTON N. C.—DIRECT.

ATLANTIC COAST MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY.
REGULAR WEEKLY LINE,
connecting with railroads and steamboats for the interior.
RALEIGH, Capt. WALKER.
ADELE, Capt. BOUTELLE.

The new and splendid steamship ADELE will leave her pier, No. 36 North River, for the above port on SATURDAY, Jan. 20, at 3 P. M.

For freight or passage, having unsurpassed accommodations, apply to LIVINGSTON, FOX & CO.,
No. 141 Broadway.

All goods consigned to the agents at Wilmington, Messrs. Harris & Howell, will be promptly forwarded.

Bills of lading signed on board the vessel.

FOR WILMINGTON, N. C.

Commercial Line of United States Mail Steamships.
FAIRBANKS....Capt. WM. POWELL
W. P. CLYDE....Capt. JAS. S. ROBBINS

The A1 steamship FAIRBANKS is now receiving freight at Pier No. 15 East River, and will sail on SATURDAY, Jan. 13, at 3 o'clock P. M.

Superior accommodations for passengers. For freight or passage apply to
CHAS. H. PIERSON, No. 77 South-st.
or, JAMES HAND, No. 117 Wall-st.

UNITED STATES PASSPORT AGENCY.—NO. 41 CHAMBERS-ST.—Citizens about to travel abroad may procure passports from A. C. WILLMARTH, Room No. 28.

KENTLEDGE AND PIG IRON FOR ballast, in lots to suit purchasers. For sale by WM. D. ANDREWS & BRO., No. 414 Water-st.

SHIPPING.

PACIFIC MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY'S THROUGH LINE

TO CALIFORNIA,

AND CARRYING THE UNITED STATES MAIL, leave Pier No. 42 North River, foot of Canal-st., at 12 o'clock noon, on the 1st, 11th and 21st of every month, (except when those dates fall on Sunday, and then on the preceding Saturday,) for ASPINWALL, connecting, via Panama Railway, with one of the company's steamships from Panama for SAN FRANCISCO, touching at ACAPULCO.

DECEMBER.
30th. HENRY CHAUNCEY, connecting with SACRAMENTO.
JANUARY.
11th. ATLANTIC, connecting with GOLDEN AGE.
20th. NEW-YORK, connecting with CONSTITUTION.

Departures of 1st and 21st connect at Panama with steamers for SOUTH PACIFIC PORTS; 1st and 11th for CENTRAL AMERICAN PORTS. Those of 1st touch at MANZANILLO.

THROUGH PASSAGE RATES, IN CURRENCY.

First Cabin.	Second Cabin.	Steerage.
$300	$300	$100

A discount of ONE-QUARTER from steamers' rates will be allowed to second cabin and steerage passengers accompanied by their families.

Baggage checked through. One hundred pounds allowed each adult.

An experienced surgeon on board. Medicines and attendance free.

For passage tickets or further information apply at the company's ticket office, on the wharf, foot of Canal-st., North River, New-York.
F. W. G. BELLOWS, Agent.

SPECIAL NOTICE.
Reduced rates per steamship NEW-YORK, Jan. 20,

First cabin.	Second cabin.	Steerage.
$275.	$150.	$75.

OPPOSITION LINE TO CALIFORNIA.

EXTRAORDINARY LOW PRICES.

First Class.	Second Class.	Third Class.
$225.	$125.	$50.

The Central American Transit Company will sell passage tickets at above rates.
THROUGH TO SAN FRANCISCO,
sailing from New-York on the splendid steamer
SANTIAGO DE CUBA,
JERRY W. SMITH, Esq., Commander,
from Pier No. 29 North River, at NOON on Jan. 20.

SPECIAL NOTICE.—Apply early for your tickets by a remittance by mail, or at No. 177 West-st., corner of Warren-st.
D. N. CARRINGTON, Agent.

OFFICE OF WELLS, FARGO & CO., NEW-YORK AND CALIFORNIA EXPRESS AND EXCHANGE COMPANY, NO. 84 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK.—SHIPPERS OF FREIGHT TO THE PACIFIC COAST will please take notice that having been appointed Freight Agents Pacific Mail Steamship Company, we are now prepared to receive freights for California, Oregon, Nevada, Washington Territory, Sandwich Islands, Central America and west coast of South America.

For rates apply at our office, No. 84 Broadway, or freight office on dock foot of Canal-st.

Steamers will sail 1st, 11th, and 21st of each month; those dates falling on Sunday, on preceding Saturday.

No slow freight received on day of sailing. Freight MUST BE DELIVERED ON DOCK FOOT OF CANAL-ST. Bills of lading will be issued at No. 84 Broadway. Our usual package express will be sent by each steamer, and will close at 10 A. M. on sailing day. Our letter bags will close at 11½ A. M. For convenience of our up-town customers, letter bags will be kept at the Metropolitan Hotel and on the dock, foot of Canal-st.

Our FRANKED ENVELOPES will be on sale at the office of the hotel, and at our office, No. 84 Broadway, and Canal-st. dock.

All letters sent through us must be in Government envelopes.

Sight Exchange on San Francisco for sale.

Telegraphic transfers of money made to all points reached by the wires on West Coast.

California coupons bought at best rates.
WELLS, FARGO & CO.

PACIFIC MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY.

NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.

Consignees of freight per Pacific Mail Steamship Company's steamers will receive orders for delivery at the office of Wells, Fargo & Co., No. 84 Broadway, upon surrender of their bills of lading.

Goods remaining on the wharf twenty-four hours after discharge will be stored at expense and risk of consignees.
WELLS, FARGO & CO.,
Sole Agents P. M. S. S. Co.

SAVANNAH, GEORGIA.

FROM PIER NO. 2, NORTH RIVER.
EMPIRE SIDEWHEEL LINE.

The splendid sidewheel steamship SAN SALVADOR, JOSHUA ATKINS, Commander, of the Atlantic Mail Steamship Company's Line, will sail for Savannah, direct, from Pier No. 2, North River, on SATURDAY, Jan. 13, at 3 o'clock precisely.

Freights to all parts of Georgia, Florida and Northern Alabama, forwarded by our agent at Savannah, free of commission.

Rates furnished by the undersigned.

The steamer SAN JACINTO follows on SATURDAY, Jan. 20.

The passenger accommodations of these steamers are unsurpassed. Apply to
GARRISON & ALLEN, Agents,
Agent at Savannah, No. 5 Bowling-green.
B. H. HARDEE.

FOR SAVANNAH, GA., DIRECT.

ATLANTIC COAST MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY.
WEEKLY LINE
of side-wheel steamers, connecting with railroads throughout Georgia and Florida.
HERMAN LIVINGSTON....Capt. J. B. BAKER.
NIGHTINGALE....Capt. WM. BREAKER.
GEN. BARNES....Capt. THOS. H. MORTON.

The new and splendid side-wheel steamship HERMAN LIVINGSTON leaves on SATURDAY, Jan. 13, at 3 o'clock P. M., from Pier No. 36, North River.

For freight or passage, having unsurpassed accommodations, apply to
LIVINGSTON, FOX & CO.,
No. 141 Broadway.

Agent at Savannah, JOHN R. WILDER, who will forward goods intended for the interior.

All bills of lading furnished and signed on board.

FOR SAVANNAH.

PIONEER LINE.

A first-class steamship leaves Pier No. 4 North River EVERY THURSDAY, at 3 P. M., landing cargo in Savannah the following Monday morning.

Cabin passage....$25 | Deck....$10
Freight, 12½c. per foot.
The new steamship
HUNTER,
Capt. M. L. ROGERS,
is now on the berth and will sail on THURSDAY, Jan. 18.
For freight or first-class passage, apply to
LEWIS L. JONES, No. 17 Broadway.
For deck passage apply on board.
Agents in Savannah HUNTER & GAMMELL.

FOR SAVANNAH.

MURRAY'S WEEKLY LINE.
The first-class steamships
LEO....MERRILL, Commander.
VIRGO....BULKLEY, Commander.
ZODIAC....DEARBORN, Commander.

The LEO is now receiving freight at Pier No. 16 East River, and will sail on SATURDAY, Jan. 13, at 3 P. M.

For freight or passage apply to
MURRAY, FERRIS & CO., No. 62 South-st.
OCTAVUS COHEN, Agent, Savannah.

NEW-ORLEANS DIRECT.

WEDNESDAYS and SATURDAYS.—The New-York Mail Steamship Company's steamship GUIDING STAR, will leave on SATURDAY, Jan. 13, at 3 P. M., from the Company's Pier, No. 46 North River.
For freight or passage apply to
JAMES A. RAYNOR, No. 10 Barclay-st.

FOR NEW-ORLEANS—DIRECT.

BLACK STAR LINE.
The first-class steamship
HUNTSVILLE,
Capt. FREDERICK CROCKER,
will leave Pier No. 13, North River, on SATURDAY, Jan. 13, at 3 P. M. This line is now prepared to receive freight at all times during business hours, upon the pier No. 13 North River.

For freight or passage, having elegant accommodations, apply to R. LOWDEN, Agent, No. 54 Wall-st.
GEO. A. FOSDICK, Agent at New-Orleans.

FOR NEW-ORLEANS DIRECT.

The COASTWISE COMPANY will despatch the A1 Steamer FLAG,
G. W. BROWN, Master,
On WEDNESDAY, Jan. 17, at 3 P. M., from Pier No. 29 North River, foot of Warren-st.
FIRST CABIN PASSAGE, $40; SECOND DITTO, $25.
Is now receiving freight.
Apply at Company's Office, No. 177 West-st., cor. Warren-st.; or to R. H. DRUMMOND, No. 94 Wall-st.
D. N. CARRINGTON.

FOR CHARLESTON, S. C.

PEOPLE'S MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY.
EMILY B. SOUDER....Capt. H. LOCKWOOD.
MONEKA....Capt. WM. MARSHMAN.

The above splendid steamships will leave every THURSDAY, at 3 P. M., from Pier No. 36 North River, invariably landing cargo at Charleston on Monday morning.

The new and elegant steamship
MONEKA,
sails on THURSDAY, Jan. 18, at 3 o'clock P. M.
For freight or passage, with unsurpassed accommodation,
Apply to
LIVINGSTON, FOX & CO., No. 141 Broadway.
Consignees at Charleston, ARCHIBALD, GETTY & CO. All bills of lading signed on board the ship.

FOR CHARLESTON, S. C.

REGULAR UNITED STATES MAIL LINE OF FIRST-CLASS STEAMSHIPS.
GRANADA,
ALHAMBRA,
ANDALUSIA,
SARAGOSSA,
and the QUAKER CITY,
First cabin passage....$40.
The elegant and popular steamship
QUAKER CITY, WM. H. WEST, Commander,
is now receiving cargo, and will be dispatched promptly at 3 o'clock, from pier No. 14 East River, on SATURDAY, Jan. 13.
Bills of lading signed on board.
For freight or passage, apply to
ARTHUR LEARY, No. 73 William-st.

NEW-YORK AND VIRGINIA STEAMSHIP COMPANY.

THE OLD LINE.
From Pier No. 21, North River, foot of Fulton-st., for Norfolk, City Point and Richmond.
STEAMERS GO TO THE WHARF AT RICHMOND.
The new and elegant sidewheel steamships
NIAGARA,
GEORGE W. COUCH, Commander,
Leaves New-York every SATURDAY, at 3 P. M.
SARATOGA,
ADOLPH L. KING, Commander,
Leaves New-York every WEDNESDAY, at 3 P. M.
Bills of lading signed at the wharf.
Passenger accommodations unsurpassed.
G. HEINEKEN & PALMORE,
No. 115 Broadway.

Goods to and from all parts of Virginia, North Carolina, Tennessee, &c., forwarded by the company's agents free of commission.

FOR RICHMOND, CITY POINT AND NORFOLK.

GOES TO THE WHARF AT RICHMOND.
The new and elegant SIDE-WHEEL steamship HATTERAS, Capt. LEWIS PARRISH, every SATURDAY, at 12 M.
ALBEMARLE, Capt. H. A. BOURNE, every WEDNESDAY, at 12 M.
FROM PIER NO. 36 NORTH RIVER.

Freight for Newbern, N. C., and all points on Roanoke River, as far as Halifax, forwarded by our agent at Norfolk, free of charge.

For freight or passage, having unsurpassed accommodations. Apply to LIVINGSTON, FOX & CO.,
No. 141 Broadway.

Freight received on our covered pier, No. 36 North River, at all times during business hours.

Goods consigned to our address promptly forwarded.

All bills of lading signed on board the ship.

FOR MOBILE DIRECT.

REGULAR LINE.
The first-class steamships
GULF CITY, Capt. JAMES STEWART.
GULF STREAM, Capt. ROBERT MOREY.
VICKSBURG, Capt. WILLIAM F. MCCREEY.
MERCEDITA, Capt. B. C. WILLIAMS.
For freight or passage, with superior accommodations, apply to
SMITH & DUNNING,
No. 63 South-st.

Extra freight will be charged on all goods for which bills of lading are not taken out before the steamer sails

SHIPPING.

FOR MOBILE.

The New-York and Mobile Steamship Company's steamship
EUTAW,
Capt. C. D. COFFIN,
is now receiving freight at Pier No. 6, East River, for MOBILE, and will sail on SATURDAY, Jan. 13, at 12 o'clock.

Goes to wharf with all her cargo, and insures at the lowest rates.

For freight or passage apply to
STARBUCK & WHEELER, Agents,
No. 13 Broadway.

MEDICAL.

WISTAR'S BALSAM OF WILD CHERRY

has been in use for nearly
HALF A CENTURY,
with the most astonishing success in curing
COUGHS, COLDS, HOARSENESS, SORE THROAT, INFLUENZA, WHOOPING COUGH, CROUP, LIVER COMPLAINT, BRONCHITIS, DIFFICULTY OF BREATHING, ASTHMA, AND EVERY AFFECTION OF THE THROAT, LUNGS AND CHEST.
CONSUMPTION,
which carries off more victims than any other disease, and which baffles the skill of the physician to a greater extent than any other malady, often
YIELDS TO THIS REMEDY
when all others prove ineffectual.
AS A MEDICINE,
RAPID IN RELIEF, SOOTHING IN EFFECT,
SAFE IN ITS OPERATION,
IT IS UNSURPASSED,
while as a preparation free from noxious ingredients, poisons or minerals; uniting skill, science and medical knowledge; combining all that is valuable in the vegetable kingdom, for this class of diseases, it is
INCOMPARABLE,
and is entitled, merits and receives the general confidence of the public.
SEYMOUR THATCHER, M. D.,
of Herman, N. Y., writes as follows:

"WISTAR'S BALSAM OF WILD CHERRY gives universal satisfaction. It seems to cure a cough by loosening and cleansing the lungs, and allaying irritation, thus removing the cause, instead of drying up the cough and leaving the cause behind. I consider the Balsam as good as any, if not the best, cough medicine, with which I am acquainted."

PRICE $1 A BOTTLE.
For sale by
J. P. DINSMORE, No. 36 Dey-st., New-York.
S. W. FOWLE & SON, Proprietors, Boston.
AND BY ALL DRUGGISTS.

SCROFULA.

DR. H. ANDERS' IODINE WATER
Is a positive cure for Scrofula in all its manifold forms, as thousands can testify. Circulars free.
Dr. H. ANDERS & CO., Physicians and Chemists, No. 423 Broadway, New-York. Sold by all druggists.

THOUSANDS ARE TIMELY SAVED BY Dr. KENNEDY'S skillful and improved treatment.—Private diseases cured in the shortest possible time by Dr. KENNEDY & CO., No. 195 Elm-st., New-York, without the use of mercury, loss of time or change of die. Dr. KENNEDY, from the hospitals of London, Pari and Edinburgh, is the discoverer of the only certain and reliable remedies for diseases of a private character. In 28 years' practice he has cured more cases of Secret Diseases and Wrong Treatment than all others combined. I can and will cure you in less time and at less expense than any other can or will, and those who have been robbed of their money and health, call; it will take but little money and time to restore you. If you have been unfortunate, call at once. By his special experience in this much neglected branch of medical science, he is enabled to guarantee a cure in the most complicated cases. Recent cases of Gonorrhœa or Syphilis cured in a few days, without change of diet or hindrance from business. Secondary Syphilis—the last vestige eradicated without the use of Mercury. Involuntary emissions stopped in a short time. Sufferers from Impotency, or loss of sexual power, restored to full vigor in a few weeks, permanently and speedily cured by a new treatment. Persons at a distance failing to receive prompt treatment elsewhere, may get a permanent cure effected by writing a full diagnosis of their case, addressed to Dr KENNEDY, No. 195 Elm-st. Call, send or write.

A. M. MAURICEAU, PROFESSOR OF midwifery and operating surgeon, having over thirty years' successful practice in this city, guarantees a safe and immediate removal of all special irregularities and obstructions in females, without pain or exposure, with or without medicine. Can be consulted with the utmost confidence at his private office, No. 129 Liberty-st., New-York, or by mail.

Dr. A. M. Mauriceau is the author of "The Married Woman's Private Medical Companion," strictly intended for those whose health and circumstances forbid a too rapid increase of family; a perusal of which will convince any lady of his thorough knowledge of her complaints. Every lady who has it is secure from danger and imposition. Price $1. Sold at his office No. 129 Liberty-st., or sent by mail, by addressing Box No. 1,224 New-York City. Sold also at No. 1 Vesey-st., New-York; in Boston, No. 13 Court-st.

MANHOOD AND THE VIGOR OF YOUTH regained in three days by Dr. POWERS' ESSENCE OF LIFE. This wonderful agent restores manhood to the most shattered constitutions, radically curing Seminal Weakness, Sexual Debility, and Impediments to Marriage generally; Nervousness, Mental and Physical Incapacity, resulting from self-abuse, &c. The time required to cure the most inveterate case is one week. Failure is impossible. This life-restoring remedy should be taken by all about to marry, as its effects are permanent. Young man, are you subject to that soul and body destroying disease, secret habits? Dr. POWERS' Invigorating Essence is a never-failing cure. Sold by WALTER POWERS, M. D. No. 195 Elm-st. New-York.

ADVICE TO MARRIED LADIES.—MADAME RESTELL, Professor of Midwifery, having over thirty years' successful practice in this city, guarantees a safe and immediate removal of all special irregularities and obstructions in females, with or without medicine, at one interview, or by mail. Can be consulted with the utmost confidence at No. 162 Chambers-st. Her infallible French Female Pills, No. 1, price $1, or No. 2, which are four degrees stronger than No. 1, and can never fail, are safe and healthy, price $5, can be sent by mail. Also sold at the druggist's, No. 152 Greenwich-st., near Liberty-st. Madame RESTELL deems it her duty to caution ladies against imitators, who not only deprive them of their means, but their health.

A PHYSIOLOGICAL VIEW OF MARRIAGE—Containing nearly 300 pages and 150 fine plates and engravings of the anatomy of the sexual organs, in a state of health and disease, with a treatise on self-abuse, its deplorable consequences upon the mind and body, with the author's plan of treatment—the only rational and successful mode of cure, as shown by the report of cases treated. A truthful adviser of the married and those contemplating marriage, who entertain doubts of their physical condition. Sent, free of postage, to any address on receipt of 25 cents, in specie or postage stamps. Address Dr. LA CROIX, No. 31 Maiden-lane, Albany, N. Y.

DR. POWERS' PERIODICAL DROP are designed for both married and single ladies, and are the very best thing known for the purpose, as they will bring on the monthly sickness in case of obstruction from any cause, and after all other remedies of the kind have been tried in vain. Expressly for obstinate cases Warranted as represented in every respect, or the price will be refunded. ☞Beware of imitations! Purchase directly of Dr. POWERS, No. 195 Elm-st., New-York.

SURGICAL HOSPITAL—UNDER THE exclusive care of EDWARD H. DIXON, M. D., editor of the *Scalpel*. Specialty, operative surgery and the more obscure diseases of the pelvic viscera, hernia, hemorrhoids, varicocele, fistula and stricture. Office hours from 8 to 9 and 1 to 3, and 7 to 9 evenings, at No. 42 5th-av.

DR. HUNTER'S BOTANIC CORDIAL restores the vigor of youth in four days. Gives health, strength and vigor to the most shattered system. $5 a bottle No. 3 Division-st., New-York, the only place.

GENTLEMEN REQUIRING MEDICAL aid will find it to their interest to consult Dr. WEST, an old and experienced practitioner, where their health will be speedily restored. Office No. 545 Broadway, N. Y.

MADAME GRINDLE, FEMALE PHYSICIAN, treats all female complaints at No. 6 Amity-place.

MANY THOUSANDS ARE RUINED BEYOND REDEMPTION in this life by not calling on Dr. HUNTER sooner or later. He can cure the worst cases of secret disease in a shorter time than any other physician, or no pay taken. Skeptics and doubters will please call and read hundreds of reliable certificates of cures made within the last thirty years of almost hopeless cases, that had had the benefit of dozens of our most eminent physicians and surgeons. Dr. Hunter is in constant attendance from 8 in the morning till 9 at night, at his old office, No. 3 Division-st., New-York City, since 1834. Charges moderate, and a cure guaranteed. Separate rooms, so that the patient sees no one but the Doctor himself. His wonderful medical discovery, DR. HUNTER'S RED DROP, cures private diseases when regular treatment and all other remedies fail; cures without dieting or restriction in the habits of the patient; cures without the disgusting and sickening effects of all other remedies; cures in new cases in less than six hours; cures without the dreadful consequent effects of mercury, and possesses the peculiarly valuable property of annihilating the rank and poisonous taint that the blood is sure to absorb unless his remedy is used. This is what he claims for it, and what no other will accomplish. $2 per vial. Book, 50 pages, gratis, on nervous debility, causes of impotency, marasmus, &c.

DANCING.

C. H. RIVERS'
PRIVATE DANCING ACADEMY,
No. 38 Schermerhorn-st., corner Court-st., Brooklyn; second quarter, classes for beginners are now forming; all the fashionable dances are taught. For a circular containing terms, &c., send or apply as above; inclose twenty-five cents for a pamphlet containing the German Cotillon.

NEW CLASSES THIS AFTERNOON AND EVENING, JAN. 13,
AT DE GARMO'S DANCING ACADEMY,
No. 59 West Fourteenth-st.

DE GARMO'S DANCING ACADEMY, NO. 59 West 14th-st.—Open for the reception of pupils on WEDNESDAYS and SATURDAYS, from 2 to 4, from 4 to 6, and from 8 to 10½ P. M. Also, on TUESDAY and FRIDAY EVENINGS, at 8 o'clock.

CLASSES for beginners, CLASSES for advanced pupils, and for "the German."

Just received from the "*Société Académique des Professeurs de Danse de Paris*," the new and beautiful Quadrille, LES VARIETES PARISIENNES.

A. DODWORTH'S DANCING ACADEMIES, No. 212 5th-av., New-York,
No. 137 Montague-st., Brooklyn.
Classes now open for reception of pupils, afternoon for children, evening for gentlemen. Send for circular.

J. H. SEARING'S PRIVATE DANCING ACADEMY, No. 292 Fourth-avenue, near 23d-st. A new class; afternoon at 4; evening at 8 o'clock. Classes formed for the German, and private lessons every day.

FURS.

FURS! FURS!—WE WILL SELL FOR THIRTY days only, our extensive stock at greatly reduced prices: Fine French and meadow mink sets, $10; Siberian mink sets, beautiful, $35; rich mink sable sets, $50; splendid Siberian squirrel, $15; royal ermine, $45; sable extra, $125; ladies' hoods, skating caps, Hudson Bay and prairie wolf, black and grizzly bear, white, red and gray fox robes; gent's fur caps, collars and gloves, very low. WM. R. FLEMING, No. 210 Broadway, corner of Fulton-st.

ATTENTION LADIES.—THE NEW-YORK FUR MANUFACTURING COMPANY, No. 83 Chatham-st., opposite Crook's white marble hotel. Sets $5 and upward. Brook mink collar and muff, $7 50. French mink collar and muff, $8 50. Mink sable, sets $25 to $35; rich mink sets, $50; Siberian squirrel sets, $12; and an endless variety of all other furs equally as low. Altering and repairing to the latest styles. Receipts given to purchasers to insure against moths.
FLEMING, Manager.

AMUSEMENTS.

YOUNG MEN'S ASSOCIATION.

NINTH ANNUAL BALL
FOR THE BENEFIT OF THE
NEW-YORK
ROMAN CATHOLIC ORPHAN ASYLUM.
ACADEMY OF MUSIC,
MONDAY EVENING,
Jan. 15, 1866.
TICKETS....$5

HONORARY MEMBERS.

Joseph J. O'Donohue,
Matthew T. Brennan,
Bryan Lawrence,
James Lynch,
Oscar Spence,
James Kelly,
Henry Shields,
Owen W. Brennan,
John R. Conway, M. D.,
James B. Nicholson,
James Hennessey,
John Kelly,
John J. Bradley,
James Keane,
Michael J. D. McGlynn,
Patrick McCarty,
P. Mulvihill,
Wm. Lalor,
Rob. McGinness,
James Saddlier.

COMMITTEE OF ARRANGEMENTS.

Jeremiah Quinlan,
Thomas Muldoon,
Wm. H. Shields,
James H. Coleman,
Thomas J. O'Brien,
James F. O'Donnell,
Francis Higgins,
R. T. Dyas,
John Duane,
J. A. Farrell,
Andrew L. Byrne,
Walter Roche,
Peter McQuade,
John Hayes,
D. W. O'Halloran,
Z. J. Halpin,
Michael J. Cody,
Charles O'Conor,
William I. Malone,
Ignatius A. Wheelan,
Maurice J. Power,
John Fox,
James J. McCormick,
William J. Kane,
Thomas Flynn,
F. McElroy,
John B. Flannigan,
Francis Curran,
John Byrne,
P. Malone.

JEREMIAH QUINLAN, President.
JOHN HAYES, 1st Vice-President.
MICHAEL J. CODY, 2d Vice-President.
DENNIS W. O'HALLORAN, Secretary.
THOMAS MULDOON, Treasurer.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC.

THEATRE FRANCAISE.
Paul Juignet and C. Drivet....Managers
SATURDAY, Jan. 13, 1866.
First time of
LES DOMESTIQUE,
Comedy with song in three acts by Grangé & Deslandes.
LA LIGNE DROITE,
Comedy in one act by Marc Monnier.
Doors open at 7; curtain rises at 8 o'clock precisely.
Tickets may be obtained from 10 A. M. to 5 P. M. daily, at H. DARDONVILLE'S, No. 678 Broadway.

NEW-YORK CIRCUS—HIPPOTHEATRON.

14th-st., opposite the Academy of Music.
L. B. LENT....Manager
This establishment does not advertise in the New-York Herald.
MATINEES EVERY DAY AT 2½.
MATINEES EVERY DAY AT 2½.
First week of the celebrated Equestrian
MR. LEVI J. NORTH.
THIS AFTERNOON AND EVENING,
commencing at 2½ and 8 o'clock, will be presented
A NEW PROGRAMME
of Equestrian, Gymnastic and Acrobatic Feats.
THE CHAMPION BAREBACK RIDER,
MR. JAMES ROBINSON,
in one of his unapproachable acts
UPON A SWIFT BAREBACK COURSER.
MR. NORTH AND MADAME TOURNAIRE IN A PANTOMIMIC EQUESTRIAN SCENE.
The entire strength of the
MAMMOTH STAR TROUPE
will be brought forward in brilliant and diversified
ACTS IN THE ARENA.

BRYANT'S.

Mechanics' Hall, No. 472 Broadway, above Grand-st.
IMMENSE ATTRACTION! BRILLIANT SUCCESS OF MR. CHARLES HENRY.
The pleasing vocalist will sing the beautiful, pathetic
COME HOME, FATHER.
Dan Bryant will speak his side-splitting stump speech.
IN AND OUT OF PLACE, ICI ON PARLE FRANCAIS,
received nightly with screams of laughter, introducing LITTLE MAC as Jocko, the Monkey.
Positively last week of Charley White's nautical sketch,
BLACK-EYED WILLIAM.
ROLLIN HOWARD,
the great burlesque artist, on Wednesday evening next.

WALLACK'S THEATRE.

MR. J. M. WEHLI
has the honor to announce that he will give
THREE GRAND MATINEES,
assisted by the eminent artists,
MME. FLEURY URBAN
and
MR. S. C. CAMPBELL,
Commencing WEDNESDAY, Jan. 17.
Admission $1, to all parts of the house.

DODWORTH'S HALL.

Engagement of Mr. DE CORDOVA.
The third and last lecture of the course,
TUESDAY EVENING, JAN. 16.
"THE LAW IN RE 'MIDGE vs. PIDGE.'"
Tickets 75 cents, to be obtained at the music-stores of Horace Waters, Wm. A. Pond & Co., and Beer & Schirmer, Broadway.
To commence at 8 o'clock.
Doors open at 7½.

MR. HENRY MORFORD'S
THIRD LECTURE,
"OVER TO PARIS,"
At Dodworth's Hall,
SATURDAY EVENING, JAN. 13, 1866,
RAIN OR SHINE.

RAILROADS.

HUDSON RIVER AND HARLEM RAILROADS.

On and after MONDAY, Jan. 1, 1866, trains for Albany and Troy, connecting with Northern and Western trains, will leave New-York as follows:

7:30 A. M. via Hudson River Railroad, 30th-st. and 10th-av., connecting with trains for North and West.

10 A. M. via Hudson River Railroad, connecting with Northern and Western trains.

11 A. M. via Harlem Railroad, 26th-st. and 4th-av., connecting with trains for North and West.

3:45 P. M. via Hudson River Railroad, connecting at Troy with train for Montreal, with sleeping-cars attached.

4 P. M. via Harlem Railroad connecting at Albany with Western trains, and at Troy with Rensselaer and Saratoga and Troy and Boston, for points North, with sleeping-cars attached.

5 P. M. via Hudson River Railroad; sleeping-cars from New-York to Buffalo and Suspension Bridge without change. Also, to Montreal via Saratoga. This train runs on Sundays.

10 P. M. via Hudson River Railroad; with sleeping-cars attached, connecting at Albany and Troy with morning trains for North and West.

WM. H. VANDERBILT, Vice-President.

ERIE RAILWAY.—TRAINS LEAVE DEPOT foot of Chambers-st., via Pavonia Ferry:

7:00 A. M.—Day Express, for Canandaigua, Rochester, Buffalo, Salamanca and West. Connects at Buffalo with Lake Shore and Grand Trunk Railways, and at Salamanca, with Atlantic and Great Western Railway.

8:30 A. M.—Milk and Way Train, daily, for Otisville.

10:00 A. M.—Express Mail, for Buffalo, Salamanca, and Dunkirk, connecting with Lake Shore and Atlantic and Great Western Railways.

4:00 P. M.—Way Train, for Port Jervis and Newburgh.

5:00 P. M.—Night Express for Canandaigua, Rochester, Buffalo, Salamanca and West.

6:00 P. M.—Lightning Express, Daily, for Canandaigua, Rochester, Buffalo, Salamanca, Dunkirk and West; connects at Buffalo with Lake Shore and Grand Trunk Railways, and at Salamanca, with Atlantic and Great Western Railway.

8:00 P. M.—Emigrant Train, daily, for Buffalo, Salamanca, Dunkirk and West.

HUGH RIDDLE, General Superintendent.
WM. R. BARR, Gen'l Pass. Agent, N. York.

FOR CAMDEN DIRECT, VIA RARITAN AND DELAWARE BAY RAILROAD.—Fare, $2. Excursion tickets, good for three days, $3.

On and after Jan. 8, 1866, from Pier No 3, North River, at 12.25 P. M. Express line, through to Camden in five hours.

Passengers for Barnegat, Tuckerton, Hammonton, Egg Harbor City, &c., will take this train.

At 4 P. M., Accommodation line, arriving in Camden at 11 P. M.

FREIGHT for Camden, Vineland, &c., will be taken at low rates. If delivered before 12 o'clock, noon, will reach Camden the same night.

W. S. SNEDEN, Superintendent.
J. N. BILLINGS, Agent, Pier No. 3.

PERTH AMBOY & WOODBRIDGE R. R.

From foot of Cortlandt-st.
Leave New-York for Perth Amboy and Woodbridge—7 and 10 A. M., 2, 4:10 and 5:40 P. M.
Leave Amboy—7:10, 8:45 A. M., 12 M., 3:55, 6:05 P. M.
Leave Woodbridge—7:25, 8:55 A. M., 12:15, 4:10, 6:20 P. M.

NORTHERN RAILROAD OF NEW-JERSEY—Trains leave Jersey City for Piermont at 9:15 A. M., 12:26, 4:25, and 6:12 P. M. The 9:15 and 4:25 run through to Monsey. On Monday only for Piermont at 5:15 A. M. THOS. W. DEMAREST, Superintendent.

STEAMBOATS.

THE GREAT INSIDE ROUTE FOR BOSTON.

AVOIDING POINT JUDITH.
STONINGTON LINE OF STEAMERS,
being the safest and quickest between Boston and New-York. The staunch and splendid steamer
PLYMOUTH ROCK, Capt. J. C. GEER,
On TUESDAYS, THURSDAYS and SATURDAYS;
COMMODORE, Capt. E. F. CURTIS,
On MONDAYS, WEDNESDAYS and FRIDAYS, at 4 o'clock P. M. from Pier No. 18 North River.

These boats are unsurpassed for comfort, strength and safety. State-rooms secured at the office, Pier No. 18, on board the boat, No. 76 Washington-st., Boston, and at the Providence Depot.

Return trains leave Boston at 5½ P. M.
M. R. SIMONS, Agent.

FOR NEW-HAVEN, HARTFORD AND SPRINGFIELD—Steamers leave Peck-slip at 3:15 P. M. Trains North and East from New-Haven at 11 P. M.

MACHINERY.

THE HARRISON BOILER A SAFE STEAM BOILER.—The attention of manufacturers and others using steam is confidently called to this new steam generator, as combining essential advantages in absolute safety from explosion, in cheapness of first cost and cost of repairs, in economy of fuel, facility of cleaning and transportation, &c., not possessed by any other boiler now in use. The boiler is formed of a combination of cast-iron hollow spheres, each sphere eight inches external diameter, and three-eighths of an inch thick. These are held together by wrought-iron bolts, with caps at the ends. Nearly one hundred of these boilers are now in operation. For descriptive circulars or price apply to JOSEPH HARRISON, JR., Harrison Boiler Works, Gray's Ferry Road, adjoining the U. S. Arsenal, Philadelphia.

ERICSSON'S CALORIC ENGINES.

Clute Brothers' celebrated portable and stationary high and low pressure steam engines, grist and saw mills; pumps of every description; cotton gins, shafting, gearing, pulleys, &c. Jobbing of all kinds.
JAMES A. ROBINSON,
No. 164 Duane-st., corner Hudson, New-York.

TODD & RAFFERTY, MACHINERY MERCHANTS, 4 Dey-st.; works, Paterson, N.J.; manufacture stationary and portable engines and boilers, flax, hemp, tow, oakum and rope machinery, mill gearing, shafting, JUDSON & SNOW'S governors, lathes, planers, drills

AMUSEMENTS.

OLYMPIC THEATRE.

Sole Lessee and Manageress....Mrs. JOHN WOOD
Stage Manager....J. H. SELWYN
This establishment does not advertise in the New-York Herald.
SATURDAY EVENING, Jan. 13.
POSITIVELY LAST NIGHT
of the successful Spectacular Romance, entitled
MONTE CRISTO,
or the
LONE PRISONER OF THE CHATEAU D'IF,
in which the favorite and eminent artist,
MR. E. L. DAVENPORT,
(having recovered from his late indisposition,) will appear as
EDMOND DANTES.
The Spectacle produced in a style of magnificence surpassing any previous production at this theatre, with
GORGEOUS SCENERY, DELIGHTFUL MUSIC, HUMOROUS MASKS, COSTUMES, WONDERFUL MECHANICAL EFFECTS, AND A POWERFUL CAST.
ON MONDAY EVENING, JAN. 15,
will be produced the beautiful play in five acts, entitled
ST. MARC,
Or, THE SOLDIER OF FORTUNE,
performed throughout England, Ireland, Scotland and America with most unqualified approbation; written expressly by J. H. Wilkins, Esq., for Mr. E. L. Davenport, and in which that artist will appear in his original character, supported by a
CAST OF CHARACTERS WORTHY OF SPECIAL ATTENTION.
Doors open at 7¼ o'clock; curtain rises precisely at 7¾ o'clock.
Seats secured three days in advance.

NIBLO'S GARDEN.

Lessee and Manager....WM. WHEATLEY
This establishment does not advertise in the New-York Herald.
SATURDAY EVENING, JAN. 13, 1866.
BENEFIT AND POSITIVELY LAST NIGHT
of the brilliant engagement of the youthful and talented actress,
MISS LUCILLE WESTERN,
who will appear in the remarkably successful emotional play of C. W. Tayleure, entitled
EAST LYNNE;
OR, THE ELOPEMENT,
sustaining her great dual characters of
LADY ISABEL AND MADAME VINE.
Mr. J. W. Collier, J. G. Burnett, J. Nunan, E. Barry, J. W. Blaisdell, E. B. Holmes, Rendle, Nolan, &c., &c.; Misses Mary Wells, Maria Maeder, Carrie Burke, Everett, &c., &c., in the cast.

Mr. Wheatley begs to announce that he has made an engagement with
MISS BATEMAN,
THE CELEBRATED TRAGEDIENNE,
who will make her first appearance since her return from Europe, on
MONDAY EVENING, JAN. 15,
in her celebrated character of
LEAH.
SEATS MAY BE SECURED SIX DAYS IN ADVANCE.
Admission, 75 cents; Reserved Seats, $1; Family Circle; (entrance on Crosby-st.,) 30 cents.

WOOD'S THEATRE.

Broadway, opposite St. Nicholas Hotel.
Manager....GEORGE WOOD
OPENING NIGHT, MONDAY, Jan. 15,
When will appear the great comedian,
MR. F. S. CHANFRAU,
the world-famous and matchless
HANLON BROTHERS,
(six in number,)
George, William, Thomas, Edward, Alfred and Frederick, in a new farcical, possibly probable, purely problematical, but decidedly local extravaganza, in three acts, and any number of tableaux,
THE BALLOON WEDDING,
written by Thos. B. DeWalden, for the purpose of introducing the great character actor, Mr. CHANFRAU, in a new rôle, and affording the HANLON BROTHERS an opportunity of exhibiting their marvelous gymnastic and acrobatic feats of ability and elegance, the whole forming the most
UNIQUE AND AMUSING ENTERTAINMENT
ever presented to the people of any nation.
PRICES:
Admission....50 cents
Reserved seats....75 cents | Balcony Chairs....$1
Orchestra Chairs....$1 50 | Private Boxes....8
Doors open at 7¼; performance commences at 8 o'clock.
Box office open this SATURDAY from 8 to 5 o'clock, when places may be secured
SIX DAYS IN ADVANCE.
AFTERNOON PERFORMANCE
Every WEDNESDAY, commencing at 1½ o'clock.

THEO. THOMAS' SYMPHONY SOIREES.

AT IRVING HALL.
ON SATURDAY EVENING, Jan. 13, at 8.

Mr. Thomas takes great pleasure in announcing to the subscribers and the public generally, that he has succeeded in making arrangements with Mr. Bateman for the appearance of the celebrated and popular Prima Donna,
MLLE. PAREPA,
AT HIS THIRD SYMPHONY SOIREE,
BEING MLLE. PAREPA'S LAST APPEARANCE
previous to her departure for Europe.
SATURDAY EVENING, Jan. 13, at 8.
THIRD SYMPHONY SOIREE.
SOLOISTS:
MLLE. PAREPA,
MR. CARL WOLFSOHN,
Together with
THE LIEDERKRANZ SOCIETY.
Conductor....MR. AGRICOL PAUER
AND THE GRAND ORCHESTRA OF SIXTY PERFORMERS,
the whole under the direction of Theo. Thomas.
PROGRAMME:
Symphony, C, op. 30....Bargiel
Scena and Aria, "Ah! perfido."....Beethoven
MLLE. PAREPA.
Fantasia, F Minor, Op. 49....Chopin
MR. CARL WOLFSOHN.
Volkslied.
THE LIEDERKRANZ SOCIETY.
Overture, Melusine, Op. 32....Mendelssohn
ORCHESTRA.
Aria, "If guiltless blood be your intent," (Susanna). Handel.
MLLE. PAREPA.
Fantasia, Op. 80, for Piano, Chorus and Orchestra. Beethoven.
MR. C. WOLFSOHN, THE LIEDERKRANZ AND ORCHESTRA.
TICKETS....$1 50 each.
INCLUDING A RESERVED SEAT,
Can now be obtained at Steinway & Sons', Nos. 71 and 73 East 14th-st.; Beer & Schirmer's, No. 701 Broadway; at Schuberth & Co's., No. 820 Broadway; at Root, Anthony & Co's., No. 21 Nassau-st., and at Irving Hall.

GEORGE CHRISTY'S FIFTH-AVENUE OPERA HOUSE.

Adjoining Fifth-avenue Hotel, West 24th-st.
Great and glorious bill this week.
Immense success of the roaring farce
NEW-YEAR'S CALLS—SEE SAM BLACKED UP.
The great skating scene, "Come Home Father."
Matinée Saturday Afternoon. Doors open at 1.
LITTLE FOLKS HALF PRICE TO MATINEES.
Doors open at 7. Commence at 8. Box office open during the day for secured seats.

NATIONAL ACADEMY OF DESIGN.

RECEPTION, JAN. 17, 1866.

A reception will be held at the Academy on WEDNESDAY EVENING, Jan. 17, at 8 o'clock.

An exhibition of works of art, finished or unfinished, framed or unframed, will be made for the evening only, and will be distributed on the following day, or as soon after as possible.

All artists are invited to contribute to the exhibition, subject always to the decision of the Council.

The porters will call on Monday, the 15th inst., for the works of those Members of the Academy who may have notified the Secretary on or before Saturday, the 13th inst., of their desire to exhibit. All exhibitors who are not Members of the Academy will be required to send their works themselves to the Academy on Monday the 15th inst. only, and to remove them on Thursday—the day following the Reception.

Each Member and Fellow of the Academy, and each Artist Exhibitor (not a member) will receive a card of invitation to the Reception, which will admit one lady and one gentleman. By order, T. ADDISON RICHARDS,
Corresponding Secretary N. A.

LIGHT GUARD BALL.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC,
THURSDAY EVENING, Jan. 25, 1866.
Tickets Five Dollars.
Admitting a gentleman and ladies.
To be had of the company, at the hotels and music-stores.

MISS BATEMAN AS LEAH.

Her first appearance on
MONDAY EVENING, Jan. 15,
AT NIBLO'S GARDEN.
Tickets for sale at Root, Anthony & Co.'s, 21 Nassau-st.

PHILHARMONIC SOCIETY OF NEW-YORK.—PUBLIC REHEARSAL, NO. 8, at the ACADEMY OF MUSIC, on SATURDAY, Jan. 13, 1866, at 3 o'clock P. M. ADMISSION 50 CENTS. For sale at the principal music-stores. Subscriptions received at Scharfenberg & Luis', No. 758 Broadway; and Beer & Schirmer's, No. 701 Broadway. L. SPIER, Secretary.

MISS BATEMAN.—RESERVED SEATS CAN be had for any night at T. J. RAYNOR'S FRUIT STORE, No. 585 Broadway, opposite NIBLO'S GARDEN.

DRY GOODS

BLANKETS.

Blankets from the late auction sales retailing at less than wholesale prices. Also, a large stock of Comforters and Bedding at greatly reduced prices. All goods warranted as represented.
WM. GARDNER, Nos. 233 and 244 Canal-st.

A. T. STEWART & CO.

WILL OPEN AT RETAIL,
On MONDAY, 15th inst.,
AN INVOICE OF
ELEGANT NOVELTIES IN LACES,
NAMELY:
BOQUETS, PARASOLS,
FANS, GARNITURES,
JUGE AND EMPRESS
COLLARS,
&c., &c.
THE FIRST OF THE STYLE IMPORTED.
Broadway and 10th-st.

MUSLINS, MUSLINS, MUSLINS.

Wholesale Prices Up Ten Cents a Yard.
WE BOUGHT LARGELY
PREVIOUS TO THE ADVANCE,
AND NOW INTEND TO
GIVE OUR CUSTOMERS
SOME GREAT BARGAINS.
THEREFORE WE SAY TO ALL
OUR PRICES FOR A FEW DAYS
WILL REMAIN THE SAME.
NO ADVANCE IN MUSLINS WITH US.
Bargains in BLANKETS, DRESS GOODS, ALPACAS, FLANNELS, PRINTS, &c., &c.
FOSTER BROTHERS, No. 273 Bleecker-st.

FANCY HOSIERY.

New styles, for walking, riding, skating and masquerade; also ladies' and misses' merino vests and drawers, made from fine Australian wool, of superior finish; white and scarlet cloth gloves, mittens, hoods, gaiters, &c. W. J. ELGER, 380 and 382 Broadway, near 19th-st. east side.

BEADS BEADS!! BEADS!!!

AND FANCY GOODS.
E. P. BROWN, Importer,
No. 186 Pearl-st., New-Yo

NAVY CLOTHING—CONSISTING OF OVERCOATS, Satinet Trowsers, Blue Flannel Over Shirts, Under Shirts, and Drawers, for sale at a large discount from the original cost, at wholesale only, by
WM. MATHEWS,
No. 44 Park-place, up stairs.

LECTURES.

LECTURE ON HEALTH TO LADIES.—A course of five lectures in the 30th-st. M. E. church, near 8th-av. The first lecture free, and will be given Jan. 15, at 3 P. M. The following lectures each succeeding day, at the same hour. Subjects illustrated by skeleton, manakin, maps, &c. Tickets to the course, $1; single lecture, 30 cents.

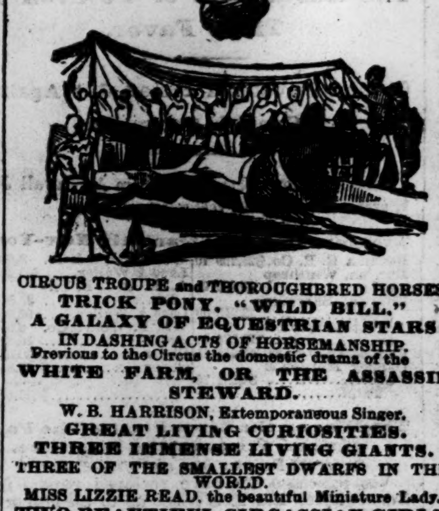
MEETINGS.

NEW-ENGLAND SOCIETY.—AN ADJOURNED meeting of the New-England Society will be held at Delmonico's, No. 2 East 14th-st., on MONDAY EVENING NEXT, Jan. 15, at 7½ o'clock. Members are earnestly requested to attend. New members will be elected. R. D. MORGAN, President.
L. P. HUBBARD, Secretary.

AMUSEMENTS.

BARNUM'S MUSEUM AND CIRCUS.

Broadway, between Spring and Prince sts.
This establishment does not advertise in the New-York Herald.
CIRCUS AND DRAMA
TWICE EACH DAY.
ONLY CIRCUS ON BROADWAY.
AFTERNOON, at 3. EVENING, at 7½.



CIRCUS TROUPE and THOROUGHBRED HORSES.
TRICK PONY, "WILD BILL."
A GALAXY OF EQUESTRIAN STARS
IN DASHING ACTS OF HORSEMANSHIP.
Previous to the Circus the domestic drama of the
WHITE FARM, OR THE ASSASSIN STEWARD.
W. B. HARRISON, Extemporaneous Singer.
GREAT LIVING CURIOSITIES.
THREE IMMENSE LIVING GIANTS.
THREE OF THE SMALLEST DWARFS IN THE WORLD.
MISS LIZZIE READ, the beautiful Miniature Lady.
TWO BEAUTIFUL CIRCASSIAN GIRLS.
JOHN BATTERSLY, Living Skeleton, weighs 67 lbs.
HANNAH BATTERSLY, his wife, weighs 702 lbs.
A MAMMOTH FAT WOMAN and celebrated
SNAKE CHARMER.
HANDLES THE LARGEST LIVING SNAKES.
WOODROFFE'S BOHEMIAN GLASS-BLOWERS.
A GLASS STEAM ENGINE IN MOTION.
Albino Boy, Cosmoramas, Learned Seal, Happy Family, and Grand Aquaria, 100,000 CURIOSITIES.
Admission 30 cts.; Children, under ten, 15 cts.

WINTER GARDEN.

This establishment does not advertise in the New-York Herald.
Lessee and Manager....Mr. W. Stuart
Stage Manager....Mr. J. G. Hanly
Mr. Stuart begs to announce that on
TO-NIGHT
MR. EDWIN BOOTH
will appear in his grand role of
HAMLET.

The piece will be presented with the same endeavor as last season to combine splendor of production with historical correctness, and by a more strictly pictorial arrangement of the ordinary stage resources, and by the fidelity, appropriateness and superior execution of the several means of scenic illusion, to carry out the spirit of the play into the most minute details, and thus advance the drama as a branch of national literature and art. All the scenes have been refreshed and renewed, and new ones have been added to give perfection to the picture.

Every effort has also been made to place the well-known types of character in the hands best fitted to sustain them, and with this view, in addition to the regular company, engagements have been made with Messrs. Charles Barron, J. H. Taylor, C. Kemble Mason, W. A. Donaldson, Miss Effie Germon and Mrs. Wilkins, who appear each night in conjunction with Messrs. J. Dyott, W. S. Andrews, H. Bland, J. L. Donnelly, W. F. Burroughs, Decker, King, Easton, Miss Andrews, Hagan, &c.

Doors open at 6¾; Overture at 7:20.
SPECIAL ANNOUNCEMENT.
WEDNESDAY, 17th, first
GRAND BOOTH MATINEE
of HAMLET.

Doors open at 12½. Commence at 1 o'clock, terminating in time for parties from the country to reach the return trains and boats.

Seats may now be secured.

The public are most urgently solicited not to purchase tickets from speculators in front of the gates.

LUCY RUSHTON'S
NEW-YORK THEATRE,
NOS. 728 and 730 BROADWAY, (opposite N. Y. Hotel.)
Sole Lessee and Manageress....Miss LUCY RUSHTON
THIS (Saturday) EVENING, Jan. 13,
will be presented, after careful preparation, Bulwer's play of
THE LADY OF LYONS,
with the following powerful cast:

Claude Melnotte	Mr. J. K. Mortimer
Col. Damas	Mr. T. Placide
Beauseant	Mr. C. W. Clarke
Glavis	Mr. Walcot
Pauline	Miss Lucy Rushton
Mme. Deschappelles	Mrs. Maeder

Prices of Admission—Parquet Circle, 75 cents; Orchestra Chairs, $1 50; Dress Circle, 50 cents; Balcony Seats, $1; Balcony Private Boxes, $5, $6, $7 and $8, Private Boxes, $10.
Doors open at 7¼; performance to commence at 7¾.
Acting Manager and Treasurer....Mr. H. H. DAVIS
Stage manager....Mr. J. SCHONBERG
Box office open from 8 A. M. to 5 P. M. Seats secured six days in advance.
In active preparation
A NEW GRAND ROMANTIC DRAMA.

FOX'S OLD BOWERY THEATRE.

Lessee, Director and Manager....G. L. FOX
This establishment does not advertise in the New-York Herald.
MISS FANNY HERRING
AS THE RAG WOMAN AND RAGGED PAT.
Mr. G. L. FOX IN HIS GREAT ORATION.
W. H. Whalley, Miss R. Denvil, and a full company.
THE RAG WOMAN AND HER DOGS.
IRELAND AS IT IS.

NIBLO'S AND WINTER GARDEN.

Reserved seats can be had for any evening at No. 669 Broadway. Also, tickets for all the first-class balls of the season.

INSTRUCTION.

MR. GEO. C. ANTHON'S
CLASSICAL, FRENCH AND ENGLISH SCHOOL,
with primary department and gymnasium.
No. 212 5th-av., corner of 26th-st.
Open from 9½ A. M. to 2½ o'clock P. M.

THE RUTGERS FEMALE INSTITUTE,
NOS. 487, 489, 491 FIFTH-AVENUE, NEW-YORK,
will reopen WEDNESDAY, Sept. 20.
H. M. PIERCE, President

BOARDING SCHOOL FOR BOYS.
YONKERS MILITARY INSTITUTE,
YONKERS, N. Y.
W. H. ARTHUR & CO., No. 39 Nassau-st., New-York, or BENJAMIN MASON, Yonkers.

MR. VAN NORMAN'S
English and French Boarding and Day School for young ladies, No. 5 West 38th-st., two doors from 5th-av., Murray Hill, New-York.

J. H. TYNG'S SCHOOL,
FOR THE THOROUGH INSTRUCTION OF A FEW BOYS, NO. 907 BROADWAY.

THE PENNSYLVANIA MILITARY ACADEMY will resume its duties, 4 P. M., Jan. 11, 1866, at Chester, Delaware County, Penn. This academy affords the most thorough classical, scientific, mathematical and military instruction. The accommodations are ample; the discipline efficient. Young men desiring to enter the academy can obtain circulars by applying to Col. THEODORE HYATT, President P. M. A., Chester, Delaware County, Penn.

COLLEGIATE AND ENGINEERING INSTITUTE, No. 18 Cooper Union, New-York.—Academic, collegiate, civil and mechanical engineering courses given; individual instruction in mathematics and the languages; students received at any time. Open day and evening. Prof. J. G. FOX, A. M., Principal.

BOYS PREPARED PRACTICALLY FOR business at DOLBEAR'S COMMERCIAL ACADEMY, No. 609 Broadway. They acquire industrious and energetic habits, become quick at figures, rapid business writers, and good book-keepers. Apply day or evening.

IRVING INSTITUTE—TARRYTOWN, N. Y.—A boarding school for boys. The fifty-sixth semi-annual session will commence WEDNESDAY, Nov. 1. For circulars apply to the principal,
D. S. ROWE, A. M.

MOUNT WASHINGTON COLLEGIATE INSTITUTE, No. 126 West 4th-st., corner of Macdougal, on Washington Square, (Classical, Mathematical, Foreign Languages, Commercial and Primary,) GEO. W. CLARKE, A. M., Rector.

EVENING INSTRUCTION IN PENMANSHIP, Drawing and Book-keeping at J. H. BARLOW'S Commercial and Art Academy, No. 1,149 Broadway. Evening hours from 7 to 9. Ornamental writing of all kinds executed to order.

PRIVATE TUITION.—ALL BRANCHES OF English by a young lady who has had several years experience in teaching. Les étrangers enseignés parfaitement dans peu de tems. Apply on Monday after 3 P. M. at No. 260 West 18th-st.

MILITARY BOARDING SCHOOL—AT White Plains, N. Y., one hour's ride from the city by Harlem Railroad.
O. R. WILLIS, A. M., Principal.

AT PAINE'S, 62 BOWERY AND 358 MYRTLE-av., Brooklyn—Book-keeping, Writing, Arithmetic, Navigation, Grammar, Spelling, &c., are taught individually, day and evening. Terms $15 to $20. No classes.

TOWNSEND'S COMMERCIAL ACADEMY, No. 260 Bowery.—Private instruction day and evening in commercial and English branches. Thorough business education imparted.

MILITARY, CLASSICAL AND COMMERCIAL ACADEMY, Nyack, Rockland County, N. Y. For circulars, address, C. RUTHERFORD, A. M.

A HOME FOR SIX BOYS, WITH SPECIAL care and instruction. Rev. Jas. Tufts, Monson, Mass.

TEACHERS.

WANTED—IN A HIGH SCHOOL IN NEW-York City, a teacher of Latin and Greek, (for two or three hours daily) who is skilled in preparing advanced students for Yale, Columbia, and other colleges, and who is fresh in a knowledge of and ready in imparting the laws of quantity and scanning Virgil, Homer and Horace. Reply immediately to this office, (*Times*,) with city references, Box No. 103, CLASSICS.

A GERMAN PROTESTANT LADY HAVING been the companion of a lady of high rank in France for five years, experienced in teaching the French, German, English and Italian languages thoroughly, and all branches of instruction, would like to find a situation as governess or lady companion; the highest references can be given. Address Box No. 151 *Times* Office.

A LADY OF EXPERIENCE AND GOOD education desires employment a few hours every day in teaching the English branches and music. Can give the best references. Inquire at No. 110 West 12th-st., from 10 A. M. until 4 P. M.

A WELL-KNOWN FRENCH TEACHER wishes two more pupils. Terms $20 for fifty lessons in class. Address Mlle. LE FEVUE, Station G Post-office.

Y. A. P., PROFESSOR OF THE SPANISH language, offers his services to schools and private pupils, either at his own residence or at the pupils' domicils. Address Box No. 3,516 Post-office.

A GRADUATE, AN EXPERIENCED teacher, gives tuition in all the English branches, classics and mathematics; reference to present patrons. Address A. M., Box No. 104 *Times* Office.

A GRADUATE OF YALE COLLEGE DESIRES to devote two or three hours a day to giving instruction. Private pupils preferred. Address R. M., Station D.

A FRENCH LADY DESIRES A SITUATION as French teacher, in a school or family, in or near the city. Address B. M., Station F, New-York.

AMUSEMENTS.

WALLACK'S.

Proprietor and Manager....Mr. LESTER WALLACK
This establishment does not advertise in the New-York Herald.
OPEN AT 7¼. BEGIN AT 8.
The great demand for seats to witness the extraordinary and greatly successful dramatized story of
HENRY DUNBAR,
renders it incumbent on the manager to announce its repetition
EVERY EVENING
until further notice.
Extracts from the daily press.
Tribune, Jan. 12.

"HENRY DUNBAR" AT WALLACK'S THEATRE.—Among plays of this class, it must take a high rank. Its topic, if horrible, is not disgusting. Moreover, aside from the horror, there is in it a flavor of pathos arising out of its incidental exhibit on of that feeling which is perhaps the purest and most beautiful that is possible to human nature—a daughter's love for her father. The acting of the principal, and, indeed, of all the characters, merits cordial praise.

World, Jan. 12.

Mr. Taylor was certainly the person best fitted for so delicate a literary operation. The result of his diligent labors was placed before us at Wallack's Theatre on Wednesday evening, and we must freely say that the drama of "Henry Dunbar" is a much more interesting and brilliant effort in its line than the original fiction.

Of course, in scenery and other appointments, great care has been bestowed in the production of the piece at Wallack's. There are three elegantly furnished "interiors," beautified materially by some well-timed effects of firelight and moonlight, and one rather pretty exterior, fairly painted, representing "Maudesley Abbey."

The success of the play before a very discriminating audience was decided to an extent that betokens for it a long lease of popularity at this theatre, where a cast equal to its requirements was readily found. Having given the plot a new development, and furnished the dumb character of the ill-digested romance with easy, pointed dialogue, Mr. Taylor is clearly entitled to whatever praise may accrue through the critic upon his handiwork.

TO-NIGHT AND EVERY EVENING UNTIL FURTHER NOTICE,
the new five-act drama, by Tom Taylor, Esq., founded on Miss Braddon's celebrated novel, entitled
HENRY DUNBAR;
OR, THE OUTCAST.

Characters by Messrs. J. W. Wallack, Charles Fisher, Young, George Holland, Norton, B. T. Ringgold, G. Browne, Williamson, Graham, Pope, Ward, Misses Mary Gannon, Madeline Henriques and Ione Burke.

NIBLO'S GARDEN.

MISS BATEMAN.

It is with much pleasure that Mr. WHEATLEY announces the engagement of the eminent young American tragedienne, Miss BATEMAN, who, after an absence abroad of three years, will make her reappearance at Niblo's Garden, on
MONDAY, JAN. 15, 1866,
in her celebrated rôle of LEAH, in Mosenthal's beautiful tragedy of that name.

The long career of Miss Bateman in England, where her many successes in the legitimate drama, and in those characters which she will repeat here, have been acknowledged and recorded by the ablest pens, and witnessed by the largest audiences ever assembled within the walls of either Metropolitan or Provincial theatres, renders it unnecessary to dwell on the interesting event of her reappearance in the city where she has always been so warmly welcomed. Mr. Wheatley will celebrate the occasion by presenting the dramas in which Miss Bateman appears in a way worthy of the young artiste's reputation, and the hearty appreciation which the public has always so generally lavished on her efforts.

The sale of tickets during Miss Bateman's engagement will continue six days in advance. The box sheet will be opened on the corresponding day in each previous week.

BROADWAY THEATRE BEGINS 7¾.

GEORGE WOOD....Manager
"SOLON SHINGLE" TO-DAY AND NIGHT.
J. E. OWENS....as....UNCLE SHINGLE,
in his
CHARMING NEW COMEDY.
CROWDED HOUSES,
ROARS OF LAUGHTER,
SYMPATHETIC TEARS
and
CALLS BEFORE THE CURTAIN EVERY ACT.
TO-NIGHT AND THIS AFTERNOON,
the new three act Comedy, written for Mr. Owens,
SOLON SHINGLE.
SOLON SHINGLE....JOHN E. OWENS
Pronounced by the entire press
"THE GREATEST CHARACTER KNOWN."
First SOLON SHINGLE MATINEE TO-DAY, commencing 1½ o'clock.
SECURE SEATS IN ADVANCE.

NEW BOWERY THEATRE.

Sole Proprietor....MR. J. W. LINGARD.
This establishment does not advertise in the New-York Herald.
The unrivaled drama of
CLAUDE DUVAL.
The melodrama of
ADELAIDE OF DRESDEN.
The screaming piece of
BROTHER BILL AND ME.
The casts of the above pieces will comprise the names of Mr. Grisdale, Mrs. W. G. Jones, Geo. Brookes, G. W. Thompson, Mr. G. Lingard, Miss Hyatt, Mrs. Jordan, Mr. Winter, Mr. Seabert, Mr. Stanton, &c.
A new drama from Dickens' famous story of the
SEVEN POOR TRAVELERS,
will be presented on MONDAY EVENING.

444 AMERICAN THEATRE.

BROADWAY.
Manager and Proprietor....R. W. BUTLER
This establishment does not advertise in the New-York Herald.
MORE NOVELTIES. SUPERB ATTRACTIONS.
A continued succession of
NEW ARTISTS.
First week of the renowned Comedian,
SAM RYAN,
who will appear as
TIM O'BRYAN, THE IRISH EMIGRANT.
The beautiful Ballet Divertisement entitled
ROSE ET PAPPILLION.
New Negro Comicalities, Songs, Dances, &c., by
THE FAMOUS TROUPE.
A constant change of performance
EVERY EVENING.
Doors open at 6; to commence at 7½ o'clock.
MATINEE ON SATURDAY AFTERNOON.

MRS. HENRY C. WATSON WILL GIVE three Dramatic and Poetic Recitations, with vocal illustrations, at Dodworth's Hall, No. 806 Broadway. First recitation on MONDAY EVENING, Jan. 15. Single tickets 75 cents; ticket for the course $2; to be had at the music stores.

MUSICAL.

CHICKERING & SONS,
ESTABLISHED 1823.

MANUFACTURERS OF GRAND, SQUARE AND UPRIGHT PIANO-FORTES, NO. 652 BROADWAY.—The superiority of these instruments has of late been amply demonstrated by the voluntary testimony of the foremost artists of the day, who claim for them excellencies of tone and workmanship hitherto unobtained by any other makers.

Mr. GOTTSCHALK'S constant use of the NEW SCALE CHICKERING GRAND PIANO-FORTES has severely tested their musical qualities, and resulted in establishing the justice of the very flattering estimation in which they are held.

Messrs. CHICKERING & SONS are sole agents for the celebrated Alexandre Organs for the United States.

THE WEBER PIANO-FORTE
is called the best instrument made by all the leading musicians of this city and elsewhere. It is pronounced by the National Piano-forte Association, after a trial in their rooms with the first manufacturers of this country, eminently the *best piano in America*, and used by the Conservatory of Music and other high music schools, altogether because of their immense power, equality, sweetness and brilliancy of tone, elastic touch and great durability. Warerooms No. 429 Broome-st., near Broadway.

THE MASON & HAMLIN CABINET ORGANS.—FIFTY-TWO GOLD or SILVER MEDALS or OTHER HIGHEST PREMIUMS have been awarded M. & H. within a few years, and SEVENTEEN within the last four weeks, for THE BEST INSTRUMENTS OF THIS GENERAL CLASS.

Printed testimony is presented in their circulars from more than two hundred and fifty of the most eminent organists and musicians in the country that the MASON & HAMLIN CABINET ORGANS ARE UNEQUALED. Prices, $110 to $600. Warerooms No. 596 Broadway, New-York.

THE NEW GOLD MEDAL PIANO.
LINDEMAN & SONS'
CELEBRATED AND UNEQUALED
PATENT CYCLOID PIANO-FORTES
Were awarded at the late Fair of the American Institute
The
FIRST-PREMIUM GOLD MEDAL
FOR
NOVELTY, SUPERIORITY AND EXCELLENCE.

Similar testimonials were awarded these Unequaled Instruments at the State Fairs of Michigan, Indiana, Kansas, and wherever they have been Exhibited in Competition during 1865. The Cycloid Piano has superiority of actual melodious power, and a purity and vocality of tone, a perfection of touch, a just mechanical construction, and will stand in tune longer than any other form of piano. N. B.—Warranted for six years. Warerooms, No. 2 Le Roy-place, Bleecker-st., one block west of Broadway.

Send for our new Gold Medal Circular.

HAZELTON BROTHERS.
OVERSTRUNG GRAND AND SQUARE PIANO-FORTE MANUFACTURERS,
No. 99 Prince-st., a few doors west of Broadway, N. Y.
These pianos have always received the first premium wherever they have been exhibited. A written guarantee for five years accompany each piano.

MR. HENRY HOOPER, JR.,
TEACHER OF SINGING AND PIANO-FORTE.
Address at the music-store of L. M. Jacobs, 207 8th-av.

THE HORACE WATERS GRAND, SQUARE AND UPRIGHT PIANOS, MELODEONS AND CABINET ORGANS.—Wholesale and retail. To let, and rent allowed if purchased. Monthly payments received for the same. Second-hand pianos at bargains, from $60 to $225. Factory and Warerooms, No. 481 Broadway. Cash paid for second-hand pianos. Pianos tuned. Sheet Music, a little soiled, at 1½ cents per page. Brooklyn Rooms, No. 333 Fulton-st., over Dime Savings Bank.

SILVER TRUMPETS—GRAND MARCH, 35c. ARRAH-NA-POGUE—March—for violin, 15c.; for piano, 30c. THE HAUNTING THOUGHT, by Alex. Reichardt, 40c. I CANNOT SING THE OLD SONGS, 30c.; with variations, 40c. MATILDA TOOTS, with lithograph illustrating catastrophe on skating pond, 50c. FREDERICK BLUME, No. 208 Bowery.

"LAURA BELL"—AN EXQUISITE SONG, just published, read very easily, and pronounced the most beautiful melody that has appeared for a long time. 30 cents. Mailed free on receipt of price by W. JENNINGS DEMAREST, No. 473 Broadway, or found at all the music stores.

OPEN THE DOOR, DEAR ARRAH, FOR ME—A new and exquisite Song, from Arrah-na-Pogue, by HENRY TUCKER. Just published by W. JENNINGS DEMAREST, No. 473 Broadway: 30c. Mailed free on receipt of the price, or found at all the music-stores.

UNITED PIANO-FORTE MAKERS,
No. 84 Walker-st., New-York.
Our company being composed entirely of superior workmen, we are enabled to produce a more perfect Piano-forte than any other house.
Every instrument guaranteed for five years.

PIANO-FORTES OF EVERY STYLE at great reduction in prices; examine for yourselves; each instrument warranted for five years. 3 second-hand pianos.
CUMMINGS & JENNYS,
No. 726 Broadway.

HAINES BRO.'S PIANOS.—ACKNOWLEDGED to be the best in America; first premium awarded whenever exhibited; full satisfaction guaranteed. For sale on reasonable terms, at the manufacturers', No. 300 2d-av., corner 21st-st.

ESTEY'S COTTAGE ORGANS, INDORSED by the highest authority as the best in several important particulars. Also, pianos and melodeons at bargains. GEO. G. SAXE, No. 133 Grand-st., New-York.

A. H. GALE & CO.—PIANO-FORTES Manufactory and Warerooms, No. 107 East 12th-st., New-York.

MAXIMILIAN.

Continued from First Page.

translation of M. Drouyn de Lhuys' dispatch, the contents of which I have had the honor to read to you. With the highest regard, I remain, my dear Sir,

Respectfully yours,
MONTHOLON.

Wm. H. Seward, Secretary of State, &c., &c., &c.

Monsieur Drouyn D'Lhuys to the Marquis de Montholon—(Confidential.)

[Translation.]

Ministre des Affaires Etrangeres,
Paris, Oct. 18, 1865.

Monsieur le Marquis: I have taken several occasions since two months to advise you of the dispositions of the Imperial Government concerning the duration of the occupation of Mexico by the French troops. I told you, in my dispatch of Aug. 17, that we called with our most sincere wishes for the day when the last French soldier should leave the country, and that the Cabinet of Washington could contribute to hasten that moment. On the 2d of September I renewed to you the assurance of our strong desire to withdraw our auxiliary corps so soon as circumstances should allow it. At last, following the same ideas more fully, in a private letter of the 10th of the same month, I added that it greatly depended upon the United States to facilitate the departure of our troops. If they would adopt toward the Mexican Government an amicable attitude which would aid to the consolidation of order, and in which we could find motives of security for the interests which obliged us to carry arms beyond the Atlantic, we would be ready to adopt without delay the bases of an understanding on this subject with the Cabinet of Washington; and I wish to make fully known to you now the views of the Government of His Majesty.

What we ask of the United States is to be assured that their intention is not to impede the consolidation of the new order of things founded in Mexico; and the best guarantee we could receive of their intention would be the recognition of the Emperor Maximilian by the Federal Government.

The American Union should not, it seems to us, be kept back by the difference of institutions, for the United States have official intercourse with all the monarchies of Europe and of the New World. It is in conformity with their own principles of public law to regard the monarchy established in Mexico as being at least a government *de facto*, without particular regard to its nature or its origin, which has been consecrated by the suffrage of the people of that country; and in thus acting the Cabinet of Washington would only be inspired with the same feelings of sympathy which President Johnson expressed recently to the envoy of Brazil, as guiding the policy of the United States toward the younger States of the American continent.

Mexico, it is true, is still occupied at this moment by the French army, and we can readily see that this objection will arise. But the acknowledgment of the Emperor Maximilian by the United States would, in our opinion, have sufficient influence upon the state of the country to allow us to take in consideration their susceptibilities on this subject; and should the Cabinet of Washington decide to open diplomatic relations with the Court of Mexico, we would see no difficulty to enter in arrangement for the recall of our troops within a reasonable period of which we would, might consent to fix the termination.

In consequence of the vicinage and immense extent of the common frontier, the United States are, more than any other power, interested to see their trade with Mexico placed under the safeguard of stipulations in harmony with the mutual wants of both countries. We would most readily offer our good offices to facilitate the conclusion of a commercial treaty, thereby cementing the political "*rapprochement*," the basis of which I have just made known to you.

By order of the Emperor, I invite you to make known to Mr. Seward the disposition of His Majesty's Government.

You are authorized, if you think it proper, to read him the contents of this dispatch.

I remain, DROUYN DE LHUYS.

The Marquis de Montholon, &c., &c., &c.

Mr. Seward to the Marquis de Montholon.

Department of State,
Washington, Dec. 6, 1865.

Sir: Having made known to the President the Emperor's views on Mexican affairs which you communicated to me on the 29th ultimo, I have now the honor to inform you of the disposition of this government in regard to the same subject. It seems proper, however, for me to say, in the first place, that what I have to communicate has been already fully made known to Mr. Bigelow, with authority, in his discretion, to impart the same to M. Drouyn de Lhuys.

The effect of the Emperor's suggestions, when they are reduced to a practical shape, seems to be this: That France is willing to retire from Mexico as soon as she may, but that it would be inconvenient for her without first receiving from the United States an assurance of a friendly or tolerant disposition to the Power which has assumed to itself an imperial form in the capital city of Mexico. The President is gratified with the assurance you have thus given of the Emperor's good disposition. I regret, however, to be obliged to say that the condition the Emperor suggests is one which seems quite impracticable.

It is true, indeed, that the presence of foreign armies in an adjacent country could not, under any circumstances, but cause uneasiness and anxiety on the part of this government. It creates for us expenses which are inconvenient, not to speak of dangers of collision. Nevertheless, I cannot but infer from the tenor of your communication, that the principal cause of the discontent prevailing in the United States in regard to Mexico is not fully apprehended by the Emperor's government. The chief cause is not that there is a foreign army in Mexico; much less does that discontent arise from the circumstances that that foreign army is a French one. We recognize the right of sovereign nations to carry on war with each other if they do not invade our right or menace our safety or just influence. The real cause of our national discontent is, that the French army which is now in Mexico is invading a domestic republican government there which was established by her people, and with whom the United States sympathize most profoundly, for the avowed purpose of suppressing it, and establishing upon its ruins a foreign monarchical government, whose presence there, so long as it should endure, could not but be regarded by the people of the United States as injurious and menacing to their own chosen and endeared republican institutions.

I admit that the United States do not feel themselves called upon to make a war of propagandism throughout the world, or even on this continent, in the Republican cause. We have sufficient faith in the eventual success of that cause on this continent, through the operation of existing material and moral causes, to induce us to acquiesce in the condition of things which we found existing here, while our own republic was receiving its shape and development. On the other hand, we have constantly maintained, and still feel bound to maintain, that the people of every State on the American continent have a right to secure for themselves a republican government if they choose, and that interference by foreign States to prevent the enjoyment of such institutions deliberately established is wrongful, and in its effects antagonistical to the free and popular form of government existing in the United States. We should think it wrong as well as unwise on the part of the United States, to attempt to subvert by force monarchical governments in Europe, for the purpose of replacing them with republican institutions. It seems to us equally objectionable that European States should forcibly intervene in States situated on this continent to overthrow republican institutions, and replace them with monarchies or empires.

Having thus frankly stated our position, I leave the questions for the consideration of France, sincerely hoping that that great nation may find it compatible with its best interests, and its high honor to withdraw from its aggressive attitude in Mexico, within some convenient and reasonable time, and thus leave the people of that country to the free enjoyment of the system of republican government which they have established for themselves, and of their adherence to which they have given what seems to the United States to be decisive and conclusive, as well as very touching proofs. I am, Sir, the more inclined to hope for such a solution of the difficulty for the reason that when, at any time within the last four years, the question has been asked of any American statesman, or even of any American citizen, what country in Europe was the one which was the least likely to experience an alienation of the friendship of the United States, answer was promptly given, France. Friendship with France has always been deemed important and peculiarly agreeable by the American people. Every American citizen deems it no less important and desirable for the future than for the past.

The President will be pleased to be informed of the reception which the Emperor gives to the suggestions which I have now made.

Accept, Sir, the renewed assurances of my very high consideration. WILLIAM H. SEWARD.

The Atlantic and Great Western Railway.

Philadelphia, Friday, Jan. 12.

In the case of the Philadelphia Railroad *vs.* Atlantic and Great Western Railroad, to-day, Mr. Biddle, for respondents, read an affidavit of Thomas W. Kennard, Engineer-in-Chief of the Atlantic and Great Western Company, showing that the route to New-York via the Western, Central Lewisburgh Central and Spruce Creek Railroads will be one hundred miles shorter than the present route to New-York, used by the Atlantic and Great Western Company via Salamanca over the New-York and Erie Railroad, upon the two routes proposed by the Atlantic and Great Western Railway Company, one to New-York and the other to Philadelphia, under a contract with the Philadelphia and Reading Railroad Company and the East Pennsylvania Railroad Company.

The station of Port Clinton is a common point to which all freight destined for New-York or Philadelphia is taken. From Port Clinton to New-York the distance over the routes we have adopted is one hundred and thirty-seven miles. From Port Clinton to Philadelphia the distance is seventy-eight miles, the difference is distance in favor of Philadelphia being fifty-nine miles. Mr. Biddle contended that interest alone would induce these parties to use the route to Philadelphia as the shortest route according to the affidavit of the engineer. The difference in favor of Philadelphia is equal to sixty per cent., and that difference is equal to the whole freight across the Atlantic.

Mr. Biddle also discussed the legal points involved in the question.

The case is still under argument. According to an arrangement made between the counsel, Hon. Robt. J. Walker, Judge Black and George H. Wharton, Esq., will address the court in behalf of the respondents.

CENTRAL AND SOUTH AMERICA.

THE WAR ON THE RIVER PLATE.

The Paraguayan Army on the Defensive.

The Advantages of Position in Their Favor.

Chilian Privateers Fitted Out Against Spanish Commerce.

The steamer *New-York*, from Aspinwall Jan. 1, arrived at this port yesterday morning.

Treasure List per Steamship New-York.

Panama R. R. Co.	$25,709 70	Wells, Fargo & Co.	8,000 00
Duncan, Winthrop & Co.	50,000 00	Lees & Waller	105,300 00
Duncan, Sherman & Co.	33,326 50	A. R. & C. E. Tilton	20,500 00
August Belmont & Co.	112,394 77	Lees & Waller	98,260 83
Eugene Kelly & Co.	96,415 81	Wm. F. Weld & Co.	6,650 00
Dabney Morgan & Co.	36,831 76	Order	15,630 86
		Order	30,000 00
		Order	51,800 00
Total			$685,610 32

The War on the River Platte—The Paraguayan Army on the Defensive.

From the Panama Star and Herald, Jan. 1.

Via Santiago we have received papers from Buenos Ayres and Montevideo up to the 17th of November.

The Paraguayan army, which it was one time feared would cease their retrograde movement and make a stand, or even advance again on the City of Corrientes, has definitively evacuated the Province of that name and retired into their own territory.

This gives the allies the advantage of a better base of operations, especially in connection with the Brazilian fleet; but the reliance upon the efficiency of the latter is not very great, and further, the difficulties of attacking the Paraguayans have been enormously increased. They are now concentrated, offering a very respectable front to their enemies, and are well defended by the natural configuration of their country as well as by numerous works in advantageous positions.

Beside all this the heat and unhealthiness of the swamps begin to tell upon the allied armies, and it is therefore not to be wondered at that some newspapers on the other side of the Andes talk of deferring the renewal of hostilities, and even of a friendly settlement.

Several Chilenos and foreigners in Montevideo appear to have purchased and partly or fully fitted out some three or four privateers, to sail under the Chilian flag, and prey on the commerce of Spain on that coast.

CHILI.

The Spanish Fleet in Search of the Esmeralda.

Correspondence of the New-York Times.

Panama, Monday, Jan. 1, 1866.

The steamer of the French line, the *Peru*, arrived at Panama from Valparaiso and intermediate ports on the 28th. Dates from Valparaiso and Santiago de Chili are to the 9th, and from Callao and Lima to the 21st December.

Matters have not changed materially in regard to the war with Spain since my last. The *Esmeralda*, which captured the Spanish dispatch vessel, the *Covadonga*, had gone off somewhere with her prize, no one knew whither. Several of the Spanish fleet had apparently been looking for her, but had returned to their blockading duty, unsuccessful. Some suppose the *Esmeralda* to have gone to join the Peruvian fleet, which, it was expected, would assemble at some southern port in Peru. Of the Peruvian fleet, the *Apurimac* or *Callao*, 44 guns, and *Amazonas*, were at Iquique, and the *Union* and *America* had left the Chinchas for the same port. The Spanish iron-clad *Numancia* was at Caldera, in Chili, on her way to Valparaiso, and the flagship *Villa de Madrid* was at Coquimbo. You may expect to hear some stirring news from Chili and Peru shortly.

On the 2d ult. an attempt was made by the authorities in Coquimbo to take possession of the *Salvador Vidal*, a bark which served as a sort of storeship to the blockading frigate *Blanca*. This latter vessel had steamed off out of the harbor in order to overhaul two sailing vessels which hove in sight; in the meantime the commander of the place sent eight boats out with five oarsmen and four sailors in each to take the aforesaid bark.

Just before the boats came alongside of her she hoisted the Italian flag, some say, without a right to do so. But be that as it may, the Chilian authorities considered her as engaged in contraband of war, and therefore a lawful prize. They intended to heave her anchor and tow her on shore; but before that could be accomplished, the *Blanca* came near, and they had to leave her, taking only the crew as prisoners with them. They were blamed by the Chilian press for not having set the vessel on fire.

FROM THE RIO GRANDE.

Failure of the American Division of Gen. Crawford—United States Soldiers Forbidden to Enlist—A Small Victory for the Imperialists.

New-Orleans, Thursday, Jan. 11.

The Brownsville, Texas, correspondent of the New-Orleans *Times*, under date of the 4th instant, says:

The American division, under Crawford, is not making much headway, as the Federal soldiers have been forbidden to enlist, and the Brownsville recruiting office has been closed.

It is understood that Escobado is preparing for another attack on Matamoras.

The Imperialists surprised a small camp of Liberals, killing twelve and capturing thirty, who will be executed under Maximilian's order. Gen. Crawford addressed Gen Weitzel on the subject, asking him to prevent the murder. The latter replied that he had entered a solemn protest against this, but Gen. Mejia informed him that he was compelled to obey the orders of his government.

Gen. Crawford was shot at from the opposite side of the river, but an apology was afterward offered.

New-Orleans, Thursday, Jan. 11.

Recent advices state that Gen. Clark had arrived at Brownsville with important dispatches from the North.

A grand dinner had been given to Gens. Weitzel and Crawford by the Mexican Liberals in Brownsville. Gens. Escobado, Cortinas, Garcia and Romero were present. Much good feeling was manifested on the part of the Federal Generals toward the Mexican Republicans.

From New-Orleans.

New-Orleans, Thursday, Jan. 11.

The St. Charles theatre has been purchased by Ben De Bar for $120,000.

Cotton has declined 1c.@1½c.; sales 3,400 bales; middling at 48c, Coffee—Sales at 20½c. in gold. Corn steady at $1 15@$1 20. Gold 136.

TENNESSEE.

Message from Gov. Brownlow—Necessity of Keeping up the State Penitentiary.

Nashville, Friday, Jan. 12.

Gov. Brownlow to-day sent to the Legislature a message urging the Legislature to make provision for keeping up the State Penitentiary, and warning the members that embarrassment and trouble will come from the delay. He also urged the importance of the establishment of a branch penitentiary at Knoxville and Memphis, on the ground that the prisoners already number nearly five hundred, and will soon reach one thousand at the present rate of increase, when accommodations for the criminals will be impossible.

A bill to remove disabilities of private banking meets with favor. It removes the penalty of $10,000 for doing private banking.

Murray, accused of shooting Howsen, was discharged.

There have been no arrivals of steamboats. The *Cumberland* took a full cargo of cotton to Cairo for New-Orleans.

Breaking up of the Ice on the Mississippi—Destruction of Steamers.

St. Louis, Friday, Jan. 12.

The warm weather of the past two days, combined with the rise in the Missouri, started the ice in our harbor about 5 o'clock this morning, and it separated nearly opposite the foot of Cass-street, the lower portion moving down about one hundred feet, and opening a channel to the Illinois shore, through which skiffs passed several hours, and sinking the steamer *Belle Memphis* which was ice-bound in the middle of the river, the steamer *Warsaw*, at the lower end of the levee, the steamer *Prairie Rose*, at the upper end of the landing, and the ferry-boat on the Illinois shore. Considerable damage was also done to several other boats, barges and wharf-boats. The *Belle Memphis* was valued at about $120,000 and insured for $40,000. The *Warsaw* was valued at $75,000; its insurance is not known. The *Prairie Rose* was worth $15,000 and was probably insured; and the ferry-boat was valued at about $30,000.

About noon the steamer *Nebraska* and ferry-boat *Wiggins* began butting the ice at the lower end of the landing, and broke a channel about 100 yards wide on the Missouri shore, nearly opposite the levee, when the whole field of ice gave way and moved down slowly, carrying with it the wrecks of the steamers which were injured and still afloat, to the extreme lower part of the city, where it formed a gorge.

The harbor opposite the city is now open and the ferry-boats are running. It is expected that the ice both above and below the city will move out to-night, as the ice on the Missouri River broke up to-day at St. Joseph, Kansas City, Lexington City and St. Charles, the effects of which will be felt here before morning. At St. Charles the North Missouri Railroad ferry-boat, used for transporting trains across the river, and the landing were badly injured. No other disaster is yet reported on the Missouri.

There is no news from the Upper Mississippi. The weather is very warm.

SECOND DISPATCH.

St. Louis, Friday, Jan. 12.

The statement in the first dispatch of the losses sustained by the breaking up of the ice to-day was incorrect. The value of the *Belle of Memphis* was $85,000; *Warsaw*, $35,000; the wrecking-boat, $20,000. The entire loss is $225,000, and the total loss at this and the disaster three weeks ago will foot up $500,000, which may be increased to-night to double that amount.

WISCONSIN.

Meeting of the Legislature—Message of Gov. Fairchild.

Madison, Wis., Friday, Jan. 12.

The Legislature convened on Wednesday, and elected Hon. H. D. Barrow Speaker and E. W. Young Chief Clerk. The Senate elected F. M. Stewart Chief Clerk.

Gov. Fairchild delivered his message this afternoon. It is a very able document, and a complete review of the affairs of the State for the past year, which are represented to be in an excellent condition. The State debt is only $2,664,553.

Among other recommendations, the Governor urges an appropriation for the immediate completion of the State Capitol and the enlargement of the Insane Asylum. He also recommends an amendment to the constitution, providing for the election of a State Auditor for a term of six years.

During the war, the State furnished 91,373 men, an excess of 1,263 over all calls, and equal to more than one from every two voters.

The weather is warm and rainy.

The Recent Murder Near Pottsville—Arrest of Four Men on Suspicion.

Pottsville, Friday, Jan. 12.

Four men have been arrested near Ashland, in this county, on suspicion of being the murderers of the coal operator, Mr. Dunne. They were all armed with revolvers. A meeting of the citizens will be held at the Town Hall to-morrow evening, to take measures to prevent murder and lawlessness in Schuylkill County.

Executions in Pittsburgh, Penn.

Pittsburgh, Friday, Jan. 12.

Benjamin B. Marschall and August Fricke, recently convicted of the murder of a German named Forster, at Boyd Hill, near this city, a short time since, were executed to-day. Marschall made a confession before the trial implicating Fricke, who, although the testimony against him was conclusive, persisted in declaring his innocence to the last, calling on Marschall on the scaffold to clear him of the charge.

Martin Grinder, convicted of poisoning several persons, will be executed on Friday next.

Execution in Augusta, Ga.

Augusta, Ga., Friday, Jan. 12.

The negro Isaac, convicted of the murder of Henry Amos, of Hancock County, was executed today. He died protesting his innocence, though he had previously repeatedly confessed his guilt.

The Steamship North American—She Puts into Queenstown to Repair.

Portland, Friday, Jan. 12.

Advices by the *Scotia* state that the *North American* put into Queenstown on the 31st with machinery damaged.

The Steamship Canada.

Boston, Friday, Jan. 12.

The Cunard steamship *Canada* arrived here yesterday from Liverpool. While attempting to enter Halifax, on the evening of the 8th inst., she ran upon the rocks about two miles from the entrance to that harbor and thumped heavily three times, but slid off without receiving serious damage, although she will go into dock for examination to-morrow. Her cargo was discharged last night, and some of her goods are wet.

Disaster to the Schooner Christiana.

Holmes' Hole, Friday, Jan. 12.

The schooner sunk near Cape Page is the *Christiana*, of Yarmouth, Me. The mate, Charles Tallman, of Osterville, was taken off yesterday with his feet and hands badly frozen. Capt. Leach and the remainder of the crew were frozen to death. The bodies of the unfortunate men have been recovered.

Marine Disaster.

Provincetown, Mass., Friday, Jan. 12.

Arrived, steamer *Loinsburgh*, from New-York, with machinery, slightly disabled.

Serious Fire in Melrose, Mass.

Boston, Friday, Jan. 12.

The large building known as Waverley Hall, in Melrose, was totally destroyed by fire last night. Loss about $40,000, which is partly insured. The principal sufferers are the Wyoming and Waverley Lodges of Free and Accepted Masons; Emmerson & Barrett, shoe manufacturers; H. P. Whitney, grocer, and David Webster, owner of the building.

The Phi Delta Thela.

Chicago, Thursday, Jan. 11.

The reunion of the Phi Delta Thela Society was held here this evening. The poet was Col. Chas. P. Jacobs, of Indiana, and the orator, Gen. Charles Black, of Illinois. The affair was a splendid success.

The Late Gerard Halleck—Resolutions of the Associated Press.

At a meeting of the Associated Press, held on Wednesday, Jan. 10, 1866, the following resolutions were passed unanimously:

Resolved, That the members of the Associated Press have heard, with deep regret, of the death of Gerard Halleck, late a proprietor of the *Journal of Commerce*, and for many years the President of the Associated Press; a gentleman, who, in all his relations as President and member, was distinguished for his integrity, courtesy, kindness, and for his able and faithful services to the Association.

Resolved, That the President of the Association transmit a copy of the above resolution to the family of the deceased.

Amusements.

Lucy Rushton's New-York Theatre.—The "Lady of Lyons" was played here last evening to an audience that was more respectable in applause than numbers. Necessity, we suppose, compels the lessee to resort to these very much hackneyed works. They are poorly adapted to her company, and not at all to the diminutive stage on which they are performed. If, however, Miss Rushton's object be to present herself in a series of leading characters, with a view to capturing the public, she is hardly likely, we think, to effect her purpose. The lady's style is altogether too artificial to win the sympathy of an audience. She is forever in a pout, a pet, or a sulk, and displays these evidences of imperfect culture with such gravity that one is overcome naturally with the wrong emotion. An artiste who removes herself too far from her audience commits a blunder which is very apt to end in the audience removing themselves altogether from the artiste. In the three acts which we witnessed last evening Miss Rushton did not once condescend to the level of humanity. A slow monotony of superfluous *hauteur* was all that the crushed spectator had to feast upon. Even in the third act, where most actresses are surprised into naturalness, she was unbending, and retired to her apartment with the air of a tragedy Queen, whose wrongs not only make her sacred, but solemn. We are sorry to speak thus of a lady whose personal attractions it is hard to resist, but the vain effort to "star" in pieces which have been well played here can only end in the mortification of failure, which timely criticism may at least avert.

Mr. Placide was a good *Damas*, and Mr. Walcot, made robust by boots and rollicking by hat, was less sepulchral than usual as *Glavis*. Mr. Clarke, as *Beauseant*, carried a whip throughout the evening, leading the incautious mind to suppose that he had a trick horse concealed in the wings; otherwise he was moderate and respectable. Mr. Mortimer—one of the best light comedians on the stage—does not shine in declamation, and his description of the palace by Como struck us as dampening. The part does not suit him. Of the rest it is unnecessary to speak.

Miss Bateman.—Miss Kate Bateman arrived here yesterday by the *Scotia*, and will make her *rentrée* at Niblo's Garden on Monday evening in "Leah."

Special Entertainments To-day.—Philharmonic rehearsal at 3 o'clock, at the Academy of Music. In the evening the French company give a performance at the same establishment, ("La Ligne Droite," "Les Domestiques.") At Irving Hall Mr. Theodore Thomas gives his third Symphonie-Soiree. Mlle. Parepa is the vocalist. The programme is unusually interesting, and will be interpreted by an orchestra of sixty performers. Dodworth's Hall, Mr. Henry Morford gives his last lecture.

FUNERAL OF ELIJAH F. PURDY.

Services at the Church—The Procession—The Body at the City Hall.

Elijah F. Purdy, who for many years—the biblical three score and ten—lived a simple unpretending life among us, was yesterday conveyed, with great pomp and ceremony by his late associates and friends, to the City Hall, where his remains were laid in state until this morning.

In conformity with the request of the deceased, the Board of Supervisors took charge of his funeral rites, and doubtless with the best of intentions, invested the simple ceremonies with all the "show and circumstance of parade" they could.

Supervisors Smith, Tweed, Blunt, Fox and Shook were appointed a committee to confer with the family of Mr. Purdy, and make arrangements for the funeral. They did so, and in compliance with their suggestion, the pall-bearers met at Mr. Purdy's late residence, No. 83 Ludlow-street, at 9 o'clock A. M., and at a little after 10 o'clock the procession moved to the church whereat the services were to be held.

The following is a list of the pall-bearers, of whom all were present except His Honor Mayor Hoffman, who was compelled to leave the city at an early hour, so that his engagements at the Hall would not permit him to attend:

His Honor the Mayor, John T. Hoffman.
Daniel E. Delavan, Esq., Grand Sachem of the Tammany Society.
Hon. Wm. M. Tweed, Chairman of the Tammany General Committee.
Hon. John Kelly, Sheriff of the County.
Isaac Bell, Esq., Chairman of the Commissioners of Charities and Corrections.
Henry Smith, Esq., President of the Board of Supervisors.
John Brice, Esq., President of the Board of Aldermen.
J. Wilson Green, Esq., President of the Board of Councilmen.
John. A. Kennedy, Esq., Superintendent of Police.
Orison Blunt, Esq., Supervisor.
John Fox, Esq., Supervisor.
Sheridan Shook, Esq., Supervisor.
Augustus Weismann, Esq., ex-Supervisor.
John W. Farmer, Esq.
Henry Vandewater, Esq.

The procession was formed as follows:

1. The officiating clergymen.
2. The remains of the deceased, accompanied by the pall-bearers.
3. The family of deceased.
4. The Honorable the members of the Board of Supervisors, headed by their officers and Sergeant-at-Arms.
5. The Honorable the members of the Board of Alderman, headed by their officers and Sergeant-at-Arms.
6. The Honorable the members of the Board of Councilmen, headed by their officers and Sergeant-at-Arms.
7. The heads of department of the city and county.
8. Members of Congress, State Senators and Members of Assembly from this city.
9. The Commissioners of Charities and Correction, the Commissioners of the Central Park, the Commissioners of the Metropolitan Police, and the Commissioners of the Fire Department.
10. The Tammany Society.
11. The Tammany General Committee.
12. Citizens.

The line of march was kept free from interruption by Sergeant Weed, of the Tenth Precinct, who was in charge with a competent force of men. The church, which still retains the Christmas decorations, is at the corner of Broome and Christie streets, a substantial and pleasant house, from which its present congregation will soon be compelled by sale to go.

The coffin, a very handsome rosewood box, trimmed with silver bands and handles, was rested upon stools upon the altar, after which the pall-bearers, the family of Mr. Purdy, and the hundreds of attendant mourners were seated. Probably at no time has this or any other church contained at any one time so many of our local dignitaries as were present on this occasion. Judges John H. McCunn, Geo. G. Barnard, Ingraham, Garvin, Cardoza, Jones, Robertson, Dowling, Dodge, Sutherland, Moncrief, Monell, Barbour; Senator Strong, Mr. Lyman Tremaine, all the Supervisors, all the Aldermen, all the Councilmen, the street contractors, Messrs. Brown, Devoe and Knapp, Capt. Isaiah Rynders, Sheriff Kelly, Mr. Vandewater of the General Sessions, John Sparks, Hon. A. Oakey Hall, District Attorney, G. S. Bedford, Jr., and Robt. C. Hutchings, Assistant District Attorneys, Superintendent John A. Kennedy, many members of the city press, and an immense gathering of ladies and gentlemen, who filled the church to overflowing, were present to testify, each in his own way, his regard for the memory of the deceased.

The services were not particularly imposing, but they were solemn and appropriate. A very well-balanced choir, the soprano voice of which is sweet and clear, was finely accompanied by the organ, the chanting and singing being a marked feature of the service. After the customary reading of the Scripture, the rector delivered a discourse on Christianity, its influence, progress, importance and desirability. The address was entirely unobjectionable, but of no peculiar appropriateness to the occasion. It contained a brief allusion to the sterling integrity, uprightness of purpose, the unimpeached and unimpeachable record, the honor and veracity of the deceased, and closed with an exhortation to all the public men present to adhere firmly and tenaciously to principle rather than to policy.

After the sermon and a beautiful rendering of "I would not live alway," the burial service was read by the rector, the sexton, Mr. Jones, dropping a handful of earth upon the coffin. The audience was then dismissed, and the coffin was opened to afford all an opportunity of taking a farewell look at the deceased.

Dressed in his ordinary attire the body seemed in a perfect state of preservation, and presented the calm stern look of feature which eminently characterized Mr. Purdy when living. We should think some two thousand people, men and women, availed themselves of the opportunity. The family then took an affecting farewell of the body, which was soon after carried out to the hearse, the rector heading the procession to the curbstone.

The line was again formed, and the body was conveyed in a plumed hearse, drawn by six iron gray horses, to the City Hall steps. His Honor Mayor Hoffman met the pall-bearers on the esplanade, and headed the procession as it filed along the corridors and up the winding stairway of the Hall to the Governor's Room. There Mr. Roome, the Janitor, aided by the suggestive brain and nimble fingers of Mrs. Roome, had prepared a simple resting-place, under a canopy of mourning, for the coffin, on which it rested during the day and night.

The lid was again removed, and hundreds who had known and respected the deceased while living, thronged the place to look upon him dead.

To-day he will be removed to his family vault at White Plains. Thus ends the life and career of an honest man, a public spirited citizen, a faithful friend, an open enemy, a staunch Unionist—a man whose natural abilities placed him in positions of influence and power.

The Late Robert B. Minturn.

At a special meeting of the rector, wardens and vestry of Zion Church, Greenburgh, Westchester County, held Jan. 12, 1866, the following preamble and resolutions, offered by Mr. Croswell, were unanimously adopted:

The rector, wardens and vestry of Zion Church, having heard with profound regret the sad intelligence of the death of Robert B. Minturn, Esq.;

Resolved, That in the withdrawal from the scenes of life of one of such eminence in all good works, from large pursuits, from liberal deeds of charity, from beneficent aims, from the Church in all its manifestations of goodness and duty to God and man, from enlightened efforts to relieve and elevate the temporal condition and promote the eternal welfare of his fellow-men—while we bow with submission to the righteous dispensations of the All-wise Providence, we deplore the loss which such an event brings to the Church and to a wide community in which his virtues are as household words, his character revered and his example a precious heritage.

Resolved, That we cherish the remembrance of his virtues and graces in all the relations, as well of domestic as of outward life—the accomplished gentleman, the consistent Christian, the faithful churchman, the devoted patriot—prominent in station, but just, urbane and liberal in spirit, and kind and gentle in manner—qualities which won the esteem and commanded the respect of all men.

Resolved, That this church and parish, the object of his fraternal care and solicitude, in which for many years he has been a devout worshipper and efficient member of this vestry, feel particularly the magnitude of their deprivation; and in this spirit we tender to his afflicted family our heart-felt sympathy in their great sorrow—not as to those "who sorrow without hope;" for of no one can the assurance be more reasonably indulged that his departure from this life was the translation to a brighter sphere—even a heavenly—and that he died "having the testimony of a good conscience, in the communion of the Catholic Church, in the confidence of a certain faith, in the comfort of a reasonable, religious and holy hope, in favor with God, and in perfect charity with the world."

Resolved, That as a token of respect to the memory of our deceased brother, the rector, wardens and vestry attend the funeral in a body, and that the church be draped for thirty days with the emblems of mourning.

Resolved, That a copy of these proceedings be transmitted to the family of the deceased, and be published.

ACTION OF THE BANK OF COMMERCE.

At a meeting of the Board of Directors of the National Bank of Commerce yesterday, the following proceedings, expressing the sense of the Board on the decease of their late associate, took place, and the record was directed to be published:

With emotions of sorrow of no ordinary force, the Board of Directors record the decease of their late colleague, Robert B. Minturn, who died at about 2 o'clock on the morning of January 9th, after a very brief illness.

Mr. Minturn was one of the original corporators and directors of the Bank of Commerce in New-York, and continued to hold the office of director to the time of his death, a period of over twenty-five years. He was ever the able and faithful director, the careful guardian of the important interests under the management of the board, and conscientious trustee of the stockholders of the institution.

His associates retain with sincere gratification the memory of an unbroken intercourse, marked by confidence, respect and regard; and they would briefly place on the minutes of the board their estimate of the many virtues and striking character of their departed friend.

As a merchant, Mr. Minturn was intelligent, enterprising and successful. Honor, truth, justice and spotless integrity constantly ruled his business career.

As a member of society he was ever deservedly esteemed and honored for his courtesy, earnestness and usefulness. The aim of his life was to do good. His labors to this end were unwearied, and wisely bestowed. His own highest enjoyment was reflected from the happiness he bestowed on others.

But in the domestic circle, the centre of pure enjoyment, his virtues shone with the highest lustre. His life was illustrated and adorned by his duties as a son tenderly ministering to the declining years of a beloved parent; as a brother, exhibiting uniform fraternal attention and regard; as a husband, full of devotion to the claims of this sacred relation, and as a father, ever seeking to present to his children wise counsels and just examples.

Pure principle of morality and religion moulded his whole life, and completed a character worthy of being admired and imitated.

The directors offer to the family of their deceased friend the expression of their sincere condolence and sympathy because of this sudden and mournful bereavement. And yet they would point to the bright Christian faith, the grounded hope, the completed work of him who ceases to cheer and guide them, as causes of gratitude, which by the aid of time will bring to them true consolation.

JOHN A. STEVENS, President.
Henry F. Vail, Cashier.

GENERAL CITY NEWS.

The Emigrant-Ship Horror.—Mrs. Mary A. Gilroy, the unfortunate steerage passenger on board the emigrant ship *Neptune*, who suffered so terribly from neglect and exposure, while suffering the pains of premature childbirth, a full account of which appeared in yesterday's Times, died yesterday morning at the New-York Hospital from the effects of said neglect, superadded to the natural consequences of her condition. Coroner Gover empanneled a jury yesterday afternoon, but in order to afford the persons implicated to prepare their several statements, the case was adjourned over until 1 o'clock to-day, when a full investigation will be made into the matter. The ship's surgeon, J. C. Herrick, came forward, voluntarily, yesterday, and expresses his ability to explain satisfactorily the circumstances, which at present bear so directly against him. An explanation will also be made by the Commissioners of Emigration before the jury to-day.

Probable Fatal Affray.—Yesterday afternoon, about 2 o'clock, two men, named Patrick Dunlap and Edward Johnson, laborers, residing at No. 159 Washington-street, quarreled about some trifling matter. During the altercation, Dunlap struck Johnson on the head with his fist, inflicting a slight abrasion, and immediately after Johnson drew a knife and stabbed his opponent in the left side, the blade penetrating to the lung, inflicting a severe, and probably a mortal wound. As soon as Johnson committed the deed he made his escape. The wounded man was conveyed to the New-York Hospital by Officer McClary, of the Twenty-seventh Precinct, where he now lies under the care of Dr. White, the House Surgeon. The two men were in the frequent habit of quarreling previous to the occurrence.

The Naval Powder Sales.—The public will be pleased to learn that Capt. Wise, Chief of the Bureau of Ordnance, is disposing as rapidly as possible of the immense quantities of gunpowder which have been stored near this city during the war. The close of the war, and the desire of the department to reduce the quantity of war material on hand, has now given him an opportunity to get rid of the superfluous powder. On the 28th of December last Capt. Mullany sold at auction 1,545 barrels of powder and a lot of 150,500 pounds of cannon and musket powder, which was purchased by Dupont & Co. of the Hazard Powder Company, Smith & Rand and Schlagicoke & Co., at prices ranging from 8½ cents to 16 cents per pound. In time the remainder will be sold.

Hygienic Lectures.—Mrs. Dr. M. A. Jones, who has for several years delivered lectures in this city to ladies, will open her course at the Thirtieth-street M. E. Church, between Eighth and Ninth Avenues, on Monday afternoon next at 3 o'clock. The first lecture is free, and will treat of maternal duties, the arrangement and mechanical advantages of the osseous system, scrofula, deformities, &c. The second lecture will be given at the same place on Tuesday afternoon. Mrs. Dr. Jones is a graduate of the Female Medical College, and a lady of rare accomplishments and culture, combined with a happy faculty of expression which renders her a most interesting lecturer.

Another Victim of the Neptune Explosion.—John Walker, the second engineer of the steamer *Neptune*, the boiler of which exploded down the bay on the 3d inst., died on Thursday night, at the New-York Hospital, from the effects of the injuries so received. Coroner Gover will hold an inquest to-day. This makes the third victim—the names of the two others being Henry McGinnis, pilot, and Geo. Cantine, (colored) steward, who were both killed at the time of the explosion.

Christianity in its Relations to Life.—A series of sermons on this subject will be commenced next Sunday afternoon by Rev. E. G. Brooks, at the Twentieth-street Universalist Church, near Sixth-avenue. The first sermon will be on "Christianity and the Individual Life." 2. "Christianity and Social Life." 3. "Christianity and Business." 4. "Christianity and Reform." 5. "Christianity and Politics." 6. "Christianity and Woman." 7. "Christianity and the Perishing Classes."

The Revenue Service.—The United States revenue-cutter *Ashuelot*, stationed at Eastport, Maine, boarded, on the 2d inst., the English bark *D. R. De Wolf*, of Windsor, N. S., bound from Calais, Maine, to Liverpool. The *De Wolf* was ashore on Pig Beach, Campo Bello Island, and was broken in two and full of water. The crew were all saved, but the vessel will probably be a total loss.

The Staten Island Ferry.—The proprietors of the Staten Island Ferry have made a change in the time of their trips, much to the disgust of the Staten Islanders. The first trip from the city is now at 8 A. M., the last from the Island at 5 P. M. The cause assigned for the change is "ice in the river," two cakes having been reported in sight yesterday.

Woman Drowned.—A woman named Julia Dunn, living in a shanty in Sixth-avenue, near Fifty-sixth-street, was accidentally drowned yesterday afternoon by falling into a well. The body was taken out yesterday and the Coroner notified of the fact. Deceased was a native of Ireland and 49 years of age.

The Richmond Medical Journal.—The first number of this journal, which will be issued monthly, is now ready. Messrs. E. S. Gaillard, M. D., and W. S. McChesney, M. D., are the editors and publishers.

Ball of the Young Men's Association.—The Young Men's Association will give their ninth annual ball at the Academy of Music on Monday, the 15th inst. The proceeds will be applied for the benefit of the Roman Catholic Orphan Asylum.

[Advertisement.]

Herring's Patent Champion Fire-proof Safes, and Herring's new Patent Burglar-proof Safes, with Herring & Floyd's Patent Crystalized Iron—the only material which cannot be drilled—at No. 251 Broadway, New-York.

[Advertisement.]

The great Fenian movement cannot prove successful unless all members of the order and others use Kent's East India Coffee as a beverage. For sale by all grocers. Wholesale depot No. 154 Reade-st.

Passengers Arrived.

Passengers per steamship New-York from Aspinwall.—Capt. Jones and servant, Gov. John N. Goodwin, Gen. G. H. Roberts and wife, Mrs. B. G. Lathrop, daughter and niece, A. Jones, S. S. Morton, wife and two children, Mrs. P. B. Isaacs, C. W. Boynton, George W. Noble, H. D. Bassett, wife, three children and servant, Wm. Lewis, S. A. Leny, G. C. King, wife and three children, S. W. Smith, H. B. Turpin, W. Henderson, S. D. Rosenbaum, Miss Eliza Keyes, H. Krouthan, J. B. Ingersoll, O. A. Gager and wife, W. O. Mills, B. Hinckley, wife, five children and servant, B. Lehman, wife and child, E. F. Westcott, A. N. Gungchah and wife, E. W. Farnham, W. W. Hilton, M. W. Mayer, S. H. Ball, S. A. Leddy, Charles A. Curtis, J. P. O'Sullivan and wife, G. McDonald, W. M. Thomas, W. M. Eddy and wife, Major G. Marston, S. M. Johnston, G. W. Forbes, Sir L. Lorraine, G. H. Morse, J. L. Clark, A. D. Richardson, Mrs. Watson, G. W. Stein, R. M. Turner, Mrs. C. O. Lawson, E. J. Hargreave and 3 children, P. Hukrich and 3 children, Geo. Stein, Q. Lasker, M. Leny, A. H. Harris, O. C. Stoddard, Mrs. L. W. Waters, Mrs. S. J. Hill and child, Mrs. Bents and 2 children, L. Barker, H. A. Angel, Margaret O'Brien, W. Wheeler, F. Wheeler, C. H. Sylvester, Mrs. Allen, Mrs. E. Hill and child, W. H. Gillen, D. Darel, A. B. and J. Moore, A. Minson, H. M. Livingston, J. B. Erie, R. B. Armstrong, Dr. A. M. Harrison, A. L. Harrison, J. L. and L. Harrod, Ira D. Burns, A. McDonald, B. B. Bell, G. W. Wheat, D. Ritchie, R. P. Young, J. Mason, W. Burchell, A. H. Brown, Q. R. Long, H. A. Knowles, S. Moritz and son, L. Shanz, I. J. Dykes, J. G. Jones, T. M. Lawrence, I. G. Evans, Robert Beaner, N. Saeton, H. R. Beamer, Wm. E. Romell, E. G. Crane, C. Mask, J. W. Pilburn, W. G. Nelson, F. M. Stone, W. W. Whitehead, J. A. Parnell, S. Harrisheyer, Wm. Fitzgerald, M. Fox, E. G. Pierce, J. T. Enright, W. C. Ryme and wife, A. Mitchell, Mrs. Blasuf and two children, J. A. Lamartine, D. C. Parris and wife, Rev. S. F. Fine, Daniel Richards, P. Flint, Mrs. Annie Stewart, J. Archer, wife and boy, C. J. Chaplin, J. A. Perce, J. F. Ward, S. Haymans, J. Kirk, Geo. H. Willis and friend, G. Round, Isaac Brigham, W. H. Weister, N. A. Fairchild, B. Shourds, Chas. Masterson, Jas. Orr, T. and P. Fletcher. From Aspinwall—Mr. Conklin, C. Robinson and child, W. S. Tompkins, H. H. Thornton, F. Sampays, T. Henan, H. Menke, C. Casenona, Daniel Dicheree, J. B. Davis, J. Meitgke, O. Backe, S. F. Jennings, Wm. Roberts, A. F. Marston, and others in the steerage.

Jan. 12.—*In steamship Scotia from Liverpool*—Mr. Maas and family, Mrs. Griffiths, Mr. and Mrs. Johnson, Miss Ledyard, Mr. Amson, Mr. Montejo, Mr. Griswold, Mr. McMurray, Mr. Davies, Mr. and Mrs. Grimell, Mr. and Mrs. Mills, Mr. and Mrs. Freeman, Mr. and Mrs. Bullock and servant; Mr. and Mrs. Stanton, Mr. Baaks, Mr. Zagouge, Mr. Demis, Mr. Coste, Mr. Hayser, A. Wolf and family, Col. B. Duncan, G. Brown, Mr. Giddings, Mr. Waterhouse, Mr. Clarke, Mr. and Mrs. Waterbury, Miss Mudge, C. Price, Mr. Howard, Mr. Cole, Mr. Patterson, Mr. McGuekin, Mr. Anderson, Jr., Mr. Obeit, Mr. and Mrs. Anderson, Mr. Stern and brother, Mr. Sheehan, M. Goddard, Mr. and Mrs. Weeks, Mr. and Mrs. Joy, Mr. and Mrs. Howell, H. Johnson, W. Ickes, Mr. Wood, Rev. B. Sunderland and family, Mr. and Mrs. Williams, Mrs. Holt, Mrs. Breumer, Mr. and Mrs. Goddard, Miss Binney, Miss Fearing, Col. M. Marye, Messrs. Lecourt, E. Lyons, W. Proessler, W. Maddock, Mr. and Mrs. Staab, Messrs. A. Drohuet, H. Weislock, J. Martin, E. Minot, F. Soleliac, B. Hecht, F. Bianchi, F. Platt, E. Roper, —Lottimer, J. Wray, J. Brown, Jno. Preston, W. Hollister, J. Bartholomew, Jno. Humphries, Lyons, Wilson, Dale, Van Wart, Walter, Cooke, James Tucker, bearer of dispatches from Legation at Paris; R. Turner, A. Jon, W. Jewett, W. McEntee, E. Dobell, M. Pierce, Norris and Brother, Chas. Sourwine, F. Inloes, Mr. Braggiotti, Mr. O. Earle, R. Gibson, Col. B. Jenks, C. Bookhaus, James Duncan, George Reese, Wm. Clarke, F. Gutschou de Peyster, wife, child and servant; Mr. and Mrs. C. Greppo and child, Mr. L. Wheat, R Bateman and 3 daughters, Mr. Van Zandt, Mr. Wyckoff, Mr. Mackintosh, Mr. Livingston, Mr. Sayer, A. Wale, J. Garick, J. Manuel, W. Roys, J. Roys, Capt. Mathews, Thomas Atkins, J. McEwan, Hon. J. Thompson.

In steamship Morro Castle, from Havana—Chas. D. Fredericks, Dr. A. Echeverria, Dr. B. A. Vanderkeif, B. F. Dodson and lady, J. P. Haigh and lady, J. W. Hickman and lady, Miss Emma Haigh, Miss A. Morley, Miss M. Berry, Mrs. S. Watson, H. C. Hickman, F. Luling, L. Beckel, T. A. Tuttle, N. H. Sanford, F. Boyd, W. A. Read, M. M. Calvo, M. Engler, Chas. Davis, J. C. de Leon, V. Bueno, J. M. Mayorga, A. de Cardenas and servant, R. Casanova, J. B. Pool, Charles Comstock—Total, 31.

In steamship Nightingale, from Savannah—Dr. P. F. Taylor, E. Kirk, Chas. Mayer, R. B. Luby, F. W. Wesley, A. Baker, and 20 in the steerage.

MINIATURE ALMANAC—THIS DAY.

Sun rises.... 7 25 | Sun sets....... 4 55 | Moon rises... 4 16

HIGH WATER—THIS DAY.

Sandy Hook.. 5 08 | Gov. Island. 5 57 | Hell Gate.... 7 19

MARINE INTELLIGENCE.

NEW-YORK....FRIDAY, Jan. 12.

Cleared.

Steamships Baltimore, Lewis, Washington, J. Hand; Patapsco, Neff, Baltimore, J. B. Small; Hermann, (Brem.,) Wenke, Bremen, Oelrichs & Co.

Ships Harry Bluff, Oliver, San Francisco, C. Comstock & Co.; Columbia, Robinson, Liverpool, C. H. Marshall & Co.

Bark Arlington, Bartlett, New-Orleans, N. H. Brigham.

Brigs Emma Ives, (Br.,) Lowry, Gibraltar, C. C. Duncan & Co.; Olivia, (Hamb.,) Moller, Cienfuegos, F. C. Schmidt; Ceres, (Br.,) Wilson, Cienfuegos, Brett, Son & Co.; Urana, Bruce, Cienfuegos, Spence, Montague & Co; Arthur Eggliso, Clifford, Apalachicola, J. E. Ward & Co.; Herbert, (Br.,) Sanford, Halifax, D. R. De Wolf & Co.; W. R. Kibby, (Br.,) Nicholson, Rio Grande, via Richmond, Va., Miller & Houghton; Oak Point, Wood, Marseilles, D. R. De Wolf & Co.; Mary Ellen, (Br.,) Wyman, Port-au-Prince, via Wilmington, Brett, Son & Co.; Thomas Owens, Pettingall, Nuevitas, Thompson & Hunter.

Schooners Alabama, Vangilder, Corpus Christi, Goldthwaite & Co.; Emma D. Endicott, Snow, Galveston, J. W. Elwell; Early Bird, Rogers, Newbern, C. P. Goodspeed; Wild Hunter, (Br.,) Hatfield, St. John, N. B., D. R. De Wolf & Co.; Luisita, Underhill, Grenada, W. I., J. H. Hubbard; Elizabeth De Hart, Low, Ponce, P. R., Miller & Houghton.

Arrived.

Steamship Scotia, (Br.,) Judkins, Liverpool Dec. 30, and Queenstown 31st, at 12:30 A. M., with mdse. and passengers to E. Cunard. Had heavy westerly winds the entire passage. Was detained outside Sandy Hook 6 hours waiting for daylight. Dec. 31, at 3 P. M., off Cable Island, passed steamship Asia, bound E. Jan. 1, at 9 A. M., off Fastnet, steamship City of Cork, bound E.; same day, at 5 P. M., lat. 51 10, lon. 16 36, steamship Etna, bound E. 3d, lat. 59 10, lon. 23 40, steamship Java, bound east.

Steamship Yazoo, Thompson, New-Orleans Dec. 30, via Havana Jan. 2, and Delaware Breakwater, with mdse. and passengers to G. Heineken & Palmore. Experienced very heavy weather; put into Delaware Breakwater short of coal; was unable to obtain any on account of ice for 3 ds.; obtained a supply through the kindness of Capt. Lyon, of schr. A. G. Lyon, Jan. 10, steamer Commander, Terry, from Wilmington, N. C., for New-York, put into the Breakwater short of coal, rudder disabled and sails split.

Steamship Charles C. Leary, Bursley, Galveston Dec. 27, with mdse. and passengers to Arthur Leary. Had strong easterly gales cross the Gulf, and strong northerly winds from lat. 30. In lat. 38 15, lon. 75, took a violent gale from the northward, with intensely cold weather; lasted 76 hours; ship covered with ice; was obliged to heave to to clear the rigging and sails; is strained and leaking badly. Saw a large ship ashore near Carysfort, surrounded by wreckers.

Steamship Fung Shuey, Gough, New-Orleans Jan. 4, with mdse. and passengers to H. B. Cromwell & Co. Passed in the river, bound up, steamship Champion, and on the bar, aground, steamships Morning Star and Alabama. Experienced strong northerly gales up to Jan. 7; on the 8th the gale increased, with a high sea, lasting with unabated fury until the evening of the 10th; was hove to 62 hours; since had light head winds.

Steamship Nightingale, Breaker, Savannah Jan. 6, with mdse. and passengers to Livingston, Fox & Co. Sld. in co. with steamship Leo, for New-York. 7th inst., off Cape Lookout, encountered a heavy gale from N. N. E., accompanied by tremendous seas, which continued with unabated severity for 72 hours.

Steamship New-York, Horner, Aspinwall Jan. 1, with mdse., specie and passengers to Pacific Mail Steamship Co. Has encountered strong gales from N. W. to N. E. the entire passage. Died on board Jan. 4, of congestion chills, Samuel Rhodes, of Akron, Ohio, aged 43 years.

Steamship Morro Castle, Adams, Havana Jan. 6, at 2 P. M., with mdse. and passengers to Spofford, Tileston & Co. Has experienced strong northerly gales for 3 ds.; had both wheel-houses carried away; laid to outside the Bar all night in consequence of the ice.

Schr. Millard Fillmore, Chase, Boston, with mdse. to S. W. Lewis & Co.

Schr. B. F. Woolsey, Sopers, Newbern, N. C., with naval stores to James L. Davis.

Schr. Wm. Allen, Cranmer, Georgetown 18 ds., with coal.

Schr. Bell R. Hall, Lemon, Baltimore 10 ds., with coal to Cunard Steamship Co.

Schr. Charles S. Castairs, Castairs, Georgetown 14 ds., with coal.

Schr. Archer & Reeves, Ireland, Mobile 14 ds., with cotton to U. S. Quartermaster.

Schr. Geo. H. Heyt, Cranmer, Virginia 8 ds., with wood to Benton & Son.

Schr. Henry T. Wood, French, Fortress Monroe 6 ds., with wood.

Schr. United Brothers, ——, Vienna, Md., for New-Haven, with oysters.

Schr. Fleetwood, Gardiner, Georgetown, with coal.

Schr. Wm. Hone, Anderson, Virginia, with wood.

Schr. Wm. F. Burden, Baltimore, for Providence.

Schr. J. L. Bewley, Loveland, Virginia with oysters.

Schr. Clara Bell, Hinckley, Boston, for Baltimore.

Schr. Gen. Sheridan, Scull, Alexandria.

WIND—At sunset, S. E.: 8:30 P. M., N. E.

Sailed.

Steamship Union, for London, and returned in consequence of part of her machinery being out of order.

By Telegraph.

BOSTON, Jan. 12—Arr. steamers Norman, from Philadelphia; Mary Sanford, from New-York; bark Kremlin, from Cronstadt.

Below—Steamer Pembina, from New-York. The steamer Patapsco, from New-York for Portland, passed Cape Cod this morning.

FORTRESS MONROE, Jan. 12—Sld. for New-York, steamer Leo, from Savannah; Louis, from City Point.

Miscellaneous.

Philadelphia, Jan. 12.—Vessels arriving here from the Delaware Breakwater, report the ice is adrift below Chester, and if the weather continues moderate navigation will be unobstructed by Saturday.

Foreign Ports.

Aspinwall—Arr. Dec. 19, steamship Atlantic, Maury, New-York; 26th, bark Idaho, Chapman, New-York; 29th, steamship New-York, Horner, do.

Cld. Dec. 14, bark Xantho, Conway, New-York; 20th, American Eagle, Harford, do.; brig Costa Rica, Cassidy, do.; 22d, steamship Atlantic, Maury, do.; 27th, bark Chanticleer, Benthall, Navassa.

[LATEST PER SCOTIA.]

Queenstown, Dec. 31.

Arr. from New-York, Delhi, at Antwerp; Millina, at Cuxhaven; Record, at Gibraltar; Astronom, Solid and steamer Delaware, at Liverpool; Columbia, at Liverpool.

Arr. from Philadelphia, Whitehall, at Queenstown.

Arr. from New-Orleans, Annie Kimball, at Liverpool.

Arr. from Savannah, steamer Darien, at Liverpool.

Mem.—Ship Moonbeam, from Liverpool for Boston, is at Queenstown. Lost sails.

The brig Neptune, from New-York for Grangemouth, is on the rocks near Newbergger Blyth.

The brig Freihoff, from Philadelphia for Falmouth, was abandoned. Crew saved.

The ship John Richards, from Charleston for Liverpool, put into Lamlash on the 28th, having lost foretopmast and several sails. Mate drowned.

Part of the crew of the ship Harry of the West, from New-Orleans, were landed at Liverpool by the Annie Kimball.

The ship W. F. Storer, from New-York, put into the Clyde, with loss of sails.

The ship Mary Richards, from Liverpool for Philadelphia, put back on the 31st.

CATARRH!

CURED BY INHALING

A HARMLESS FLUID

OF AGREEABLE ODOR.

The Sense of Taste and Smell

RESTORED.

DR. R. GOODALE'S

CATARRH REMEDY

Has cured more cases of Catarrh than all the other remedies put together, as thousands can testify, who have tried every other known means of cure in vain, and have been permanently cured by using

DR. R. GOODALE'S CATARRH REMEDIES.

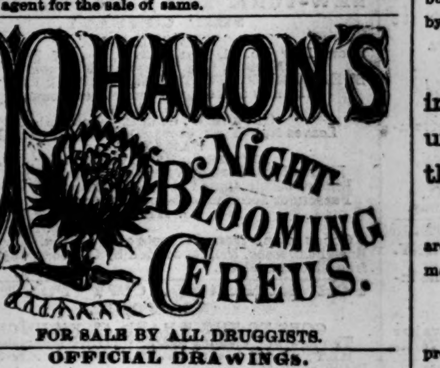
It will certainly cure, if you follow the directions upon the bottles, which are very simple and plain.

SOME OF THE FIRST PHYSICIANS ARE RECOMMENDING IT.

Do not allow the druggist to palm off any other preparation upon you. If they do not keep it, send money to the Agent, and it will be forwarded at once.

Price, $1 per bottle, each. Send stamp for Pamphlet.

CAUTION.—Purchasers of DR. R. GOODALE'S CATARRH REMEDY will please notice that the genuine article bears the signature of "R. GOODALE, M. D.," upon the wrapper, and no other signature; and that C. R. PARKER, No. 75 Bleecker-st., New-York, is his sole agent for the sale of same.



FOR SALE BY ALL DRUGGISTS.

OFFICIAL DRAWINGS.

KENTUCKY—Extra Class No. 119, Jan. 12, 1866.
59, 1, 21, 8, 20, 36, 7, 63, 2, 18, 66, 19, 46, 61.
KENTUCKY—Class 120, Jan. 12, 1866.
40, 72, 24, 48, 28, 73, 88, 59, 29, 74, 64, 68.
SHELBY—Extra Class No. 19, Jan. 12, 1866.
10, 24, 36, 59, 12, 80, 47, 9, 35, 72, 1, 19, 37, 18.
SHELBY—Class No. 20, Jan. 12, 1866.
72, 59, 6, 24, 35, 66, 19, 75, 3, 69, 26, 71.
JOSEPH BATES, No. 11 Wall-st.

ROYAL HAVANA LOTTERY TICKETS, Price $30 in currency. Orders received. JOSEPH BATES, No. 11 Wall-st., New-York.

CIRCULARS IN THE ABOVE LOTTERIES sent free, by addressing SIMMONS, ROGERS & CO., No. 11 Wall-st.

ROYAL HAVANA LOTTERY.—PRIZES paid in gold; information furnished. Highest rates paid for doubloons and all kinds of gold and silver.
TAYLOR & CO., Bankers,
No. 16 Wall-st., New-York.

CONSTITUTION

LIFE SYRUP.

A positive and specific remedy for all diseases originating from an IMPURE STATE OF THE BLOOD, and for all (hereditary) DISEASES transmitted from PARENT TO CHILD.

SCROFULA,

STRUMA, GLANDULAR SWELLINGS,
ULCERATION, KING'S EVIL,
ERYSIPELAS, SALT RHEUM.

This taint, (hereditary and acquired,) filling life with untold misery, is by all usual medical remedies incurable.

RHEUMATISM.

If there is any disease in which the Constitution Life Syrup is a sovereign, it is in rheumatism and its kindred affections. The most intense pains are almost instantly alleviated—enormous swellings are reduced. Cases, chronic or vicarious, of twenty or thirty years' standing, have been cured.

NERVOUSNESS.

NERVOUS DEBILITY, SHATTERED NERVES,
ST. VITUS' DANCE, LOSS OF POWER,
CONFUSION OF THOUGHTS, EPILEPSY.

Thousands who have suffered for years will bless the day on which they read these lines. Particularly to weak, suffering women will this medicine prove an inestimable blessing—directing their footsteps to a Hope which fulfils more than it promises.

MERCURIAL DISEASES.

SALIVATION. ROTTING OF BONES.
BAD COMPLEXION. ACHES IN BONES.
FEELING OF WEARINESS. DEPRESSION OF SPIRITS.

CONSTITUTION LIFE SYRUP purges the system entirely from all the evil effects of MERCURY, removing the Bad Breath, curing the Weak Joints and Rheumatic Pains which the use of Calomel is sure to produce. It hardens Spongy Gums and secures the Teeth as firmly as ever

Constitution Life Syrup

Eradicates, root and branch, all Eruptive Diseases of the Skin, like

ULCERS, PIMPLES, BLOTCHES

And all other difficulties of this kind, which so much disfigure the outward appearance of both males and females, often making them a disgusting object to themselves and their friends.

CONSTITUTION LIFE SYRUP

Cures all Swelling of the Glands,

Either of the Face, Neck, or Female Breast, and should be taken as soon as the swelling is detected, thus preventing their breaking, and producing troublesome Discharging Sores, which disfigure so many of the younger portion of the community, from six to twenty years of age. Young children are very subject to Discharges from the Ears, which depends upon a Scrofulous constitution. These cases soon recover by taking a few doses of the Life Syrup.

All scrofulous persons suffering from general Debility, Emaciation, Dyspepsia and Dropsy of the limbs, abdomen, and in the female, Dropsy of the ovaries and womb, generally accompanied with Inflammation and Ulceration of the Uterus, are permanently cured by Constitution Life Syrup. The disease known as Goitre or Swelled Neck, the Life Syrup will remove entirely. The remedy should be taken for some time, as the disease is exceedingly chronic and stubborn, and will not be removed without extra effort.

Tumors of the Ovaries, Tumors of the Breast, and swelling of other glands of the body, will be completely reduced without resorting to the knife, or operations of any kind.

Epileptic Fits, Sympathetic or Organic Diseases of the Heart, as palpitation, Disease of the Valves, producing a grating or filing sound, Dropsy of the Heart Case and all the affections of this important organ, (persons suffering from any acute pain in the region of the heart) will be greatly relieved by Constitution Life Syrup.

Broken-down and Delicate Constitutions,

Suffering from Indisposition to Exertion, Pain in the Back, Loss of Memory, Forebodings, Horror of Calamity, Fear of Disease, Dimness of Vision, Dry, Hot Skin and Extremities, Want of Sleep, Restlessness, Pale, Haggard Countenance and Lassitude of the Muscular System, all require the aid of the CONSTITUTION LIFE SYRUP.

FOR ALL FORMS OF

ULCERATIVE DISEASES,

Either of the Nose, Throat, Tongue, Spine, Forehead or Scalp, no remedy has ever proved its equal.

MOTH PATCHES upon the female face depending upon the diseased action of the liver are very unpleasant to the young wife and mother. A few bottles of Constitution Life Syrup will correct the secretion, and remove the deposit which is directly under the skin.

In diseases of the Liver, giving rise to Languor, Dizziness, Indigestion, Weak Stomach or an ulcerated or cancerous condition of that organ, accompanied with burning or other unpleasant symptoms, will be relieved by the use of CONSTITUTION LIFE SYRUP.

☞ As a general Blood-Purifying Agent, the Life Syrup stands unrivaled by any preparation in the world.

THE RICH AND POOR

are liable to the same diseases. Nature and Science has made the Constitution Life Syrup for the benefit of all.

PURE BLOOD

produces healthy men and women; and if the constitution is neglected in youth, disease and early death is the result.

WM. H. GREGG, M. D.,
SOLE PROPRIETOR, NEW-YORK.
MORGAN & ALLEN,
Wholesale Druggists,
AGENTS,
No. 46 Cliff-st., New-York.
GEO. C. GOODWIN & CO., Boston.
J. H. REED & CO., Chicago.
COLLINS BROTHERS, St. Louis.
J. D. PARK, Cincinnati.
JOHNSON, HOLLOWAY & CO., Philadelphia.
BARNES, WARD & CO., New-Orleans.
BARNES, HENRY & CO., Montreal, Canada.
HOSTETTER, SMITH & DEAN, San Francisco, Cal.